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China.

John. E. Ward.
From January 14. 1859.
To. July. 26. 1861.

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No. Number

Rec'd Apr. 11th
Rec'd Apr. 16th

Official No. 1.

Legation of the United States.
Macao, January 14. 1859

Sir,

Since the departure of Mr. Reed in the "Minnesota" on the 8th ult. on his return to the United States, at which date I took charge of the Legation, several incidents have occurred, of which the return of Lord Elgin from his excursion to Wuchang is the most worthy of note. I condense a short notice of it from the account in the papers.

Lord Elgin's trip up the Yangtsz' kiang

The departure of His Lordship from Shanghai on the 8th November has already been mentioned in a previous dispatch. His escort consisted of three large steamers and two gunboats; one of which, however, proved to be of too great a draught of water to ascend the whole distance. All of them frequently grounded before reaching Nanking, for the bed of the Yangtsz' kiang, like that of the Mississippi, continually changes, and the charts made in 1842 were found too incorrect to be any guide. The fleet reached Nanking in twelve days without serious damage, but in passing this city, which is in possession of the insurgents, the advance

To the Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ships attacked by the Nanking insurgents

advance gunboat was repeatedly fired upon, though flying a flag of truce. All the ships then engaged the batteries as they came up; and on the morning of the next day (Nov. 21st) they resumed the attack until every fort and battery was silenced. No communication was opened with the insurgents, and none received from their leaders at this place. Not far beyond Nanking the ships were again attacked by a small fort, which was summarily destroyed without landing, and its garrison driven out. At the time of the attack on Nanking, the besieging army of the Imperialists moved up to take advantage of this unlooked for assistance, and commenced an ineffectual cannonade in its rear.

Passing up the river, the next important place reached was Tai-ping fu on the southern bank, likewise in possession of the insurgents; they had heard of the occurrences at Nanking, and endeavored to open communication with the British Plenipotentiary, but he declined their overtures, and on the 23d went on to Wu-hu. This large city was visited by Mr McLane in the "Susquehanna" in 1854, and has still remained in the hands of the insurgents. The English were peaceably received, and some of them went ashore. "We were treated with great politeness," the narrative proceeds, "by their chief, a Canton man of a low type, surrounded

Reach Wu-hu. Character of the insurgents

"rounded by a disorderly rabble of opium-smoking, dis-
"reputable looking men and youths, the latter in preponder-
"ance, tricked out in the usual show of gaudy plumage.
"Altogether we were most unfavorably impressed with
"the general aspect of these gentry, whose religious know-
"ledge consisted but of a confused jumble of the persons of
"the Godhead, and whose practice, to judge by the scourge
"they have proved to the country, the reputation they
"have left behind them, and their own admission,
"is far below that of professing Christians generally."

Beyond Wu-hu, the Yangtsz' was unknown to foreign ships. Up to Nganking, the capital of the province, the south bank is in possession of the insurgents, but no opposition was experienced until reaching that city, 150 miles beyond Nanking. Here the ships were fired into, and returned the attack, silencing all the batteries and then passing on; but as the power of the insurgents ceased at this point, there was no expectation of any further collision, as the Imperial Commissioners had deputed an officer to accompany Lord Elgin from Shanghai, and communicate the purposes of his visit to the authorities along the river

Again attacked at Nganking.

Beyond Ngan-king, the next important city is Kiu-kiang at the outlet of the Poyang lake into the Yangtsz'.

Yangtsz. Above this large tributary, the channel was found to be shallow and difficult, but the great object of the expedition, the city of Wuchang, distant 650 miles from Shanghai, was reached on the 6th of December. Hankau lies opposite to it, and both of them still exhibited the destruction caused by the assaults and occupation of the insurgents in 1854.

Reception at Wuchang and Hankau

Lord Elgin visited the governor-general of the Two Lake provinces in his yamun at Wuchang, and received him on board the "Furious", both the interviews being conducted with considerable parade. The ships left on their return Dec. 12th and succeeded in reaching the Poyang Lake, where it was found that the water had fallen seven feet during the fortnight, and made it impossible for the two largest to get on. They were left behind, and Lord Elgin returned to Shanghai on the 1st inst. in the gunboats, meeting no opposition at Nanking, and followed soon after by the "Retribution". The other two ships will probably be detained for two or three months until the stream rises.

Ravages made by the Insurgents

The interest which has been generally felt in the results of Lord Elgin's expedition to Hankau and Wuchang will excuse, if necessary, this detail.

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The marks of the ruin caused by the civil war which has afflicted this part of China for more than five years were everywhere visible. The two large entrepôts of Chinkiang and Kiu-kiang were utterly devastated, and no serious attempt had been made to reöccupy or rebuild them; few boats or junks were met on the river, and the small towns and villages near its banks seem to have been swept away. No hopes of any permanent improvement in the condition of this region of China can be looked for as long as this insurrection makes head; but the observations made by the English lead to the belief that it is declining, though the Imperialists are too much exhausted to pursue their advantage and suppress it altogether. If the Emperor could be induced to temper mercy with justice to his rebellious subjects, their leaders would perhaps soon yield. No trade can be looked for on the Great River (as the 'Yangtsz' is also called) as long as the conflict continues, even if both parties desired it.

Imperial Commissioners evade Convention for paying claims

The Imperial Commissioners still remain at Shanghai. On the occasion of announcing to them the departure of Mr. Reed, I referred to the

recent

recent Convention signed with him respecting American claims, and asked them to notify the Collectors of Customs. Their answer is annexed (Enclosures 1, 2, 3) It is such a reply as has become familiar to those conversant with Chinese official intercourse, never at a loss for a fact or a reason. I shall propose to them the form of a debenture certificate, and hold them to the fulfillment of the express terms of the Convention. In any case, however, there would not be much money collected at present if the Commissioners did issue certificates, for the trade of the season, I am told, is nearly over, owing to the small supply of teas to be had. They may be of opinion that if the deduction be estimated from Chinese newyear, the spirit of the compact is observed, though no money be paid over until it is likewise paid to the Allies too.

Regulation of the Steamers at Canton

At Canton, the Superintendent of Customs has made an arrangement respecting the collection of duties on goods brought into port in the steamers plying on the river, so as to protect the revenue and at the same time not impede the commerce of the port. The native merchants are resorting to

Hongkong

Hongkong to purchase goods in constantly increasing numbers, and the facilities for introducing them into the interior from that free colony are abundant. These new regulations have not been in force long enough to furnish experience of their efficiency.

Attack of the braves at Canton

During the last ten days the volunteer braves in the neighborhood of Canton have again mustered and attacked a part of the garrison who went into the country. On the 8th inst. a force of nearly 2000 troops marched out of the city to disperse them, which was done with trifling loss to the Allies. This movement is quite unexpected, and may be as much owing to the dislike of the people themselves to the armed occupation of the city, as to any direct agency of the high provincial authorities; though it is always impossible to ascertain the degree of countenance given to what they feel themselves too weak effectually to control. If their mere orders do not put it down, they must let it take its course to some degree; and are held responsible, of course, for the results.

Homicide of W. C. Knapp near Fuhchau

The homicide of an American citizen, named W. C. Knapp, has been reported to me by the Vice-Consul at Fuhchau, who has himself furnished the

Depart.

Department with the particulars. I annex a copy of a letter I have written to Sir M. Seymour (Enc. 4) thanking him for the aid afforded by Her Majesty's naval officers in rescuing the Lorchas. I have also brought the matter to the notice of Flag. officer Tatnall. It may be remarked in relation to this unfortunate occurrence that these Americans were violating the provisions of the Treaty in trading between Wanchan and Fuhchau. This portion of the coast has long been infamous for the piracies committed on native craft among its numerous islands.

Lighthouse on Piatas Shoal

In Dispatch No. 39 of Nov. 25th 1858, reference was made to the examination of the Piatas shoal by direction of Admiral Seymour in reference to the proposed erection of a lighthouse there. The Engineers sent to explore this dangerous island have bored twenty feet below high water mark in several places on it, and found nothing but coral sand, and no rocky foundation for the lighthouse. I understand the intention is to erect some sort of beacon at first, preliminary it is to be hoped to the building of a more permanent structure, an object worthy the united efforts of all nations having commerce in these seas.

I have the honor to be Your Obedient Servant

S. Wells Williams

Disp. N°: 1. Inc. 1
Jan. 12, 1859

Legation of the United States
Macao. December 19th 1858

Sir,

I have to inform you that W. Reed took his departure in the "Minnesota" on the 8th inst. on his return to the United States, and that I have taken charge of the Legation.

I inclose to your care a dispatch for the Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang, Hwashana, and their associates, which I wish to have delivered to them as soon as it can be, with an intimation that their reply, or any other communication they may have for me, is to be forwarded thro' you. As soon as the preliminary arrangements are made, I shall inform you as to the mode in which the fifth part of the duties paid by American ships at the port of Shanghai are to be deducted after the third day of February next

I remain respectfully
Your obedient Servant
S Wells Williams

W L G Smith Esq
U. S. Consul
Shanghai

Disp. No. 1. Encl. 2
Jan. 14. 1859

Legation of the United States,
"Minnesota", Hongkong Harbor,
December 8th. 1858.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China, having received instructions from his Government permitting him to resign his official duties in China, and transfer the charge of the Legation to W. S. W. Williams ad interim, leaves this day in one of the national vessels of his country on his return. All business connected with the diplomatic relations of the Government of the United States with that of China, and all communications which Your Excellencies may desire to make, should henceforth be directed to Mr. Williams, who has full powers to attend to them.

On the eve of his departure from China, the Undersigned, referring to the Convention which he entered into with your Excellencies on the 8th ult., respecting compensation for the losses of American citizens, by which it was agreed that the sum of five hundred thousand taels should be paid in full for these claims, of which 300,000 are to be collected at Canton, and 100,000 at each of the ports of Shanghai and Fuhchau, by deducting one-fifth from all the import, export, and tonnage duties paid by

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American ships, until those amounts had been severally made up, has personally instructed Mr. Williams to communicate these arrangements to the American consuls at those ports, and to inform them that they will begin to take effect on the 3d of February 1859. He begs to remind your Excellencies that that day is not far distant, and also takes the liberty to suggest that the Chinese officers at those three ports who have charge of the collection of foreign customs be instructed at an early day of the mode of carrying the Convention into effect, that when the period arrives for it to go into operation, there will be no delay, hindrance, or dispute between them and the American consuls respecting the details.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to wish your Excellencies the possession of every happiness.

William B. Reed

To the Imperial Commissioners,
Kweiliang,
Hwashana,
Ho Kwei-tsing,
Mingshen, and
Twan, &c &c &c.

Kweiliáng, a principal Secretary of State,
Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office,
Ho Kwei-tsing, Governor-general of the Two Kiang,
Mingshen, of the Ordnance Office, and
Twan, a secretary of the General Council, &c. &c. &c,

hereby reply to the dispatch.

On the 3d inst. we had the honor to receive the dispatch of His Excellency Wm. Reed, the late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in China, in which he informed us that he was on the point of weighing anchor to return to his own country, and that he had transferred the Legation to Wm. S. W. Williams as chargé d'affaires, who had full powers to attend to them. This arrangement is agreeable to us, and affords us much satisfaction.

In the dispatch under reply, the engagement by which one fifth of all the import, export and tonnage duties on [American] ships are to be deducted to the extent of 500,000 taels, one fifth of this sum to be collected at Shanghai, one fifth at Fuhchau, and the remaining three fifths at Canton, is referred to, and the wish expressed that the deduction in the duties may commence to take effect on the first of the next [Chinese] year.

To this we observe, that in the several treaties signed at Tientsin, it was stipulated that the plenipotentiaries of each country, including ourselves, should

present them to their respective sovereigns for the purpose of getting the great seal affixed to them. After the ratifications are exchanged a day can be set for their regulations and provisions to take effect. We, his Imperial Majesty's Commissioners have consulted and agreed with [the American Plenipotentiary?] at Shanghai that a deduction be made from the duties, extending over a number of years; but the whole matter must wait until the time during the next Chinese year, when the Supplementary treaties containing the commercial regulations have been properly settled. They will then all be presented to his Imperial Majesty by memorial, and after approval, and the exchange of the ratifications of the new treaties, a day will be appointed for their provisions all going into effect.

Orders will then be issued straightway to the collectors of customs at Canton, Fuhchau and Shanghai, to act in conformity to them; this will clearly show that China keeps the obligations she has entered into, and offers no delay, hindrance or dispute in their fulfillment. But until the new Treaties have been promulged, the old commercial regulations must be observed.

To S. W. Williams,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the U. S. in China

January 5th 1859.

Disp. No. 4 Incl. 4
Jan 14, 1859

Legation of the United States.
Macao. November 11. 1859.

Sir,

I have just received an official dispatch from Mr. Dunn, U. S. Vice. Consul at Foochow, in which he informs me of the rescue, by H. M. gunboat "Banterer", of two lorchas commanded by Americans, and the capture of one, and destruction of another of the piratical boats which had taken them. One of the Americans was also rescued, but the other was killed by the pirates as they were driven from their vessel.

I beg to tender to you, Sir, on my own behalf and that of my countrymen, my hearty thanks for the prompt and effectual assistance thus rendered to them in their time of jeopardy; and desire to convey, through Your Excellency, the same to Captain Hand, R.N. the senior Naval Officer at that port, and also to the commander of the "Banterer": to their ready services, doubtless, it was owing that the life of the rescued man, & the two captured lorchas, were not also lost.

Acts

To His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour K.C.B.
H. B. M. Naval Commander-in-Chief
in China & East Indies. &c

Acts like this tend to strengthen those amicable relations which I hope will always exist between our respective nations, and deserve to be held in remembrance; and I shall have much satisfaction in bringing it to the notice of the President.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant,
S. Wells Williams

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Official No 2

Legation of the United States.

Macao. January 28th 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your printed Circular of October 25th 1858, respecting the form of drawing Bills upon the Department, so that endorsements by procuration shall be excepted. This regulation, as I understand it, does not refer to Bills for salary drawn quarterly upon Messrs Baring Brothers & Co., which are to be made out in the usual way at 30 days' sight

In my last dispatch of the 14th inst. it was mentioned that an unexpected attack had been made on a detachment of the Allied troops while they were on an excursion in the neighborhood of Canton, by a large body of braves who had entrenched themselves in a village. The rising had been quieted and peace restored, much to the satisfaction of the citizens of Canton. It has been since ascertained that the Chinese authorities had no direct agency in the movement, at least nothing has been proven to implicate them, the whole having originated among the people, especially the volunteer braves, a body of militia organized last

To the Hon. Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State, Washington

last summer to expel the Allies from the city. Their force was surrounded, the encampment, storehouse and guns all destroyed, and the whole body completely dispersed. The military arrangements found at this place by the English showed that the Chinese are learning a little of the rules of defense and strategy, but their bravery of preparation, as has always been the case, comes to nothing as soon as they come to close quarters with the enemy.

Some days after the dispersion of this force, Rear-Admiral Seymour, accompanied by a body of marines and a party of Chinese soldiers furnished by the authorities at Canton, went to Fuhshan, a large manufacturing town about thirteen miles from Canton, and found the people and local officers civil and peaceful. This place was almost utterly destroyed in 1854 by the insurgents, and is now only beginning to recover from the disasters which have successively come upon it; in 1852, its population was estimated to be nearly a million.

The inferences which may be drawn from the popular movements and combinations of the gentry and their followers, in respect to the general

observance

observance of the recent treaties, have induced me to refer to this trifling affair at Canton as an illustration of the difficulty which the government both at Peking and in the provinces may find at times in compelling the observance and fulfillment of their unpopular stipulations. In Dispatch No: 31 of Sept. 4th 1858, this general subject was considered, and it is unnecessary to go over that ground again. The present instance, however, explains the inefficiency of the central authority, and the whole plan of operations last summer shows how at times it avails itself of popular feeling to effect its purposes, so that a short account of the whole movement will illustrate some of the features of Chinese polity, and may perhaps interest you.

One prominent characteristic which distinguishes the Chinese government from other Asiatics, is its literary examinations for official candidates, whose eligibility for posts of power is based upon the principle that the persons best fitted for governing are those who are the best educated. This system was adopted and carried into operation under the Tang dynasty during the 8th century, and for more than a thousand years has been one of the institutions of the empire; one which

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amidst the internal wars and changes of dynasty has been admitted and acted on as a fundamental political axiom. Two results have flowed from this high position given to literature, both of which explain in part the persistence of Chinese institutions; one is, that literary and peaceful pursuits have been elevated above warlike and military, and the subordination of the latter has gradually become so fixed that all martial ambition is nullified, and the army itself become almost a bye-word among the people: the other is, the cultivation of the democratic principle among all classes. One of the rules respecting the literary examinations is that the highest honors in the state below royalty are open to the ambition of the lowest subject. The general standard of education is, by this stimulus, kept higher than it would otherwise be among the mass, and those who fit themselves to enter the examinations are by their studies placed above their original position, even if they never succeed to an office. A middle class of literati and gentry has thus been formed, an aristocracy of cultivated mind, which has gradually engrossed most of the popular power. The gentry are the possessors of most of the land, but

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in such sort that no one family, even in a single village, attains such a position of wealth and influence as to be able to oppress the people and set the laws or public opinion at defiance. On the contrary it is for their interest and safety to please their neighbors; and they are expected to take the lead in matters of public welfare, represent the grievances of the people to the authorities, devise measures for their protection in case of attack, or of punishment and repression in case of sedition, and raise funds for erecting or repairing public buildings or other works. It is their duty, likewise, to assist the officers of government in collecting the revenue, and lend their aid if necessary in arresting criminals; they have lists of families and hamlets, so that they soon ascertain where each person belonging to the village is to be found. The appointment of the village police, and management of funds raised for public purposes, are both very much in their hands; and in this part of China, at least, many villages and towns have no officers appointed by the general government, all being elected by and among the inhabitants. There are also council-houses where the gentry and elders of a circuit of villages meet together from time to time to consult on the public welfare of their

region.

region, or to confer with the higher authorities as to the proper measures to be taken in an emergency.

This system would promote the prosperity of the community to a high point, if the people themselves were peaceful and industrious, and the gentry kind and just. But China is a pagan country; its people are as a whole ignorant, selfish and cruel, and constantly at variance among themselves; its gentry and rich landholders oppressive and proud; and the supreme government merciless to exact and weak to defend. Yet such is the inherent vitality of this democratic element in the body politic, by its operation producing an education of the people in self-government in their separate villages and communes, which accustoms them to their rights, that it has survived the most dreadful convulsions and insurrections, and preserved them from slavery and utter oppression.

In China the legal taxation is light, and the returns, so far as we can learn, show that it is collected without resort to intimidation or military coercion; as is the case in many parts of Central and Western Asia. In times of peace there is not more than the exigencies of the civil, military and literary services ordinarily require, however; so

that

that in times of scarcity, war or insurrection, extraordinary supplies must be raised. In case of an external war, the people do not feel the burden of the demand so much as when insurrection rears its gorgon head, and the whole country becomes involved in ruin, when its inhabitants, towns, villages, fields, crops and stocks are pillaged, and trade, industry, life, all fall a prey to anarchy and rapine. Then no mercy is shown by either party.

In the insurrection which raged in the south of Canton province in 1854 and 1855, it was estimated that more than half a million of men came to a violent end or fled the country, and how many towns and villages were pillaged was unknown. The insurgents invested Canton itself at one time with more than threescore thousand men. The Governor-general had only the resources in men and money of his own jurisdiction to depend upon to repress it; and with the aid of the gentry and their constituencies this was done after an appalling loss of life, but it left the region in a deplorable state. However, after the storm had passed, every hamlet and village began to revive on the resources of men and means that were left.

The particular purpose of these remarks is,

now.

however. to show wherein the weakness of the general government consists, how difficult it is for it to carry out even beneficial measures if they are unpopular, and the bearing such a condition of things has on the fulfillment of the recent treaties. If this middle class of gentry and literati are decidedly averse to a line of policy, or tenacious of a privilege, the impe. rial officers easily find some means of compromis. ing the matter or give it up. They themselves came of the people and know their feelings. They do all they can to maintain their power, and keep the peace; and at the same time try, too, to go to the utmost safe limit of exaction to fill their own coffers from the individ. uals who come to their courts. It is these acts of op. pression which good the people to sedition, when the officials not unfrequently are put to death in their yamun. In China, as in other Asiatic governments, the rights and duties of both rulers and ruled are not defined; the will of one or the other often rises above the law, and no one can be sure that it will not do so in every case. There is not much of what we call patriotism on either side, and the practice of govern. ment is a constant struggle between harsh and covetous officials and turbulent, ignorant subjects. It is this middle class which does much to save both

from

destruction.

The question of entrance into the city of Canton will illustrate the relations between the parties. This point has been much discussed among foreigners, but whatever were its merits based on the interpretation of the old treaties, the gentry of Canton resisted the entry of foreigners on purely personal grounds. They determined not to admit them inside the city because they disliked them; while the officers, who were all natives of other parts of the empire, were inclined for peace sake to allow it. The popular will was exhibited in 1843, when Sir Henry Pottinger demanded entrance, chiefly because it was granted at the other four ports, but Keying was unable to bring the gentry over to his views. Sir John Davis found the determination stronger in 1847; and in 1849, when it was supposed that the English would force their way in, the people levied large bodies of volunteers to resist the expected attack. At this juncture, after Sir George Bonham had waived the right till it could be granted at a future period, the Emperor issued a rescript upon the matter, which exhibits the ideas of the Chinese upon the general subject in hand, and is here quoted:—

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"The purpose of walling cities is to protect the "people; in the protection of the people lies the security "of the state. When the people of Kwangtung are "unanimously determined against the admission of "foreigners into the city, can an imperial injunction "be laid on them by proclamation to to do whether "they will or no? It is not in the power of the Gov. "ernment of China to cross the wishes of the people "out of deference to those of the men from afar; on "the other hand, it behoves foreign nations to study "the temper of the people, to the end that the capital "of their merchants may work free from risk," &c.

And the Cantonese never have yielded, though their city is now in the hands of foreigners, to their admission within the city walls; though in arguing the matter with them few have tried to defend it.

A reference to the operations carried on against Canton last summer will further exhibit the workings of this feature of the Chinese system. After Yeh had been taken prisoner at the capture of Canton in December 1857, all the defenses of the city and all its garrison were either destroyed or disarmed, and the Allies kept armed possession. A new Governor-Ge-

neral

neral arrived to take Yeh's place, but he was without troops or funds to march to regain the capital. Unable to occupy his office in Canton and oversee the operations, they were confided to three influential persons among the gentry themselves. These three persons, named Lo, Lung and Su, were appointed by imperial orders to take the control, and carry on hostilities on behalf of their sovereign. They circulated proclamations throughout this prefecture calling upon all faithful subjects to join them, and subscribe in aid of their cause. The energy which they exhibited was great, but the results showed their weakness and inability to effect their object. They could annoy foreigners by withholding supplies, and compelling their servants in Hongkong, Macao and Whampoa to leave their employ under pains of imprisoning family and escheating property; they could hire men to murder sentries, or foreigners walking the streets, or passing in boats; they could put a complete stop to business, and make a bravado of attacking the city, but they could not drive out the enemy.

On

On the announcement of the cessation of hostilities at the North and the promulgation of the treaties of Tientsin, by the Governor-general, they suspended hostilities, and disbanded most of their volunteers; but I am told that their authority to act is not yet rescinded, nor their forces entirely removed. The temporary possession of power without most of its responsibilities renders them, perhaps, inclined to find an excuse in the general unsettled state of the country for retaining all they can of it.

The people, too, who know that peace has been made, are not at all enthusiastic, and look upon them with suspicion lest they attempt further aggressive acts and raise more funds, which will involve them and not the gentry in trouble. The people are well convinced that their braves cannot resist foreign troops, and the recent dastardly flight of this body of 3000 at Shih-tsing has thrown contempt on the whole force. The forbearance of the Allies towards the villagers and boatmen has had a favorable effect in producing a change of feeling. It is to be hoped that no further riding will now take place in this region, though I think permanent peace

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cannot be looked for till the city of Canton is evacuated. The people regard its armed occupation as always likely to provoke trouble, and humiliating to their pride, and do not return to rebuild the desolate ruins which now look so dismal.

The result of the last two years has been to impoverish Canton, and reduce it from its position as a great commercial mart. The dislike of its citizens towards foreigners has been strengthened, and perhaps the English and French may deem it advisable to intrench their consulates in a fortified garrison inside of the walls in order to secure what they have obtained. One may well ask in such a case, what is a treaty of peace worth which requires such guaranties? No foreign merchant wishes to reside in it, and there is nothing to invite his frequent visits. Still the policy of the Chinese Government, which led it to seclude its Imperial Commissioner, who dealt with foreigners, behind these walls, has been broken down never to be restored. An advance has been made, bearing with it, I hope, the good of this great mass of human beings, and opening channels for the introduction of better knowledge and morals and government among them. The principle of conduct towards

all

all foreign nations which this government adopts is isolation: "keep them all at as great a distance as possible, and get into no quarrels with them if it can be avoided," is their rule. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the rulers of China have any regard to one nation more than another; that they are more friendly, for instance, towards the Americans than towards the English; they may perhaps fear the English and Russians more than they do the Americans, but they would be glad if none of them ever came near them. With the people at the ports the case is different; but their rulers, whose ignorance, contempt, and fear of all foreign nations are about on a level, have everything to learn. One of the stipulations of the treaties, that of permission to travel through the country and become acquainted with the people in their homes, will allow access to the officials too, and do much quietly to remove their ignorant hauteur, and show them they have nothing really to fear.

The Imperial Commissioners still remain at Shanghai; and it would be well if they could visit this province in company with Lord Elgin when he returns.

J.

I annex a copy of the reply of Admiral Seymour to my letter, of which a copy was sent you in my last dispatch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very Obedient Servant,

J. Mills Williams

Rec 6 Ap

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship
Calcutta, at Hong Kong,
17th January, 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, expressing your sense of the prompt and effectual assistance rendered by Her Britannic Majesty's gun Boat Banterer in rescuing two Lorchas and an American Citizen from Pirates near the River Min, and to acquaint you that I was much pleased to learn from my Senior Naval Officer in that quarter of his having been enabled to be of such Service to your Countrymen.

I have forwarded to Captain Hand a copy of your letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient, humble Servant
M. Seymour
Rear Admiral & Commander in Chief H. M. Ships &c

Dr S Wells Williams
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires
&c China, Macao

Rec 23d Apl: Mr Dorrick

No 3.

Legation of the United States.
Canton. February 12. 1859

Sir,

I send you a short and very friendly correspondence with His Excellency Baron Gros. the French Ambassador, and a copy of the Supplementary Treaty of the Tariff and Commercial Regulations signed by him with the Imperial Commissioners on the 24th of November last. It is reported that the Baron awaits the arrival of the ratifications of the treaty of Tientsin before he leaves China.

Lord Elgin arrived in the south of China from Shanghai on the 2d inst., and is now at this city, where, or in its vicinity, I suppose he will also await the arrival of the ratifications of the English Treaty. It is currently reported that the superintendency of British trade will be disserved from the office of the Governor of Hongkong, and placed in the hands of a consul general, who will probably remove his office to Shanghai from that colony. The opening up and gradual development of the trade of the

Yang.

To the Honble Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State.
Washington

Yangtsze-kiang will concenter foreign commerce so much at Shanghai, it is expected, that the other open ports are likely to be henceforth subordinate to that: The length and difficulty of transit across the country to Canton, with the chances of the loss or detention of goods from political or local disturbances on the route, will tend to direct produce to the mouth of the Yangtsze from every part of its great valley. If the inland navigation of China was always safe and expeditious, such a change would not soon be made. It is surprising to see how soon and easily the transit of goods is stopped in an empire where trade is carried on so extensively by a people well aware of its advantages; and even how one part of it will suffer the evils of famine from drought or short crops, because the charges of carrying breadstuffs along the rivers or over the passes are too great for such bulky produce to repay the risk. The rivers of China present a field for the development of steam navigation, therefore, as useful as it is vast.

About Canton everything is now quiet. The Allied forces have latterly begun to make excursions into the country around it, partly to make the people familiar with the presence of their troops.

troops, partly to repress any organization of the braves against the city, and partly to induce or assist the native authorities in restoring and enforcing their own authority. The plan will probably promote all these objects in some degree, and the condition and disposition of the people in this region will also be better ascertained. In the city itself, very little of the great extent of ruined buildings has been rebuilt, for a sense of uncertainty and insecurity will remain in the minds of the citizens as long as the Allies retain armed possession of it.

Of the high provincial dignitaries none now reside in the city, except the Governor and Manchu Commandant, who are compelled to remain there by the Allies as hostages for its good government. The Governor-general, the judge, treasurer, literary chancellor, and commissioners of grain and gabelle, with their official retinues, amounting to many hundreds of persons, are, with the prefect and colonel of the city, scattered at various towns near this. Their continued absence seems to be taken by the people as indicating a warlike policy rather than otherwise; and the continuance in power of Lo. Lung and So, the three persons among the gentry spoken of

in

in my last, adds strength to that idea, and likewise to the dissatisfaction of the trading people, who suffer their exactions. In the last capture at Shih-tsing were found some papers, copies of imperial orders, letters from the Governor-general, and similar documents, all going to show that the policy adopted by the latter and apparently approved at Court, is to use the gentry for the conduct of offensive operations in such a way that their acts could be entirely disavowed if they proved to be unsuccessful. Though the disturbed elements of society in this region have not resumed their usual and former condition, there is a degree of hopefulness among the native merchants which is encouraging, and will tend to neutralize in itself the designs of their superiors.

I have yet nothing definite to mention respecting the emission of the debenture-certificates to be applied to the liquidation of American claims. The Collector at this port says he has received no orders from the Imperial Commissioners to issue them, but the latter have agreed to the form of a certificate which I proposed to them. I have not yet received an answer to my communication of the 5th ult., (a copy was sent you) but hope

to

to get it before the next mail, and the announcement of the necessary instructions having been transmitted to the Collectors. I anticipate the usual hindrances in carrying this matter into operation which attend almost everything of the sort among the Chinese, but have strong hopes that there will be no need of a resort to harsh measures to compel the Commissioners to fulfill their obligations.

The Imperial Commissioners remain at the North, either at Shanghai or Tschau, until one or other of the foreign plenipotentiaries return in the spring to proceed to Peking and exchange the ratifications of the Treaties. The importance which the Emperor's government attaches to foreign relations appears in the retention of these high dignitaries as Imperial Commissioners for their management, although both of them still retain their posts at the capital, Kweiliang as Prime Minister, and Hoashana as President of the Board of Civil Office; and this may also be taken as an evidence of its sincerity. It is to be hoped that the policy these two officials have done so much to initiate may not be widely altered by the superior influence of their political

op-

opponents, who are still greatly in the majority.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

S. Wells Williams

Dispatch 3. Inc. 1
Feb. 12. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Macao, December 14th 1858

Monsieur le Baron,

I have the honor to advise Your Excellency of the departure of the United States Minister in the steam. frigate "Minnesota" on the 8th inst. for Bombay en route for Washington, and that the charge of this Legation has thereby devolved on me ad interim. It was Mr. Reed's desire to have seen you personally before he sailed, and to express the deep regret which he felt at hearing of the serious accident which had happened to the corvette "Laplace," in which Your Excellency was returning to Honghong. It is a matter for congratulation that she has suffered so much less than was at first feared; and I am sure that Mr. Reed will have much satisfaction in learning that your Excellency has safely returned to the south of China

I beg Your Excellency to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Monsieur le Baron,
Y. E. Most Obedient Servant
S. Wells Williams

To H.E. M. le Baron Gros,
H. I. M. Ambassador to China.

Dispatch 3 - Inc. 2
Feb 12. 1859

Mission Extraordinaire de France
en Chine, Hongkong, le 17 Déc. 1858.

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 14 de ce mois pour m'annoncer le départ de S.E. W. Reed, et me faire connaitre en même temps que vous étiez chargé de gérer par intérim la Légation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique en Chine.

Je ne puis que me féliciter des rapports qui pourront s'établir entre nous, et qui seront je n'en doute pas d'une nature aussi cordiale que ceux qui ont eu lieu entre la mission extraordinaire de France en Chine, et votre honorable prédecesseur

Je suis bien persuadé aussi que M. Reed a pris un vif intérêt au fâcheux événement arrivé au Laplace, et qu'il apprendra avec plaisir que j'ai pu arriver en toute sûreté en rade de Hongkong.

Veuillez je vous prie, Monsieur, recevoir l'assurance des sentiments distingués

avec

à Monsieur Wells Williams, chargé par intérim de
la Légation des Etats-Unis à Macao

avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être, votre très
humble et très obéissant serviteur
Bon Gros

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Index to Dispatch No. 3
Canton, February 12. 1859

Inclosure	From	To	Subject Matter	Dates
1	S.W. Williams	Bon Gros	Informs him of departure of Mr Reed	Dec. 14. 1858
2	Bon Gros	S.W. Williams	Acknowledges the above	" 17 "
3	S.W. Williams	Bon Gros	Sends him a copy of Supplementary Treaty of the Tariff & Commercial Regulations	" 29 "
4	Bon Gros	S.W. Williams	Acknowledges the copy of above; sends	Jan 3 1859
5			Copy of French Supplementary Treaty and Commercial Regulations	Nov 24. 1858
6	S.W. Williams	Bon Gros	Acknowledges the above, and sends copy of answer to Imperial Commissr	Jan 10. 1859
7	Bon Gros	S.W. Williams	Acknowledges the above, and sends a	" 29 "
8	Do	Kweiliang	Respecting consular jurisdiction, foreign flags in Chinese vessels, &c	Nov 15 1858

Dispatch 3. Inc 3
Feb. 12. 1859

Legation of the United States.
Macao. December 29th 1858

Sir,

I beg to inclose for your Excellency's information a copy in English and Chinese of the Supplementary Treaty signed at Shanghai by their Excellencies William B. Reed. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Kweiliang and his associates, the Imperial Commissioners, on the 8th of November. The lists of Imports and Exports contained in this Treaty, together with the rates of duties levied on the several articles of merchandise, being the same precisely as those agreed upon by the deputies at Shanghai, have not been copied, as they are doubtless in the possession of your Excellency.

I seize this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my great respect, and

Have the honor to be,
Sir,
Y.E. Most Obt. humble Servant
S. Wells Williams

To H.E. Baron Gros.
Ambassador of H.I.M. in China
Hongkong

Dispatch 3. Inc 4.
Feb. 12. 1859

Mission Extraordinaire de France
en Chine, à bord de l'Audacieuse
en rade de Hong-Kong, le 3 Janvier, 1859.

Monsieur,

Je reçois à l'instant même la dépêche que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 29 du mois dernier pour m'envoyer un copie en Anglais et en Chinois du traité supplémentaire signé à Shanghaï le 8 Novembre dernier, par Mr. Reed et par les Commissaires Impériaux

Je vous remercie, Monsieur, de cette importante communication que Mr. Reed avait bien voulu m'annoncer, et c'eût été faire double emploi que d'y joindre le tarif, puisqu'il est identique à celui que j'ai signé le 24e Novembre dernier à Shanghaï

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, avec tous mes remerciements, l'assurance des sentiments empressés de votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur

Bon Gros

à Monsieur Wells Williams, chargé par intérim
de la Légation des Stats. Unis à Macao.

Dispatch 2. Inclosure 5
Feb. 12. 1859

(Copie)

Préambule

L'article 9 du Traité signé le 27 Juin dernier à Tientsin par le Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur des Français et les Plenipotentiaires de S. M. l'Empereur de la Chine, ayant prévu que des modifications pourraient être apportées d'un commun accord par le gouvernement de l'Empereur et par ceux des Puissances signataires des Traités de Tien-tsin au sujet d'améliorations à introduire dans le tarif qui fixé les droits d'importation, d'exportation, de transit, etc. etc, etc, et S. M. l'Empereur de la Chine ayant à cet effet donné l'ordre aux Commissaires Impériaux:

Kouei-liang, Commissaire Impérial de la dynastie Ta-Tsing, membre du Conseil Privé du Pavillon-Oriental, Ministre de la Justice, Général en chef des troupes de la bannière blanche, muni de pleins pouvoirs, etc. etc.; et

Houá-chá-ná, Commissaire Impérial de la dynastie Ta-Tsing, lecteur de la Maison Impériale, Secrétaire d'État au département de l'Intérieur, Général en chef de l'armée Sino-Tartare de la bannière bordée d'azur, muni de

pleins

Dispatch 3. Inclosure 5
Feb. 12. 1859

(Copie)

Préambule

L'article 9 du Traité signé le 27 juin dernier à Tientsin par le Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur des Français et les Plenipotentiaires de S. M. l'Empereur de la Chine, ayant prévu que des modifications pourraient être apportées d'un commun accord par le gouvernement de l'Empereur et par ceux des Puissances signataires des Traités de Tien-tsin au sujet d'améliorations à introduire dans le tarif qui fixé les droits d'importation, d'exportation, de transit, etc. etc, etc, et S. M. l'Empereur de la Chine ayant à cet effet donné l'ordre aux Commissaires Impériaux:

Kouei-liang, Commissaire Impérial de la dynastie Ta-Tsing, membre du Conseil Privé du Pavillon-Oriental, Ministre de la Justice, Général en chef des troupes de la bannière blanche, muni de pleins pouvoirs, etc, etc: et

Houá-chá-ná, Commissaire Impérial de la dynastie Ta-Tsing, lecteur de la Maison Impériale, Secrétaire d'État au département de l'Intérieur, Général en chef de l'armée Sino-Tartare de la bannière bordée d'azur, muni de

pleins

pleins pouvoirs, etc. etc., auxquels S. Mté a jugé à propos d'adjoindre en la même qualité :

Ho ‹ Commissaire Impérial de la dynastie Ta Tsing, second Tuteur de l'héritier présomptif, Secrétaire d'Etat au département de la Guerre, Vice-roi des deux Kiangs, muni de pleins pouvoirs, etc. etc,

Minn Commissaire Impérial, fonctionnaire de deuxième rang, chargé des mouvements militaires, etc. etc. et

Touann, Commissaire Impérial, fonctionnaire de cinquième rang, membre du conseil attaché au Ministère de la Justice, etc. etc.....

de se rendre à Shanghaï où se trouverait le Plenipotentiaire de France, afin de s'entendre avec lui au sujet des modifications à apporter au tarif, il a été convenu entre les hautes parties contractantes qu'après mur examen, et après avoir consulté des personnes instruites en matière de commerce, il serait procédé à l'établissement d'un nouveau tarif accompagné de réglements commerciaux servant à faciliter sa mise à exécution

Il a été également convenu que le nouveau

Tarif

tarif Français et les règlements de commerce qui y sont annexés, pouvant à bon droit être considérés comme un traité supplémentaire à celui du 27 Juin dernier, ce tarif et ces règlements auraient aux mêmes dates et aux mêmes conditions stipulées dans le traité de Tientsin, la même force et valeur que s'ils y étaient insérés mot à mot, et qu'à partir du jour où le traité de Tientsin sera mis à éxecution, le tarif qui s'y trouve annexé en ce moment sera considéré comme nul et non avenu, et remplacé par le nouveau tarif.

Le Plenipotentiaire de France et ceux de l'Empire Chinois, ayant reconnu comme valables les pouvoirs dont ils sont revêtus, ont établi d'un commun accord le tarif qui suit, et les règlements commerciaux qui le terminent.

En conséquence, les droits que les Français auront à payer aux autorités Chinoises par suite des opérations commerciales qu'ils pourraient faire en Chine, seront perçus de commun accord, d'après le tarif suivant divisé en marchandises d'importation et en marchandises d'exportation énumérées dans chacune de ces deux grandes divisions par ordre de lettre alphabetique.

Le tarif est absolument identique a celui que Mr. Reed a signé à Shanghai

(Signé) Bon Gros

Réglements Commerciaux.

Premier Réglement.

Les articles qui, dans le présent tarif, ne sont pas portés sur le tableau d'exportation, et qui se trouvent énumérés dans celui d'importation, paieront, lorsqu'ils seront exportés, les mêmes droits qui leur sont imposés par le tarif d'importation.

De la même manière, les articles non énumérés dans le tableau d'importation, et qui se trouvent énoncés sur celui d'exportation, paieront, lorsqu'ils seront importés, les mêmes droits qui leur sont imposés par le tarif d'exportation.

Les articles qui ne se trouvent, ni dans l'un ni dans l'autre de ces tableaux, et qui ne figurent pas parmi les marchandises libres de droits, paieront un droit de cinq pour cent calculé

culé d'après leur valeur sur le marché.

Deuxième Réglement.

Articles exemptés du paiement de droits.

L'or et l'argent en barre, la monnaie étrangère,

La farine, la farine de maïs, le sagou, le biscuit, les conserves de viande, et de légumes,

La fromage, le beurre, les sucreries,

Les vêtements étrangers,

La bijouterie, l'argenterie, la parfumerie, les savons de toutes sortes,

Le charbon de bois, le bois à brûler, la bougie et la chandelle (étrangères),

Le tabac (étranger), les cigares (étrangers),

Le vin, la bière, les spiritueux,

Les articles de ménage, les provisions pour les navires, le bagage personnel,

La papeterie, les articles de tapisserie,

Les articles de droguerie, la coutellerie,

Les médicaments étrangers.

Les articles énumérés ci-dessus ne paieront ni droits d'importation, ni droits d'exportation, dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger.

Mais

Mais lorsqu'ils seront transportés dans l'intérieur de la Chine, ils paieront un droit de transit de deux et demi pour cent ad valorem. Le bagage personnel, l'or et l'argent en barres et la monnaie étrangère seront exempts du paiement de ce droit.

Un bâtiment affrété en entier, ou en partie seulement, pour le transport d'articles francs de droits (le bagage personnel, l'or et l'argent en barre, et la monnaie étrangère exceptés) sera assujetti au paiement des droits de tonnage, même quand il n'aurait à bord aucune autre cargaison.

Troisième Réglement

Articles de Contrebande.

L'importation et l'exportation des articles suivant sont prohibées.

La poudre à canon, les boulets, les canons, les pièces de campagne, les carabines, les fusils, les pistolets, les munitions ou fournitures de guerre.

Le sel.

Quatrième Réglement.

Dans les calculs du tarif le poids d'un picul de 100 cattis équivaudra à 60 kilogrammes

453 grammes; et la longeur d'un chang de 10 pieds Chinois sera égale à 3 mètres 55 centimètres.

Le chih Chinois sera considéré comme équivalent à 0m.355 millimètres

Cinquième Réglement

Articles autrefois de Contrebande.

Les restrictions concernant le commerce de l'opium, celui de la monnaie de cuivre, celui des céréales, des légumineux, des soufres, du salpêtre, et de l'espèce de zinc connue sous la dénomination anglaise de spelter, sont abolies aux conditions suivantes.

1° L'opium paiera désormais 30 taëls de droit d'importation par picul; l'introducteur ne pourra vendre cet article que dans le port, et il ne sera transporté dans l'intérieur de la Chine que par des Chinois, et seulement comme propriété Chinoise. Le négociant Français ne sera pas autorisé à l'accompagner. — Les Français qui en vertu de l'article 8 du Traité de Tientsin, peuvent se rendre dans l'intérieur de l'Empire avec des passeports, et qui voudront y trafiquer, ne pourront pas y faire le commerce de l'opium.

Les droits de transit sur cette denrée seront

fixés

fixés par le Gouvernement Chinois comme il le jugera convenable, et au taux qu'il lui plaira, et les conventions relatives à la révision du tarif ne seront pas applicables à l'opium, comme elles le sont à toutes les autres marchandises.

2e Monnaie de cuivre. L'exportation de la monnaie de cuivre pour un port étranger est prohibée; mais les sujets Français pourront en transporter, de l'un des ports ouverts de la Chine dans un autre, aux conditions suivantes:-

Le chargeur devra déclarer le montant de la monnaie de cuivre qu'il désire ainsi embarquer, et le port pour lequel elle est destinée. Il devra donner une caution convenable acceptée par deux personnes solvables, ou fournir toute autre gurantie que le chef de la douane jugera suffisante. Dans les six mois qui s'écouleront à partir de la date de l'expédition de retour, il fera parvenir au chef de la douane du port d'embarquement un certificat délivré par le chef de la douane du port de destination qui déclarera, sous son sceau, que la monnaie de cuivre y a été débarquée. Si l'expéditeur ne produit pas ce certificat dans le délai fixé plus haut, il aura à payer une somme égale

au

au montant de la monnaie de cuivre embarquée. La monnaie de cuivre ne paiera aucun droit. Mais un chargement complet de cette monnaie, ou une simple partie de chargement rendra le bâtiment où il se trouvera passible du paiement des droits de tonnage, même lorsqu'il n'aurait aucune autre cargaison à bord.

3e L'exportation pour un port étranger du riz et de toute autre céréale indigène ou étrangère, quel que soit le pays de production ou le lieu d'où elles arrivent, est prohibée. Mais ces denrées pourront être transportées par les négociants Français de l'un des ports ouverts de la Chine dans un autre port aux mêmes conditions de garantie imposées aux transport de la monnaie de cuivre, et en payant au port d'embarquement les droits spécifiés par le tarif.

Aucun droit d'importation ne sera prélevé sur le riz et les céréales; mais, un chargement, ou un partie du chargement de riz ou de céréales, bien qu'aucune autre cargaison ne soit à bord, rendra le navire qui le portera, passible du paiement des droits de tonnage.

4e Légumineux.

Les

Les légumineux et les gâteaux de fèves ne pourront pas être exportés sous pavillon Français des ports de Tangchaou et de Newchouang; mais cette exportation sera permise dans les autres ports de la Chine, moyennant le paiement des droits portés au tarif, que l'exportation ait lieu pour d'autres ports de la Chine ou pour les pays étrangers.

5e Le salpêtre, les soufres, et l'espèce de zinc dont il est fait mention dans le premier paragraphe de ce réglement, étant considérés comme munitions de guerre, ne seront pas importés par les négociants Français, à moins que le Gouvernement Chinois ne l'ait demandé, et ces articles ne pourront être vendus à des sujets Chinois que s'ils sont dûment autorisés à les acheter. Aucun permis de débarquer ces articles ne sera delivré jusqu'à ce que la douane se soit assurée que les autorisations nécessaires ont été accordées à l'acheteur. Il ne sera pas permis aux sujets Français de transporter ces articles dans le Yang-tsé kiang; ni dans aucun autre port que ceux qui sont ouverts sur les côtes maritimes de la Chine, ni de les accompagner dans l'intérieur pour le compte

des

des Chinois.

Ces articles ne seront vendus que dans les ports seulement, et, partout ailleurs que dans ces ports ils seront considérés comme propriété Chinoise.

Toute infraction aux conditions stipulées ci-dessus, et auxquelles est autorisé le commerce de l'opium, de la monnaie de cuivre, des céréales, des légumineux, du salpêtre, et de l'espèce de zinc connu sous le nom de spelter, sera punie de la confiscation de toutes les marchandises dont il est question.

Sixième Réglement.

Formalités à observer par les navires entrant dans le port.

Pour éviter tout malentendu, il est convenu que le terme de 24 heures dans lequel tout capitaine de navire Français devra remettre ses papiers au consul, conformément à l'article 17 du Traité de Tientsin, commencera à courir du moment où le navire se trouvera en dedans des limites du port.

Il en sera de même du délai de 48 heures que l'article 20 du même traité accorde à tout

navire

navire Français, et pendant lequel il pourra rester dans le port sans payer des droits de tonnage.

Les limites des ports seront déterminées par l'administration des douanes conformément aux convenances du commerce compatibles avec les intérêts de trésor Chinois.

Les cales et autres lieux dans lesquels la douane permettra de charger et de décharger les marchandises dans chaque port, seront fixés de la même manière, et il en sera donné avis aux consuls pour la connaissance du public.

Septième Réglement.

Droits de Transit.

Il est convenu que par l'article 23 du Traité de Tientsin, on entend que les droits de transit dont le taux modéré est en vigueur, et qui doivent être perçus légalement sur toute marchandise importée ou exportée par des sujets Français, équivaudront à la moitié des droits fixés par le tarif, et que les articles exempts de droits ne paieront qu'un droit de transit de 2½ pour cent ad valorem, ainsi qu'il a été dit dans l'article 2 de ce réglement, à l'exception toutefois de l'or, de l'argent, et des bagages personnels.

Les

Les marchandises auront acquitté les droits de transit lorsqu'elles auront rempli les conditions suivantes:

Pour les importations. On donnera avis au chef de la douane du port d'où les marchandises doivent être envoyées dans l'intérieur, de la nature et de la quantité de ces marchandises, du nom des navire qui les a débarquées, et du nom des lieux auxquels elles sont destinées, etc, etc, etc.

Le chef de la douane, après avoir vérifié cette déclaration, et avoir reçu le montant des droits de transit, remettra à l'introducteur de ces marchandises un certificat constatant le paiement des droits de transit, certificat qui devra être produit à chaque station de barrière. Aucun autre droit, quelqu'il soit, ne pourra être prélevé sur ces marchandises dans quelque partie de l'Empire qu'elles soient transportées

Pour les exportations. Les produits achetés par un sujet Français dans l'intérieur de la Chine seront examinés et cotés à la première barrière qu'ils rencontreront sur leur route, à partir du lieu de production jusqu'au port d'embarque-

ment.

ment. La personne ou les personnes chargées de leur transport présenteront une déclaration qu'elles auront signée, relatant la valeur du produit, et faisant connaître le port de destination. Il sera remis, en échange de cette déclaration, un certificat qui devra être produit et visé à chaque barrière sur la route qui conduit au port d'embarquement. À l'arrivée du produit à la barrière la plus voisine du port, il en sera donné avis à la douane de ce port, et les droits de transit ayant été payés, ces marchandises pourront passer. Au moment de l'exportation les droits fixés par le tarif seront payés.

Toute tentative faite pour passer les marchandises importées ou exportées en contravention avec les réglements ci-dessus énoncés, rendra ces marchandises passibles de confiscation.

Une vente non autorisée, pendant le transit de marchandises destinées comme il est dit ci-dessus, pour un port ouvert au commerce étranger, les rendra susceptibles d'être confisquées.

Toute tentative faite pour profiter d'un certificat inexact et passer plus de marchandises qu'il n'en a été déclaré, rendra toutes

les

les marchandises énoncées dans le certificat susceptibles d'être confisquées.

Le chef de la douane aura le droit de refuser l'embarquement de produits dont on ne pourrait pas justifier le paiement des droits de transit, et cela jusqu'à ce que ces droits aient été payés

Ce qui précède faisent connaître les arrangements convenus au sujet des droits de transit qui seront ainsi prélevés ensemble et en une seule fois, l'article 9 du Traité de Tientsin reçoit son application immédiate.

Huitième Réglement

Commerce étranger dans l'intérieur au moyen de passports.

Il est convenu que l'article 8 du Traité de Tientsin ne sera point considéré comme autorisant les sujets Français à se rendre dans la capitale de la Chine pour y faire le commerce

Neuvième Réglement.

Abolition des droits prélevés sur la refonte des monnaies.

Il est convenu que les sujets Français

ne

ne seront plus désormais assujettis au paiement du droit d'un taël et deux maces exigé jusqu'ici en sus du paiement des droits ordinaires par le Gouvernement Chinois pour couvrir les frais de fonte et de monnayage.

Dixième Réglement

Paiement des droits sous un même système dans tous les ports.

Le Traité de Tientsin donnant au Gouvernement Chinois le droit d'adopter toutes les mesures qui lui paraîtront convenables pour protéger ses revenus provenant du commerce Français, il est convenu qu'un système uniforme sera adopté dans tous les ports qui sont ouverts.

Le haut fonctionnaire Chinois désigné par le Gouvernement de l'empire comme surintendant du commerce étranger pourra, de temps à autre, ou visiter lui même les différents ports ouverts au commerce, ou y envoyer un délégué. Ce haut fonctionnaire sera libre de choisir tout sujet Français qui lui paraîtrait convenable pour l'aider à administrer les revenus de la douane, à empêcher

la

la fraude, à déterminer les limites des ports, à pourvoir aux fonctions de capitaine de port, et aussi à établir les phares, les bouées, les balises, etc. etc. à l'entretien desquels il sera pourvu au moyen des droits de tonnage

Le Gouvernement Chinois adoptera toutes les mesures qu'il croira nécessaires pour prévenir la fraude dans le Yang-tse-kiang, lorsque ce fleuve sera ouvert au commerce étranger

Réglement Additionnel.

Il est convenu entre les hautes parties contractantes, que le présent tarif pourra être révisé de dix en dix années, afin d'être mis en harmonie avec les changements de valeur apportés par le temps sur les produits du sol, et de l'industrie des deux Empires; et que, par suite de cette disposition, la période de sept années stipulée à cet effet dans l'article 27 du Traité de Tientsin est abrogée et de nulle valeur.

En foi de quoi, les Plenipotentiaires ci-dessus nommés ont signé le présent tarif et

les

les réglements commerciaux qui y sont annexés, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait en quatre expéditions à Shanghaï, le 24 Novembre de l'an de grâce mil-huit-cent-cinquante-huit, correspondant au 19ème jour de la 10ème lune de la 8ème année de Hien-Fung.

L S

/Signé/ Baron Gros

L S

[signé] Koueï-liang
Hoá-chá-ná
Hó
Hiun
Touann

Pour copie conforme
Bon Gros

Dispatch 3. Inc. 6
Feb 12. 1859

Legation of the United States.

Macao. January 10. 1859

Monsieur Le Baron,

I have received the two communications of the 17th December and 3d of January, which your Excellency has done me the honor to address to me; and in reply, I beg to reciprocate the kind sentiments therein expressed, and to assure your Excellency that it shall be my endeavor to continue and strengthen those friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the Special Mission of France in China and this Legation.

I beg now to inclose for your information a copy of a reply made by Mr. Reed to the Imperial Commissioners to their dispatch of the 5th of November last, pertaining to consular jurisdiction and other important subjects submitted by them to the consideration of the Treaty Powers.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure your Excellency of the high respect with which I have the honor to be,

Mon.

To His Excellency M. le Baron Gros,
Ambassador of H. I. M. in China,
Hongkong.

Monsieur le Baron.
Votre Obedient Servant.
S. Wells Williams

(Dispatch 3. Inc. 7.
Feb 12. 1859

Mission extraordinaire de
France en Chine, à bord
de l'Audacieuse, en rade de
Hongkong, le 29 Janvier, 1859

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire pour m'envoyer une copie de la réponse que son Excellence M. Reed, le Ministre Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis, a faite, dans le mois de Novembre dernier, aux commissaires Impériaux qui lui avaient passé une note au sujet de la juridiction Consulaire et d'autres questions importantes qu'ils soumettaient à l'appréciation des puissances qui venaient de conclure des traités avec la Chine.

Je vous remercie, Monsieur, d'avoir bien voulu me faire cette importante communication, et je m'empresse à mon tour de vous envoyer ci-joint une copie de la note que j'ai addressée à ces mêmes hauts fonctionnaires

à Monsieur Wells Williams, Chargé d'affaires
des Etats-Unis d'Amerique en Chine,

&c &c &c

naires en réponse à la dépêche que j'avais reçue d'eux sur le même sujet, en Novembre dernier, lorsque j'étais encore à Shanghaï.

Je saisis cette occasion pour vous renouveler l'assurance des sentiments empressés avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur,

Votre très humble et très obéissant Serviteur

Bon Gros.

Dispatch 3. Inc. 8
Feb. 12. 1859

(Copie)

Shanghaï, 15 Novembre, 1858

à L.L. Ex. Ex. Kwei-Liang et Houa-cha-na;

&c. &c.

Le soussigné a reçu, il y a déjà quelques jours, la dépêche que L.L. Ex. Ex. lui ont fait l'honneur de lui écrire au sujet de questions qui touchent à des intérêts d'une haute gravité, et dont quelques unes même échappent à sa compétence. Si le soussigné a tardé à répondre à L.L. Ex. Ex. c'est, ainsi qu'il a eu l'honneur de leur faire savoir, parceque son temps a été pris tout entier par l'expédition du courrier qui vient de partir pour l'Europe, et parce qu'il a du s'occuper aussi des travaux préparatoires relatifs à la révision du tarif des douanes.

Libre aujourd'hui, le soussigné s'empresse de répondre à L.L. Ex. Ex., et pour procéder avec méthode il reprendra chaque question dans l'ordre même où Elles lui ont été soumises.

Celle des passeports est la première qui se présente, et le soussigné est heureux de pouvoir dire à L.L. Ex. Ex. que déjà, à Tientsin le 28 Juin dernier, il a écrit à son gouv-

gouvernement pour lui faire connaître la nécessité qu'il y aurait à donner aux consuls de France en Chine des instructions spéciales pour qu'ils ne délivrassent des passeports qu'aux individus qui pourraient ou directement, ou en fournissant des cautions suffisantes leur offrir toutes les garanties désirables sur leur caractère, leur moralité, et la légalité des affaires qui les appelleraient dans l'intérieur de la Chine.

Les passeports, écrits dans les deux langues Française et Chinoise, devraient indiquer le nom, l'âge, le lieu de naissance, et la profession de la personne qui en serait munie; ils contiendraient aussi le signalement de cette personne, c.à.d. la description de ses traits, la forme de sa figure, les signes particuliers qui pourraient servir à le faire reconnaître, tous les renseignements enfin qui seraient de nature à prouver que les personnes qui les portent sont bien celles auxquelles ils ont été donnés. Ces passeports devraient être signés et timbrés par le consul qui les aurait délivrés, enfin il faudrait que chaque passeport fut revêtu de la signature ou de timbre de l'autorité Chinoise du lieu où il aurait été donné, et de la signa-

ture

ture du porteur si cela était possible. Ce passeport serait valable pour une année, à l'expiration de laquelle il pourrait être renouvelé, et le porteur aurait à payer une faible rétribution dans les chancelleries où il serait donné et inscrit, afin de couvrir les frais d'impression de travail et de régistre

Au moment où l'échange des ratifications du traité aura lieu, et où, par conséquent toutes les clauses qu'il contient deviendront obligatoires pour les deux empires, le Ministre de France accrédité auprès de l'Empereur de la Chine pourra s'entendre avec les autorités Chinoises compétentes pour donner à ces pièces la forme et la valeur conviendraient le plus aux intérêts qu'ils auraient à sauvegarder.

Le soussigné peut assurer aux hauts dignitaires il s'adresse, que le gouvernement de l'Empereur est résolu à donner à celui de la Chine toutes les garanties désirables pour que les concessions obtenues n'amènent aucun abus s'il est possible.

La seconde question posée par L.L. Ex. Ex. se rapporte aux nations étrangères qui n'ont pas de traité avec la Chine, et L.L. Ex. Ex. ajoutent

que

que ne connaissant pas les usages Européens, le gouvernement Chinois ne veut pas établir à leur égard des règles prohibitives sans s'être entendus à ce sujet avec le soussigné.

Le soussigné en appréciant à sa juste valeur les raisons de haute sagesse qui engagent le gouvernement de la Chine à ne pas exclure de ses marchés les nations étrangères qui n'ont pas encore signé de traité avec la Chine, doit déclarer son incompetence pour résoudre les questions qui les concernent, et il se bornera à faire connaître à son gouvernement la note que L. L. Ex. Ex. lui ont écrite à ce sujet. Le gouvernement Français pourra alors par l'entremise de ses agens accrédités auprès de ces nations s'entendre avec elles sur la politique à tenir, et dans l'intérêt sincère qu'il porte au gouvernement Chenois, il pourra lui faire connaître la ligne de conduite qui lui paraîtrait la meilleure à suivre. Le soussigné n'a pas non plus à se prononcer au sujet de la mesure que le Gouvernement Chinois veut adopter concernant les consuls de ces nations qui à l'avenir devront envoyer des agens spéciaux pour exercer en Chine leurs

fonctions

fonctions consulaires sans pouvoir y faire le commerce. À ce sujet, le soussigné croit pouvoir dire à L. L. Ex. Ex. que dans les dépêches qu'il a déjà s'écrites à son gouvernement le lendemain même de la signature du traité de Tientsin, il a appellé toute son attention sur l'avantage qu'il y aurait à ce que la France ne confiât pas dans les nouveaux ports ouverts à son commerce les importantes fonctions des consuls à des personnes qui y exerceraient en même temps des opérations commerciales.

Quant à la question des consuls qui sans en référer à leurs chefs ont agi illégalement, ainsi que l'affirment L. L. Ex. Ex. le gouvernement de l'Empereur ne pourrait que le regretter vivement, s'il en avait la preuve et prévenir le retour de tels actes; mais, sans vouloir de son côté se plaindre des autorités Chinoises comme L. L. Ex. Ex. semblent vouloir le faire à l'égard de quelques agens Français, le soussigné n'est-il pas fondé à croire par tous les précédents qui ont amené l'état de choses actuel, que les autorités Chinoises n'ont pas toujours agi conformément à l'esprit des traités, de là peut être des malentendus dans lesquels chacun a cru avoir pour lui le droit et la raison? L'in-

tention

tention du gouvernement Français a toujours été que les dépositaires de son autorité, comme ceux qui ont à y obéir se renfermassent strictement dans les bornes que leur assignent leurs devoirs aussi bien que leurs droits. La bonne harmonie cimentée maintenant par un nouveau pacte, en rejetant le passé dans l'oubli ne doit laisser de place aujourd'hui que pour l'espoir d'un avenir meilleur et de relations plus amicales.

La question d'assimilation de rang entre les autorités Chinoises et les autorités Françaises, est celle que L. L. Ex. Ex. traitent ensuite, et elles posent en principe que puisqu'il est admis qu'un consul à la même rang que un taoutaï, le consul-général doit être assimilé aux deux fonctionnaires Chinois connus sous les noms de juge provincial et de trésorier. Le soussigné ne connaît pas assez bien l'ordre hiérarchique Chinois pour avoir une opinion à ce sujet, plusieurs personnes qu'il a consultées l'ont laissé dans le doute. Ce sera donc une question à résoudre à l'amiable, et rien ne sera plus facile lorsqu'il s'agira d'échanger les ratifications du Traité de Tientsin.

Quant aux embarcations chinoises auxquelles

quelles on aurait, d'après le dire de L. L. Ex. Ex., donné des pavillons français alors qu'aucune personne ni aucun intérêt français n'y serait engagé, cette question ne peut soulever aucune difficulté, et si par erreur il existait quelqu'abus à ce sujet, il y serait promptement porté remède. Il y aurait effectivement de graves inconvéniens à ce que des Chinois mal intentionnés pussent se couvrir du pavillon Français pour commettre impunément des actes répréhensibles que les autorités Chinoises seraient inhabiles à réprimer. Le pavillon Français ne doit être arboré que par les embarcations appartenant à des Français, et dont le capitaine ou le patron, et une partie de l'équipage au moins seraient français, et comme tels soumis à l'autorité directe des agents de la France. Le soussigné peut assurer à L. L. Ex. Ex. que la ferme volonté du gouvernement de l'Empereur, est que l'esprit comme la lettre des Traités ne soient jamais perdus de vue, et que la meilleure harmonie règne entre les deux gouvernements, comme entre leurs autorités et leurs sujets respectifs.

Le soussigné ne doute pas que les

instruc-

instructions précises ne soient bientôt données sur toutes ces questions à l'agent diplomatique français qui viendra procéder à l'échange des ratifications, et le soussigné est persuadé aussi que le gouvernement Chinois, de son côté, fera tout ce qui dépendra de lui pour maintenir et consolider les relations amicales si heureusement rétablies aujourd'hui entre les deux Empires.

Le soussigné attend les premières nouvelles d'Europe pour être fixé sur l'époque où il pourra quitter la Chine. Mais au moment de son départ il aura l'honneur d'annoncer officiellement à L.L. Ex. Ex. que S. Ex. M. de Bourboulon, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France en Chine résidant provisoirement à Macao, représentera l'autorité supérieure civile Française en Chine, et que les autorités Chinois en compétentes trouveront en lui pour traiter les affaires les mêmes sentiments de justice et de bon vouloir qui animent le soussigné

Il saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à L.L. Ex. Ex. les vœux qu'il fait pour l'accomplissement de tous leurs désirs.

(signé) Bon Gros

Rec 2nd May. Mr Dennick

Official, No. 4.

Legation of the United States,
Canton, February 25. 1859

Sir,

The state of political affairs here, so far as one can judge, gives stronger promise now of peace and the restoration of trade than has been the case for months past. The provisions of the treaties are becoming somewhat known among the people, who take them as accepted facts, and express themselves satisfied with them, as if any agreement, any concession was better in their view than war, and they could only lose and suffer by its continuance. The excursions of the Allied troops into the surrounding country, and the explorations of their gunboats through the water courses of this delta, have been continued, and the people of Canton show their tacit approbation of the movement by the recital of the effects of the visits on the inhabitants of the country. Their design is understood, and has been circulated thro' the community generally, so that the people in remoter districts are not surprised and alarmed,

as

To the Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State.

as they would otherwise be on seeing foreign soldiers or men-of-war. Lord Elgin has gone to the island of Hainan within a few days past, to examine the position of the port of Kiung-chau, which has never been thoroughly examined.

The French are preparing one of the largest of the vacant Chinese official residences in Canton for the reception of a body of about a thousand troops, whom they expect here within a month. The total force in Canton at present is somewhat under three thousand men, who are composed of English soldiers and marines, Indian Sepoys and French marines, in nearly equal proportions. The quiet of the city is maintained by a joint police which walks through the streets by day, while their gates are shut by night to prevent all passage. The citizens see the men pass and repass, but the ignorance of each other's language prevents intercourse; they bear with them patiently, and go on with their occupations in quiet; so that if amicable relations are not promoted, enmity and quarreling are not excited.

The proceedings and designs of the French in Cochinchina are both kept in such secrecy,

that

that the most reliable information comes here by way of Europe. The men there on ship and shore have suffered much from sickness, and two or three steam-tenders are constantly running between Turon and Hongkong or Macao, carrying provisions, invalids, and supplies, besides others which ply to Manila. The Anamese are said to have kept aloof from their enemies so firmly that provisions cannot be obtained to supply the troops. However, so little is known respecting the conduct and prospects of the whole undertaking that I refrain from recording rumors.

In the rejoinder of the Imperial Commissioners to the reply which I made to their communication of January 5th (copies of which are inclosed, 1, 2) they state that they have sent their orders to the collectors of customs at the three ports, but none have yet been received at Canton; they were probably sent overland from Suchau by the usual government couriers, who are not unfrequently a month on their way. The Collector at this port understands the plan, and will interpose no obstacle in carrying it out; but I am not so sure that some impediments may not arise in the working of the system from the mode

of

of conducting business, which is such as to throw the responsibility of paying the duties at the custom-house on native produce, entirely on the native dealers.

The collector at Shanghai is ready to issue them, and there will be no difficulty in collecting the proportion to be applied to the liquidation of the claims at that port. I have not heard from Fuhchau.

There is one sentence in the reply of Kweiliang and his associates, which illustrates the laxity of this government, and the want of harmony and vigor between its several parts, so well, that I refer to it particularly. This is the intimation given that the fact of their having signed a convention with the United States' Minister for the settlement and liquidation of the claims of his countrymen, had not been officially reported to the Emperor when they sent this reply to me nearly three months afterwards. In our ignorance of much of the workings of this government, this delay cannot be satisfactorily explained; but the probability is that the expected reports of the several collectors to the Board of Revenue, stating that the American consuls at those ports had demanded one fifth of the duties

on

on American shipping, stimulated the Imperial Commissioners to make their own report in anticipation, and explain the terms of the Convention of last November. The incident shows, at least, what an unsound government we have to deal with, and how much there is ground for the suspicion of insincerity which rests upon everything its officers promise.

The consul at Fuhchau has written me respecting the conduct of some Americans at that port, pilots, sailors, and others of that class, whose conduct has become so violent towards everybody that they are absolutely dangerous. He has no jail in which to confine them, and no American men-of-war are at hand to arrest them, and as fining does no good to restrain them, I have advised him, as a last resource, to see if he can obtain the use of a Chinese prison or lockup in which to detain them, until they can be deported. The presence of such men along the coast is a great annoyance, but the consuls have no adequate power to restrain them. Indeed, every day affords additional proof that the application of the laws of the United States in this empire over its citizens requires a more efficient authority to enforce them. The responsibility involved in

the

the principle of ex-territoriality cannot now be honorably avoided by the Government of the United States; but its obligations, both to the Chinese who have granted it, and we who have claimed it, seem never to have been adequately considered in all their bearings, with the purpose of carrying them into effect.

Referring you to my dispatch N°: 1 of the 14th ult°., in which the murder of an American citizen on the coast east of Fuhchau is mentioned, I now inclose four letters bearing on the subject (Inclosures 3, 4, 5, 6) If the naval Commander-in-chief had a small steamer attached to his squadron, he would be able to investigate this affair, around which some doubt hangs, and aid the consul in restraining those unruly men above referred to. I have inquired of Mr. Dunn respecting the character, number, and pursuits of the lorchas plying near Fuhchau under American colors.

The date of the last dispatch from the Department to this Legation is September 3. 1858; but by the paragraphs in the President's Message to Congress, it appears that the Treaty of Tientsin is approved by him. It is understood that both the English and French plenipotentiaries will

remain

remain in this part of China until the ratified copies of their respective treaties arrive from London and Paris. A Belgian envoy lately arrived in China to form a treaty, and went to Shanghai to enter upon negotiations with the Imperial Commissioners for the purpose, but they would have no correspondence with him. His Excellency the Governor of Macao intends to proceed soon to Shanghai to revise the treaty between Portugal and China, and the relations of the two countries are such that he will probably be better received.

Since the above was written, the mail from Shanghai has brought a dispatch (Inc. 7) from the Imperial Commissioners announcing a change in the management of foreign affairs, by removing the direction from the hands of the Governor-general at Canton to Shanghai, and placing it in under the control of the Governor-general of the two provinces of Kiangnan and Kiangsi. The Imperial placet appended to the communication exhibits a change in the policy of the court of Peking in its manner of talking about foreign nations, though the conceited notion of its supremacy over them still appears in it. However, a marked difference is observable between this and the public papers issued

two

two years ago. Simulated state papers are not uncommon in China, but whether the one here denounced was really a forgery, has been doubted.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
S. Wells Williams

List of Inclosures in Dispatch No: 4.

dated Canton, February 25th 1859

No. 1. From S W Williams to Kweiliang. [Jan 15th] urging adherence to the terms of the Convention for liquidating claims.

No. 2. " Kweiliang to S W Williams. [Jan. 25th] agreeing to the same, and returning an approved form of certificate

No: 3 " J. Dunn to S W Williams. [Jan 4th] with 4 inclosures, giving particulars of the murder of W C Knapp

No. 4 " S W Williams to J Dunn. [Jan 18th] respecting the case of Knapp, and directing him to apply for certificates

No: 5. " S W Williams to J. Tattnall. [Jan. 10th] inquiring if a man of war can be sent to Fuhchau

No: 6 " J. Tattnall to S. W. Williams. [Jan. 26th] replying that neither of the two steamers here can get up to Fuhchau

No: 7. " Kweiliang to S. W. Williams [Feb 14th] announcing that the direction of foreign affairs is henceforth placed in the hands of the Governor-general of Two Kiang

Disp. 4. Inc 1.
Feb. 25. 1859

Legation of the United States.

Macao, January 25. 1859

The Undersigned. Chargé d'affaires of the United States ad interim, has the honor to acknowledge Your Excellencies' reply of the 5th, on the 12th instant.

In it you remark, that in the dispatch under reply, "the wish is expressed that the deduction on "the duties may commence to take effect on the first "of the next year." To this the Undersigned has only to observe that in the Convention signed at Shanghai on the 8th of November between the American Minister and your Excellencies, it is expressly agreed and stated that "the deductions shall commence on the first day "of the next Chinese year." Why then do you now say that I wish to have the deduction commence on that day when the contracting parties themselves stipulated and consented that it was then to take effect?

It is also stated in the dispatch now under reply, "that we, his Imperial Majesty's Commissioners have consulted and agreed at Shanghai that a "deduction be made from the duties extending over "a number of years." Y.E. will find that there is no such expression in the Convention; it is only declared that the Collectors of Customs at the said three ports shall issue debentures.

Jur.

Furthermore you remark, "that the whole "matter must wait until the time during the next "Chinese year when the Supplementary Treaties "containing the Commercial Regulations have "been properly settled." The Undersigned replies that both the original and Supplementary Treaties have all been definitively settled, tho' their ratifications have not yet been exchanged: the manner of making the deductions from the duties were also finally and plainly arranged at Shanghai, so that there can be no discussion, therefore, about further delay.

Lastly, it is asserted, "that until the new treaties "have been promulged, the old commercial regulations "must be observed." This remark seems to be quite unnecessary, for there is nothing in the Convention itself of this purport; and it is surprising that the express stipulation of that compact respecting the date of its going into effect should thus be forgotten or ignored.

It is well known that the ratifications of the treaties of peace signed at Tientsin are to be exchanged within a year, but this Convention relating to remuneration for loses indicates the day for its provisions to take effect. No alteration on this point can be allowed, and the necessity of transmitting

orders to the respective collectors of customs for their conformity thereto on the appointed day. is manifest.

A copy of a proposed debenture certificate for the payment of duties is respectfully inclosed for the inspection and approval of Your Excellencies, or for such alterations as may be deemed advisable; and I shall look for its speedy return that the matter in hand may be straightway carried into effect.

To their Excellencies Kweiliang,
Hwashana,
Ho Kweitsing,
Mingshen and
Twan, Imperial Commissioners, &c. &c &c

S. Wells Williams

Disp. 4. Inc 2.
Feb 25. 1859

Kweiliang, Principal Secretary of State, and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office, with Hu Kwei-king, Governor-general of the Two Kiang, Mingshen, a member of the Ordnance Department, and Twen, employed in the General Council, the two former being Plenipotentiaries, and all Commissioners of his Imperial Majesty, hereby reply.

On the 22d inst., we had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of the 19th sent to us from Macao, in which you state, "that the "stipulations of the treaties which were signed at "Tientsin and Shanghai require that the deductions "are to commence to take effect from the first day "of the next Chinese year; and that the necessity of immediately transmitting orders to this effect to the "respective collectors of customs for their conformity "thereto on the appointed day is therefore manifest." A draft of a proposed debenture certificate was also inclosed for such corrections as might be deemed necessary.

In reply we beg to state that the arrangements made with [the plenipotentiaries of] each country respecting this matter were originally designed to be based on one plan and to be carried into effect in a uniform manner; and it was on this ground that we based our previous reply in which we stated that the old commercial regulations must be observed [until the new treaties are promulged].

But on receiving the dispatch now under reply, and at the same time reflecting on the good feeling existing between our respective nations, and desirous to perpetuate those amicable relations, we immediately memorialized the Throne, stating that we had deliberated on the terms and had signed a convention [for the liquidation of claims], and that it was to go into effect on the next newyear. We have also instructed the collectors of customs at Canton, Fuhchau and Shanghai to obey their orders on receiving them and carry out the provisions of the convention.

Two corrections are made in the form of the certificate sent to us. The phrase wú fun chí yih kau tí (one fifth to be deducted) is changed to wú fun chí yih kau tí (every fifth part deducted); and the phrase pei cháng (liquidate, or reimburse, the losses) is altered to jin hwán (agreed to give back). The remainder of it is correct, and the same is now returned to your Excel. ency.

To S. Wells Williams Esq.

U. S. Chargé d'affaires U. S. A. ad interim

January 25th 1859.

Debenture Note

No. —

By authority of the Imperial Government.

Customs Department

Whereas, after due examination, it was heretofore agreed between the Governments of the United States of America and China, that one fifth should be deducted from the Import, Export, and Tonnage Duties, in order to repay American Merchants for their losses, by the Customs Department issuing Debenture Notes, to be given to the persons who might be designated by the American Commissioner to receive them, therefore the Customs Department issue this Debenture note, which is of the value of Fifty Taels.

Hien-fung, 9th year, 1st month 1st day
February 3d 1859

Disp. 4. Inc 3.
Feb. 25. 1859

Consulate of the United States,
Foo Chow, 4th January, 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith sundry documents A & D, which will give you the particulars of an act of Piracy, & the murder of an American Citizen. I have addressed a letter to the Viceroy, calling upon him to bring to punishment the Prefect of Tungsa, to whose misconduct the murder of Mr Knapp is mainly to be attributed.

The crews of the piratic Lorchas are now at large in this Port, & the local authorities dare not attempt to arrest them. Under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to request you to place these facts before the Commander of the China squadron, & to induce him, if possible, to send a vessel of war to this port to compel the authorities to arrest & punish the murderers of W. C. Knapp. By this mail I shall inform the Department of State of all the facts in this case, & shall look to you for my immediate instructions in the premises

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your most Obt Servt
Thomas Dunn. U.S.V. Consul

S Wells Williams LLD
Chargé d'affaires ad interim

A

Consulate of the United States.
Foochow 20th Dec. 1858

Sir

Captain Johnson, an American citizen, has this morning informed me that his lorcha, the "Bowling" and another lorcha "Wanchew", have been captured by pirates in the vicinity of Samsaw Bay. Capt. Johnson with difficulty made his escape, but two Americans, W. C. Knapp and Jno. Wood, are prisoners in the hands of the pirates.

If you are able, thro' H. B. M. Gunboat "Banterer", to render any assistance to these unfortunate men, you will confer a great favor, which I shall take great pleasure in representing to my Government. Capt. Johnson is here, and will gladly act as guide or pilot, should his services be required

I remain, very resp'ly, Y'ob't Serv't

W H Medhurst Esq
H. B. M. Consul, Foochow

Thos Dunn, U. S. V. C.

B.

British Consulate,
Foochowfoo, 1st Jan. 1859.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in informing you that I have just received an official letter from Captain Hand has returned with the captured Lorchas "Bowling" and "Wanchew," R. N, informing me that H. M. gunboat "Banterer", and also pirate lorcha No 2; that she has burnt pirate lorcha No 7, and that one of the U. S. citizens captured, Mr Wood, has been recovered, the other Mr Knapp, having been brutally murdered.

I beg to congratulate you on the successful result of the expedition, and only regret that your unfortunate countryman is not included in the happy release. I have, &c

Thos Dunn Esq. U. S. Consul.

W H Medhurst. Consul

C.

Consulate of the United States.
Foochow, China. 3d Jan. 1859

On this third day of January, 1859, before me, Thomas Dunn, Vice-Consul for the port of Foochow, personally appeared Edwin Johnson, who being by me duly sworn did state as follows:-

I left Wanchew with my two lorchas, the "Wanchew" and "Poulin", about the first of Decr 1858. Mr Knapp and Mr Wood were in the "Wanchew", & I was in the "Poulin". On the evening of the 13th of Decr saw two pirate lorchas, Nos 2 & 7 coming. I got underway to run for Foochow. One pirate (No 2) captured the "Wanchew", finding the other overhauling me, and being close to the land, I lowered my boat and pulled ashore, and travelled overland some distance, and finding a junk on the coast I took passage in her to Foochow. On the 22d Decr I left Foochow in the English gunboat "Banterer", to search for the pirates. About 11 am on the 25th Decr, found the pirates in Gordon Bay; the tide was low at the time, so that the gunboat could not close with them. The lorchas commenced firing on the gunboat, and the gunboat returned the fire, two of the shots taking effect upon lorcha No 7. (No 2 was concealed by a hilly point of land) Saw Mr Wood coming over the hill. Gunboat stopped firing and sent a boat for Mr Wood. The pirates sent a message by Mr Wood, that if the gunboat would stop firing, they would give up Mr Knapp and all the captured property. The gunboat ceased firing, and then No 7 pulled round the point of land and joined No 2. In about half an hour the shore men came off in a boat, and told us the pirates had murdered Mr Knapp, and fled into the country. The commander sent in two boats and found both lorchas deserted. Next morning found Mr Knapp's body in the water. He had been stabbed in several places, and had a gunshot wound in the head. Many of the crews of No 7. & 2 are now in Foochow.

Given under my hand & the seal of this Consulate, the day & year first above written

(L.S.)

[Signed] Thos Dunn.

D.

Consulate of the United States,
Foochow. 3d January, 1859

On this third day of January 1859. before me, Thomas Dunn, Vice Consul for the port of Foochow, personally appeared John Wood, who being by me duly sworn, did state as follows:-

On the 13th of Decr I was in Sam-saw Bay in the lorcha "Wanchew," with W.C. Knapp. Mr Johnson's lorcha, the "Pauling," was in company with us. About 7 P.M. was attacked by pirate lorcha No 2; she fired a large of grape shot into our mainsail & burnt it. She then fired a round shot at us which passed over us; they then threw stinkpots on our deck which drove us below; they then boarded us and stripped us of everything, put us down a scuttle in a small room, and put a guard over us; in about an hour and a half they took Mr. Knapp out, and took him on board the small lorcha No 2. The next morning they took me out and made me hoist our house flag. They said they would induce Mr Johnson to come off, and then they would cut off all our heads. In about two hours they got underway, and in four days we came to Sa-jing; from there we were taken to Chun-ta a Tungs-o, and handed over to a Chinese mandarin; he tried us for piracy, and then handed us back to the pirates. They took us on board, we were not confined, but watched, they allowed us to walk about the lorcha, till the moment of the gunboat's arrival, then were put down a hole in the fore part of the lorcha, boards were then nailed over the hole, and a cable placed upon them. In about half an hour they took us up, & bound Knapp to a stanchion and me to the foremast. In a short time I was sent ashore, and directed to carry a message to the gunboat, that if they would stop firing, Mr. Knapp and the lorcha should be given up. Mr. Knapp was about 25 years of age, and was a citizen of Harlaem. N. Y.

(L.S.)

Given under my hand & the seal of this Consulate, the day & year first before written
[signed] Thos Dunn U S V C

Dispatch 4. Inc. 4
Feb. 25. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Macao, January 18th 1859

Sir.

I have received your official letter of the 4th inst. with its inclosures. stating the measures you had taken to rescue two Lorchas under American colors in the hands of pirates, and giving the depositions of two Americans, Wood and Johnson, who had escaped. respecting the violent death of their comrade and countryman W. C. Knapp. by the pirates whose prisoner he was.

Hearing that Commodore Tattnall was about proceeding to Siam in the Flag. ship "Powhatan", I immediately sent all the inclosures in your dispatch to him at HongKong, without stopping to copy them. I have not heard from him whether he has a ship to spare in order to strengthen, by her presence at Fuhchau, the demand you have made upon the Governor-general for redress and the punishment of the pirates. You have acted right in immediately bringing this outrage to his notice. and I trust you was able to do so with such particulars as would assist him in his efforts;

and

Thomas Dunn, Esq.
U. S. Vice Consul, Fuhchau

and if you had furnished me with the detail of dates, persons and places in Chinese, I would have communicated the case to the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai. I wish you to press it upon the notice of the Governor General in strong terms the necessity of arresting the guilty criminals for trial and punishment.

It is to be regretted that these Lorchas, when attacked were, if I have rightly understood the case, themselves violating the 3d. article of the American treaty, which defines the ports and places where American vessels shall trade: and no immunity in previous voyages, or connivance of Chinese officials can be adduced in excuse of what seems to me to have been contrary to the Treaty. I do not refer to this to extenuate the violence of the pirates, but you may inform the parties if you have opportunity.

I have expressed my sincere thanks to H.E. Rear Admiral Seymour for the prompt and effectual aid afforded our countrymen by Captain Hand R.N. in sending the "Banterer" to rescue them and their vessels.

Referring to the dispatch of Oct. 23d. 1858, from H.E. Mr. Reed, I have now to direct you to announce to the Collector of Customs at Tuhchau

on

on the 3d of February next, that, by the terms of a Convention signed at Shanghai on the 8th of November last, between their Excellencies the American Minister and the Imperial Commissioners, that is the day for him to issue debentures for one-fifth of the duties on American ships, and goods in American ships, and to ask him to do so. I herewith furnish you a copy of the Convention, and an extract from the English version: this extract will be sufficient to quote in your communication. If he alledges the non receipt of orders from his superiors to issue these debentures, and that he has no form to follow in making them out, you will apprise him that it is contrary to the terms of the convention to delay beyond the above date. But I wish you to ascertain as nearly as you can what is the total of the legal duties on the block (i.e. the tounage) and goods in every American vessel leaving the port of Tchchau after February 3d. This information I hope you will be able to procure, and I rely on your efforts to do so, either from the manifests or Custom house returns. It will be of much service, perhaps, in future. I have applied to the Imperial Commissioners in relation to a form, and on receiving their reply, will send you further directions.

I remain,

Your's very respectfully

S. Wells Williams

Dispatch 4. Dec 5.
Feb. 25. 1859

Legation of the United States

Macao. January 10. 1859.

Sir

I have ~~just~~ received a dispatch from T. Dunn, U. S. Vice Consul at Fuhchau, in which he gives the particulars of the murder of an American citizen named W. C. Knapp, who was attacked in his lorcha by pirates to the eastward of Fuh chau, and put to death by them after he was taken prisoner. As these papers have just come to hand, I inclose the depositions for your perusal without taking the time to copy them, and submit the case for your action, whether anything could be done to urge the Chinese authorities to arrest & punish the criminals by the presence of an American man of war there. I think it would have some effect, if one could get up the river to Pagoda Anchorage. Mr. Dunn tells me that he has brought the outrage to the notice of the Governor-General, but adds that the crew of the piratical craft is at large, and that the local authorities dare not arrest them. It is to be inferred from the depositions of Wood and Johnson that Knapp was killed at the moment when the attack of the "Banterer" put the pirates in jeopardy of their lives, and they wreaked their revenge on him as it were in desperation.

I shall convey my thanks to admiral

Seymour for the prompt assistance of Capt Hand
R. N. in dispatching the Gun boat "Banterer" to
rescue the lorchas

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
S. W. Williams

To Flag officer Josiah Tattnall
Commander in Chief of the U. S. Naval
Forces E. I. & China Seas,
U. S. S. "Powhatan". Hongkong.

Disp. N°. 4. Inc. 6.
Feb. 25. 1859

U. S. Steam Frigate Powhatan.
Hong Kong. January 26th 1859.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst. regarding an act of Piracy, on two American Lorchas, in the neighborhood of the "Min" River, and the murder of an American naturalized citizen.

The draft of water of this ship and the "Mississippi" will not permit them entering the River "Min", but under circumstances more urgent than the present.

The captured Lorchas have been recaptured, two of the Americans rescued, and the third is dead. The Piratical vessels have also been captured.

My presence at "Fouchow", therefore, could be of no use but to stimulate, possibly the Authorities, in their efforts to arrest the Pirates, without the possibility of judging whether they were or were not zealous in those efforts.

I have defereed this reply to your communication for some days, that I might in the meantime gather information regarding the character of these Coasters, under the American Flag, with a view to a conversation with you on the subject.

As soon as the mail arrives (hourly expected) I will see you at "Macao."

I

I return the documents accompanying your communication.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant,
Josiah Tattnall
Flag Officer Commanding
East India Squadron.

His excellency
S Wells Williams,
Secretary of Legation
U. S. America

Kweiliang, Principal Secretary of State, and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office, both of them Plenipotentiaries of the Ta Tsing Empire, with Twen, an employé of the General Council, all of them Imperial Commissioners, hereby send a communication.

On the 7th instant, we were honored by the reception of a placet from His Majesty, stating that Ho, the Governor-general of the Two Kiang, had been appointed an Imperial Commissioner, and that all the functions formerly appertaining to the Governor-general of the Two Kwang in relation to the superintendence of the five ports open to foreign commerce, have been, with the seal of that officer, transferred to Ho; so that, henceforth, all affairs and questions relating to the commerce of foreign countries are to be referred to Shanghai for him to attend to.

We have respectfully copied the Imperial orders, and annex it for the information of Your Excellency.

To S. W. Williams Esq.
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

February 14th 1859.

His

His Majesty's Placet.

On the 30th of January, the Privy Council had the honor to receive the following Imperial Placet:—

"The memorial of Kweiliang and his colleagues "has this day been received, inclosing a paper sent "them by the English — a copy of a simulated "Imperial Edict as if issued by Us, which was obtained "at Canton. Its perusal has filled us with the "greatest surprise, both for its folly and its ex- "travagance. China has ever swayed all nations "with kindness, and at all times maintained an "equitable conduct; no instance can be found "where double-dealing or dark devices have been "planned against them. When Yeh had failed "in his plans, Hwang Tsung-han was appointed "Governor-general of the Two Kwang, and re- "ceived the seals of Imperial Commissioner "that he might guard the frontier. At the same "time the Vice President Lo Tun-yen, with his "colleagues [Lung and Lo], roused by their patriotic "indignation, enlisted and drilled valiant men "for defense, all under their own control as part "of the gentry. After Kweiliang and his colleagues "had completed the negotiation of the treaties at

"Tientsin,

"Tientsin, Hwang alone had the direction of the
"government troops and public affairs, while Lo
"followed Our orders in repressing seditious ban-
"ditti, and never raised any men to oppose the
"English and French troops. Though these two
"nations have not yet restored Canton, they have
"restrained their soldiers from molesting the native
"inhabitants, so that there is no cause of complaint
"between the two.

"Now that a false Imperial Edict has
"been put forth, pretending to order Lo and his
"associates to attack the Allied troops, thus causing
"the English to entertain doubt and suspicion,
"We command Hwang to search closely and arrest
"the persons who issued this false edict, and punish
"them with the utmost severity of the laws.
"This will prove to all nations that we in China
"always act honorably and openly; and that when
"once the terms of agreement have been settled,
"all doubt and fear may then be dismissed, and
"evil designing persons know that they have no
"grounds for exciting discord

"Shanghai is now to be the point for managing
"the affairs of foreign commerce, and it is a long
"distance from Canton. Let Ho-Kwei-Tsing, the
"Gov.

"Governor-general of the Two Kiang, be the Im-
"perial Commissioner to attend to these concerns,
"with the duties thereto pertaining, and have the
"seals of that office. Let Hwang send the seals by
"a special messenger to deliver them over to Ho.
"This from the Emperor."

V Rec'd May. McLane

Legation of the United States

Canton, February 25. 1859

Sir.

I have the honor to request that you will grant me a furlough to return to the United States for the period of two years. It is twenty-six years since I first came to China, and I have now resided in this country eleven years without making a visit to my native land. Besides personal reasons, therefore, of health and relaxation, which induce me to make this application, there are others of a relative nature – my family is now there, and I desire to return to see about the education of my children.

I do not intend to leave China until the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin have been exchanged; by which time and the –

To the Hon. Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

reception of your reply. I hope to be able to find a substitute to attend to the duties of Secretary and Interpreter to the Legation until the time of my return. I strongly request, however, that you will favor me with a reply as soon as convenient, so that I shall not be kept in suspense respecting such arrangements as it will be necessary for me to make, whether I go or remain here

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
S. Wells Williams

Re: 18. May. Mr Reed.

Official N°. 5.

Legation of the United States.
Canton, March 12th. 1859

Sir,

Since the date of my last communication of the 25th ult°, I have had the honor to receive your despatch of the 16th of October, N°. 15. which was addressed to, and returned by, Mr. Reed from Bombay. It is a gratification to learn from it that the provisions of the Treaty are approved, and I hope that their gradual application in future intercourse will bring lasting benefits to the Chinese as well as to our own countrymen.

Lord Elgin returned from Hainan on the 26 ult°, having been disappointed in his visit by the boisterous weather, and unable to land at Haikan, the port of Kiungchau fu in that island. He came up to Canton on the 2d inst., with a committee of English merchants and others interested in selecting the site on which to rebuild the foreign residences, and examined with them the old locality and other spots proposed for the new settlement. The next day he embarked for Singapore.

To the Honble Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Singapore on his return to England. I annex a copy of a note received from him (Inclosures 1, 2), but the documents referred to have not yet come to hand.

Inc. 1, 2

Foreign residences at Canton

The location of the foreign residences at this place has been mostly left to the foreign merchants who are interested in the matter, and I understand that the majority are in favor of an unoccupied spot of land made by the deposits from the river, measuring nearly fifty acres, and lying in front of the suburbs. If it is chosen, it will be rented from the Chinese authorities by the English and French Governments, the latter taking one fifth of the area, filled up and dyked above the level of high water, and then leased in conveniently sized lots. Though it will be to all intents a foreign settlement, no territorial jurisdiction will be exercised, and I believe that the lots will be open for all persons to rent. One great reason for leaving the old site ~~is~~ is the ditch which now surrounds the new one; and which will serve as a better defense against mobs, and a surer protection against fires occurring in the native dwellings near it, than gates and walls. The necessity of some precaution in

these

these regards has had its influence in selecting a new site. The old one, lying about 40 rods easterly, will perhaps also be occupied by foreigners, who are likely to build all their dwellings, as the Chinese landlords are too impoverished or afraid to do so. No attempt has been made, that I am aware, to force the cession of a spot from the Chinese, and no private rights will be infringed, nor private property seized.

The Government of the United States could obtain part of either place, for public purposes or the residence of its citizens, but as I had no reason to suppose that it wished a spot for the former object at Canton, now or at any future time, and it is ineligible for a naval dépôt, I have made no inquiries about the matter.

In my last dispatch, I mentioned that I had made some inquiries respecting the character, number, and pursuits, of Lorchas on the coast under American colors. I now annex the replies (Nos. 3.4.5.6) received from the consuls at Fuhchau and Amoy; from which it appears that whatever trade is in the hands of foreigners along the coast is not

Vessels on the coast under U.S. Flag.

carried

carried on under our flag, and consequently the evil deeds said to be committed by unscrupulous men there do not reproach it. The rumors of wrongdoing are so current (though they may be mere repetitions of the same act) that one is constantly expecting to hear of atrocities, and not often of the punishment of the criminals. Situated as I am, however, and unable to ascertain personally the facts of such rumors, I felt it necessary to make some investigation; and I am gratified to learn the facts, as stated in these replies.

Debentures issued at Shanghai

The Collector of Customs at Shanghai having declared that he was ready to issue debenture certificates to the value of one hundred thousand taels in two thousand tickets, I have made an appointment of receivers at that port and furnished them with such instructions as seemed necessary (Inclosures 7, 8, 9, 10) These instructions may require modification when the claims have been examined and adjudicated. In my reply to the Imperial Commissioners (Inc. 11), I have alluded to the most feasible mode of paying the indemnity money by the customs authorities themselves redeeming

the

the certificates at the departure of a ship to the extent of a fifth of her duties. This plan will be adopted at Shanghai, but I am not sanguine as to its success at the other ports. Chinese officials would find many reasons for retaining duties once paid into their hands, and some other plan must be considered as an alternative.

The coolie trade still continues to flourish, and in one way or other many ships contrive to get cargoes, especially at Whampoa and Macao. One American and one French ship sailed this week from those places bound for Cuba with about 1400 men on board. Others are loading. I am informed that the barracoons at Macao now contain about 2500 men in all, destined for different places in or near the Spanish Main, but that the coolies came in slowly, as rice was cheap and labor in demand. Many cases of kidnapping have been recently reported, but the indignation against their perpetrators, who have in one or two cases lost their lives, does not generally seem to extend towards foreigners. Coolie Trade

One French ship brought back two coolies from

from Havana to act as her agents in collecting a cargo. It cannot be ascertained what proportion of the men thus carried off are entired on board ship or into the barracoons, and what proportion go willingly, albeit ignorantly of the place and work for which they are hired; but I am led to think far the largest part belong to the latter class. Some of the persons engaged in this business take every means to ascertain and satisfy themselves of the wishes of those brought to them, but their ignorance of the language nearly neutralizes their efforts. The Chinese authorities in this region have latterly taken no notice of the trade, but popular indignation has often manifested itself, and I inclose the translation (Inc. 12) of a placard which has been distributed latterly in large numbers to dissuade people from going abroad, and exposing the tricks practiced to get them on board ships, as showing one of the forms the dissatisfaction has exhibited.

Expedition of Allies to Kwangsi

The Allies recently dispatched a land and naval force to explore the rivers and visit the towns on their banks, westward of this city. It returned on the 3d inst. after an

absence

absence of three weeks, during which the force went to the borders of Kwangsi, the adjoining province, about two hundred miles distant. It was everywhere well received, and in some towns evidently afforded the authorities as well as the people an occasion of showing their kind feelings to strangers. The ravages of the recent civil war in 1855 in the region passed through were painfully visible in ruined towns and deserted villages along the banks. Judging by the reports of the officers, the results of this expedition have fully equaled their anticipations

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
S. Wells Williams

Index to Dispatch No. 5.
Canton. March 12th 1859

Inclosures	From	To	Subject Matter	Date
1	S W Williams	Lord Elgin	Inclosing copies of Tariff & Regulations	Feb 9. 1859
2	Lord Elgin	S W Williams	Acknowledging same, will return English	" 14 "
3	S W Williams	W L G Smith	Direction to apply for debentures on 3d Feb	Jan 25 "
4	W L G Smith	S W Williams	Collector ready to deliver them	Feb 17 "
5	S W Williams	W L G Smith	Direct him to seal & deliver them to Olyphant	March 8 "
6	D°	Olyphant & Co	Instructions to receive money for debentures	" 8 "
		D°	Commission to act as receivers	" 8 "
7	S W Williams	J H Hyatt	Inquiries respecting lorchas at Amoy	Feb. 7 "
8	J H Hyatt	S W Williams	No lorchas &c under American flag at Amoy	" 19 "
9	S W Williams	J Dunn	Send extract from Flag-officer Tattnall's reply	" 7 "
			and make inquiries about lorchas	" 7 "
10	J Dunn	S W Williams	No flags been granted for lorchas, deben-	" 7
			tures not yet delivered	" 22 "
11	S W Williams	Kweiliang	Inform him that Collectors at Canton &	
			Fuhchau have not orders to issue the	
			debentures	March 12 "
12			Translation of Placard dissuading people	
			from going away for coolies	

Disp. 5. Inc. 1.
March 12. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Canton, February 9. 1859.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform you of the departure of His Excellency W B Reed on his return to the United States in the U.S.S. "Minnesota" via Bombay on the 8th of December last, at which date the charge of this Legation devolved on me ad interim

I beg to inclose for the information of Your Excellency a copy in English and Chinese of the Supplementary Treaty of the Tariff and the Commercial Regulations between the United States and China, signed at Shanghai on the 8th of November last by Mr. Reed and the Imperial Commissioners. I shall be pleased to receive a copy of that signed by your Lordship with the latter functionaries on the same day, as the copy accompanying Your Excellency's dispatch of November 6th is described as the "draft of a tariff and regulations," and may have been incomplete

At his departure, Mr. Reed desired me, at a convenient time, to mention to Your

Ex.

To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin & Kincardine
H. B. M. High Commissioner, &c &c

Excellency (though you may be already aware of it) that the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway is also one of the Western Powers which have made Treaties with China. It was signed at Canton March 20th 1847, between C. F. Liljevalch on the part of the King of Sweden and Norway, and Keying on the part of the Emperor of China. The English version of this Treaty is the same as that of the American Treaty of Wanghia, except the necessary changes in the names of persons, dates, and places. I cannot ascertain that the ratifications were ever exchanged.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Servant.

S. Wells Williams

Dispatch 5. Inc 2
March 12. 1859

"Furious," Canton, Feb. 14. 1859

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th instant, inclosing a copy in English and Chinese of the Supplementary Treaty of the Tariff and Commercial Regulations between the United States and China, and to inform you that a copy of the English Tariff and Commercial Regulations will be forwarded to you as soon as it can be prepared

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Elgin & Kincardine

Dr. W. Williams
&c &c &c

Disp. 5. Enc. 3
Mar. 12. 1859

Legation of the United States.
Macao. January 25. 1859

Sir.

I herewith send you an extract from the Convention made at Shanghai on the 8th of November 1858. between their Excellencies, the American Minister and the Imperial Commissioners respecting the liquidation of American claims, according to the terms of which the Collector of Customs at Shanghai is to issue debentures on the 1st day of the next Chinese year.

On the day specified, therefore, I wish you to apply to the Collector of Customs at Shanghai for these debentures, quoting the extract now sent, and state that you are ready to receive them according to the stipulations of the Convention. On hearing that part or all of them are in your hands I will appoint a receiver and inform you.

In case the Collector of Customs does not issue them on the day specified, nor state an early date for so doing, I wish you to ascertain as accurately as you can, and keep a full account of, the duties of all kinds paid by American ships to the Chinese Government, which may leave the port after the 3d of February proximo.

I remain,
Respectfully, Your Obt. Serv.
S. Wells Williams

W. L. G. Smith Esq
U. S. Consul

Disp S. Inc. 4.
March 12. 1859

Consulate of the United States.
Shanghai. February 17. 1859

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 25th ult. in relation to Debenture Notes, on the 4th inst.; and in reply, I have the honor to say that the Taotai on the day before had informed me of the arrangement between the two Governments, and requested me to have the notes prepared and sent to him according to the form which he sent, and he would then seal them and send them to me. I have therefore had two thousand printed, and shall send them to the Taotai for him to number and seal, and as soon as he delivers them to me numbered and sealed, I will inform you thereof, so that I may at once thereafter receive instructions from you to whom to deliver them. I received the sheets from the printer on yesterday, and paid him thirty taels for the same. To whom shall I look for payment of this expense?

The Taotai is now absent at Soo-choo, and is expected to return in a few days. As soon as he returns I shall send the notes to him to be numbered and sealed

I

Hon. S. Wells Williams
Secretary of Legation. &c

I inclose you one for your information.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

W L G Smith

U. S. Consul

Disp 5. Enc. 5.
Mar. 12. 1859

Legation of the United States.
Canton, March 8. 1859

Sir.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your communication of the 17th ult., and the copy of the Debenture note inclosed therein. As the English version of the latter was a little different from that which had been previously agreed on with the Imperial Commissioners, I have had two thousand others printed here which will be delivered to you sealed and numbered by the Collector of Customs, and the former ones are then to be destroyed.

On receiving them, I wish you to seal each of them with your consular seal as a precaution against counterfeiting, and then deliver them all to one of the partners of the American firm of Olyphant & Co. which House I have appointed to be the receivers of the same, taking a receipt therefor. In case any of the former certificates have already been redeemed for duties, the same number of these are to be returned to the Collector of Customs by the receivers on their receiving the money.

I will arrange for reimbursing the thirty taels expended by you in printing the former cer-

W. L. G. Smith Esq
U. S. Consul

certificates

I remain,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. Wells Williams

Disp. S. Inc. 6
March 12. 1859

Legation of the United States.
Canton, March 8. 1859.

Gentlemen,

I herewith transmit to you the appointment of receivers of the Debenture Certificates which will be issued by the Collector of Customs at Shanghai to the number of Two Thousand, of the value of Fifty Taels each, written in the English and Chinese languages, and stamped with his official seal. You will receive these certificates from the United States Consul at Shanghai, who will also apply his consular seal as a precaution against simulation, and give him a receipt for the same. When you issue them, you will countersign and stamp them as a further security to the Chinese authorities of their genuineness.

The amounts collected from these Debenture Certificates are to be transmitted at least quarterly to the branch of your House in Hongkong for deposit in one of the banks at that place to the credit of the United States Commissioner for the time being. The adjudication

of

To Messrs Olyphant & Co.
Shanghai

of the claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government is for the present necessarily delayed until the action of the Government at Washington is known, and these deposits will therefore remain until the decision on their claims is made known to the claimants. Your commission for acting as receivers must likewise be deferred until that action is known, by which time your experience will no doubt aid in deciding that point.

If it should be necessary to draw upon you directly for the money in your hands, or to issue orders for delivery of the Debenture Certificates, to persons named therein, such drafts for money or certificates will have the seal of this Legation

I am, Gentlemen,
Most respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. Wells Williams

By virtue of the authority invested in me as the Chief Diplomatic Officer of the United States of America in China, to carry into effect the provisions of a Convention for the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, made at Shanghai on the 8th of November, 1858, between their Excellencies William B. Reed, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China, and Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho Kwei-Sing, Mingshen, and Iwan, Imperial Commissioners of the Ta-Tsing Empire, in which, among other things, it was agreed that Debentures be issued by the Collectors of Customs at the three ports of Canton, Fuhchau, and Shanghai, to be delivered to such persons as may be named by the Chief Diplomatic Officer of the United States in China, be it known that I do hereby appoint Robert M. Olyphant, William W. Parkin, Luman H. Hitchcock, A. B. Neilson Jr. Walter L Purdie, Richard R Tyers, and D Olyphant Vail Esquires, doing business at Canton, Fuhchau and Shanghai, under the style and firm of Olyphant and Company, to be severally and collectively the receivers of the Debentures issued by the

Collectors

Collectors of Customs at the aforesaid three ports, and of the moneys which may hereafter accrue from them

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the Legation of the United States, at Canton, this 8th day of March, 1859

(Signed) S. Wells Williams
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States in China

Done in triplicate.

Disp. S. Inc 7.
Mar. 12. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Macao, February 7. 1859.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your official report of judicial cases and of fines levied in the United States Consular Court at Amoy for 1858

I have not yet received the copies of the Decree relating to Consular Fees with the approval of the Consular officers at Tshchau and Ningpo, and am unable therefore to furnish you at present.

I wish you to furnish me with the best information you can ~~obtain~~ on the following points, and send me

A list of all the lorchas and other vessels for which flags have been granted by the U. S. Consular officers at Amoy.

A list of the names of the owners and masters of such small foreign built vessels under the American flag as touch at Amoy.

The character of the trade they are engaged in, and other information respecting their condition which you can procure.

I

T. A. Hyatt Esq
U. S. Consul, Amoy.

I am desirous of learning the present state of this coasting trade under the American flag, and you can assist me

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully Yours

S. Wells Williams

Disp. 5. Inc 8
Mar. 12. 1859

Consulate of the United States.
Amoy, February 19. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst. and in reply to the inquiries therein contained, beg leave to say—

That no flags have been granted to any "lorchas or other vessels," either by myself, or by any one acting at this consulate as my substitute, during my absence, that I am aware of.

Nor has there been, that I am aware, any "such small foreign built vessels under the American flag," as you speak of, at Amoy.

Should any such touch here, I will furnish the Legation with the information required in relation to them

Respectfully Your's
T H Hyatt

S Wells Williams Esq
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim
Canton

Disp. 5. Inc. 9
Mar. 12. 1859

Legation of the United States.
Macao. February 7th 1859

Sir,

I acknowledged your dispatch of the 4th ult. on the 18th of last month. I have since received a reply from Flag officer Tattnall, dated January 26th from which I make an extract for your information:-

"The draft of water of this ship and the Mis-
"sissippi will not permit them entering the river
"Min, but under circumstances more urgent than
"the present. The captured lorchas have been re-
"captured, two of the Americans rescued, and the
"third is dead. The piratical vessels have also been
"captured. My presence at Fuhchau, therefore, could
"be of no use but to stimulate, possibly, the authorities
"in their efforts to arrest the pirates, without the
"possibility of judging whether they were, or were
"not, zealous in those efforts."

In regard to the two lorchas involved in this attack, there are some points on which I desire you to send me the earliest information you can obtain.

W. Wood, in his affidavit, says the pirates

made

Thos Dunn Esq
U. S. Vice Consul, Fuhchau

made him hoist the house-flag to induce Mr Johnson to come off; can you tell me whose houseflag this was?

How long have these two lorchas, the "Wanchew" and "Pouling" been running on the coast, and where did they get their papers and license to fly the American flag?

Have they conformed to the laws of the United States in respect to foreign built vessels, especially that which requires them, when sailing under the American flag, to have half the crew American citizens?

Can you give me any information about the Chinese vessels which attacked these lorchas, and where they were numbered? — for, to my mind, their handing over their prisoners to one of their own officers is not such an act as pirates would do.

The answers to these inquiries, and any other facts about the case, will enable me to understand it better than I do now. It has many doubtful points, and the fact is indisputable that the lorchas were subject to seizure where they were; and if it should be ascertained that Johnson and his associates were resisting the Chinese authorities, as violating the treaty, their complaint assumes a different aspect.

I desire you to furnish me also with

a

a record of all the lorchas or other small vessels at Fuhchau under the American flag, or plying from that to other places on the coast, with the dates of their papers and who issued them, the names of their owners and masters, number of their crews, and the character of the trade they are engaged in. Also a list of the vessels and persons which have been furnished with papers to enable them to fly the American flag by the U. S. Consulate at Fuhchau, and how many of them are now running.

Your letter gives the first intimation I have had that any such vessels were flying the American flag in that part of the coast, and I wish to get full information upon the subject.

I remain
Your very Respectfully
S. Wells Williams

P. S. I inclose the form of a debenture certificate which has been approved by the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai, and which you will please show to the Collector at Fuhchau. He will probably say that he must wait for instructions from them before issuing the certificates. My intention is to get a supply printed, and send them through you for him to stamp and issue

S. W. W.

Disp. 5. Inc 10
March 12. 1859

Consulate of the United States.

Foo-chow. 22d Feby 1859

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th Feby. With regard to the reasons urged by Commodore Tattnall for not visiting this port, I have merely to remark, 1st That vessels drawing upwards of 21 feet of water have frequently visited this place in safety and without the aid of steam; 2d With reference to judging whether the authorities were or were not zealous in their efforts to arrest the pirates, that the success of such efforts would form the proper basis of such judgment.

In reply to the several questions contained in your despatch relative to the number of Lorchas at this port under the American flag, I have to inform you that not only are there no lorchas registered at this Consulate, but since my arrival at this port I have never seen a vessel of that description flying the American ensign.

On

S Wells Williams Esq
Chargé d'Affaires
U. S. Legation to China

On reference to my despatch of 2d. ult., and to the affidavits of Johnson and Wood, I can see nothing that intimates that the Lorchas "Wanchew" and "Pouling" were ever under the flag of the United States; the "house flag" mentioned in the deposition of Wood was a private signal belonging to Mr. Davidson of Ningpo in whose employ Johnson formerly served.

The two pirate Lorchas were No. 2 and 7. They were owned by one Lam-Now-cha, a Cantonese who is in some way connected with the pirate chief Apak. whose proceedings at Ningpo are of course known to you.

I have made inquiries as to whether Johnson and Wood had been violating the Treaty at the time of their misfortune. I find that Johnson was on his way from Ningpo to Foo-chow; Knapp had been residing at Wanchew for one or two years, and was, at the time of his seizure, bound to this place in company with Wood. They had only put into Sam-saw bay for the night, intending to continue on their voyage the following morning. Johnson is well known here, and bears a good reputation for sobriety and industry

I inclose copy of the reply to my letter addressed to the authorities upon the subject of the debentures. I shall at once forward to the Collector

of

of Customs a copy of the form of debenture
inclosed in your dispatch under reply.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your most Obt. Servt.

Thomas Dunn

U. S. C. Consul.

Dispatch S. Doc 11.
March 12. 1859

Legation of the United States.
Canton, March 12th 1859

The Undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the communications of their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioners of dates January 22d and February 15th; in the first of which they inform him that they have issued orders to the Collectors of Customs at Canton, Fuhchau and Shanghai to carry out the provisions of the Convention [for the satisfaction of claims].

The Undersigned, however, begs to state, that while the Collector of Customs at Shanghai has acted in conformity to those orders, he is informed by the United States consuls at Canton and Fuhchau that the Collectors at those ports, on the 5th and 7th ult., replied to their applications, that they had not yet received ~~their~~ orders from your Excellencies to that effect. Nor up to this date have any instructions been received, nor has the delay been explained.

It has given much satisfaction to the Undersigned to learn that the seals of the office of Commissioner of Foreign Commerce held by H. E. Kwang, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, have been transferred to H. Governor-General of

the

the Two Kiang, who has been intrusted with the duties of that post.

Your Excellencies have stated that His Majesty has already been memorialized respecting the Convention which was agreed upon, and which is to be carried into effect for the satisfaction of claims; and the Undersigned confidently expects that particular directions will be received by the several Collectors of Customs to act, so that, upon all ships which may trade at the three ports under the American flag, after the first day of the present Chinese year, whether the debenture certificates be issued now or later, one fifth of the duties may be deducted for this purpose.

S. Wells Williams

To their Excellencies
Kweiliang and Hwashana, Plenipotentiaries
of the Ta Tsing Empire, with
Twan, a joint Imperial Commissioner.

Dict 5. Inc 12
Mar. 12. 1859

"An Exhortation to dissuade people from going to sea for a living"

Picked at Macao
January 1859

Formerly the law prohibiting natives stealthily leaving the country was very strict, but now they go away to the barracoons in everyone's sight. This is greatly to be deplored, and the dreadful evils resulting from this practice of going abroad are so much on the increase, that I am at a loss for terms adequately to narrate the miseries which attend those who are thus beguiled away. I, who am a native of Macao, have heard and seen the mode of doing this business for several years; and as I can no longer silently bear to see and hear what I do respecting it, I now let all worthy people know it. It had long been known that at Singapore, Bengal, Luzon, and other places, new marts were opening, where, the population being sparse, Chinese labourers were needed to render the country valuable by settling upon it. Many of them, therefore, went thither in foreign ships, sometimes as servants of their masters, at others as hands on board, or with a small venture to trade in at those places. These men had something to depend on, though still they had the hazards of the voyage to dread, and were objects of regret and pity, inasmuch as they had left their native land. But what shall I say of those men who go about deluding others, watching their opportunity to catch them with sweet words, saying that the wages on board foreign ships are more than ten taels a month, and that each man will get an advance of ten dollars for his food. The silly people are taken with these tempting offers, and go privately to the seaside, and then aboard ship, or else down to Macao and thence get away. Every foreign ship buys from 60 to 70, up to 100 or 200, all belonging to this region: these all are thus sold to the foreigners as slaves, each one of their bodies reckoned to be worth $30. This is called *mai-chú-tsai*, *i.e.*, "selling pigs in a basket." When the cargoes reach those foreign wilds, the masters of the vessels take the men they have bought, and sell them to the people of that land. No opening is left for the Chinese to return home, for the rule in those regions is, that no man can cross the frontiers without a passport. No other course remains but to obey their owner's orders, whether it be to go into the woods to hew timber, or into the fields to plant pepper; and there they meet horrid snakes which bite their legs; or worse yet, encounter awful goblins which injure their bodies. Sometimes they are sent as sailors on board ship to pull and haul, and thus meet shipwreck and death. The number who come to an untimely end by these means cannot be reckoned. If they happily escape these perils, they cannot run away, even if they wish; and then they hear the jocund reed with anguish of heart, or see the warm downy felts [of their masters] with changing countenances. The defiles in the mountains cannot be passed, and who will pity the fate of him who loses his way!

You long since turned your back upon your native village, and your parents have grown sick at heart, looking hopelessly for your return. Oh! if you could only get the fairy raft to sail over the wide abyss, or knew the devious paths across the far-off mountains! But, alas! if now you die, your spirit wanders amidst lonely islets, and as long as life lasts you are plunged in a sea of troubles. You vainly long for your native land, and never can be otherwise than you are. While alive, you belong to the men of other climes, and after death your shade will dwell in that limbo; the once dear embraces of family friends, are lost and unknown, and the fragrant incense of children's children wanting [to your spirit]. Miseries and sorrows like these are enough to arouse the indignant anger of every one who hears of them; they wound the feelings, they afflict the eye. I cannot refrain from telling these things to all, that they may make them known to our countrymen around, to dissuade them from entering such service, or taking their gain of these men. If these results are only known, they will be like good medicine; and to ramble under our own bright skies with those who have heeded this advice, will be happiness indeed.

P. S.—The remorseless villains who have lately deluded so many villagers to go to foreign countries, have pretended to hire them as laborers, while really they have made a trade in them, just as one does in horses and cattle. This is the reason for calling it "buying a pig in a basket." Out of ten who go, only one survives. Really, all humane people ought to let these facts be known, and dissuade these rustics from thus going to their deaths. To save a man is to make a life; and vast is the merit of such an action.

Translated by
S. W. Williams

Rec'd 19 June. Mr Derrick

Official No. 6.

Legation of the United States,
Macao, April 12th. 1859

Sir,

In continuation of my last dis- Debentures for claims
patch of the 12th ult., in which I inclosed the instructions given to the U. S. Consul at Shanghai as to the disposal of the Debentures issued to him by the Collector of Customs at that port, with a copy of the commission appointing Messrs Olyphant & Co. to be the receivers of the money accruing therefrom, I have now the honor to forward a copy of their acceptance of this trust (Inc. 1) under the regulations annexed to it. I have since been informed that they have made an arrangement with the Inspector of Customs at that port to receive the fifth of the duties on American commerce at the end of each month, and that the payments have already commenced.

I hope that the measures taken to prevent simulation of the certificates by stamping them three times, and the regulations which I have adopted for the security of the money until the

To Hon'ble Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State, Washington

the claims are adjudicated, will meet with your approval. I inclose a printed copy of the debentures (Inc. 2) as they are now issued, the English version of which differs somewhat from the copy appended to the dispatch of the Imperial Commissioners (Disp. N°. 4 Inc 2), there having been a misunderstanding respecting the form.

Money for Claims paid at Tuhchau

From the report of the Vice Consul at Tuhchau, you will perceive that the collection of the proportion of duties for the liquidation of claims has commenced at that port, the revenue officers having paid back the amount due on one ship which left port since Chinese newyear. I had some misgivings as to the willingness of the Chinese officers there to refund duties once paid to them, and his letter has relieved me from some anxiety on this point. I have furnished Mr. Dunn with the printed certificates and a few general instructions (Inc. 3, 4) to guide him, leaving him free to carry out the details in connection with the receivers as they can arrange between themselves and the Collector of Customs.

At Canton, duties retained for this purpose

The Consul at Canton informs me that the Collector there has not received instructions from his superiors, but that, with his tacit consent, he

(the

(the Consul) has retained the tonnage dues on one ship, the money to be passed to the credit of the claims. The Chinese are ready to issue and stamp the debentures as soon as they get their orders. Mr. Perry has lately paid and received visits from the Governor and other high functionaries at Canton (Inc. 5.6), which shows how they are gradually conforming to their new position. It may be observed in explanation of the Collector, or Hoppo as he is here called, making visits in company with the Governor of the province and the Commander-in-chief of the Manchus, that he is at Canton of much higher grade than at any other port in China, being a Manchu appointed directly from the Emperor and usually a member of his household. He farms the revenue at this port, and finds much difficulty now in collecting the stipulated sum and paying his establishment.

Allies at Canton

The city and suburbs of Canton are now quiet; but rumors of insurgents collecting in the western and northern parts of the province lead the people here to look forward with some apprehension to the evacuation of the Allies, lest they become the prey of marauders. All the defenses of the city from the Barrier to the western suburbs are in ruins,

and the resources of the government are low. Visits have been made by the Allies to the towns and villages in the neighborhood since the return of the expedition noticed in my last dispatch, and two cruises in search of pirates among the islands on the coast.

Coolie trade

Reference was made in that dispatch to the coolie trade, and the evils which seem to be inherent in the present mode of conducting it have rapidly developed since that date. Instances of kidnapping by craft or force have become so frequent that the people in and around Canton, Whampoa, and the interjacent places have seized the agents and given them over to execution, or exposed them publicly to the indignation of their countrymen. The agents resort to every device to beguile and cajole the needy or idle to accept their offers of work and advance of wages, as they receive about thirty dollars for every man brought to the barracoons. The Portuguese river craft are occasionally stationed at favorable points which these agents can easily reach with their coolies, and then sail to Macao to place them in the barracoons until a cargo is collected. At present these establishments are nearly empty, and

the authorities are trying to regulate the business, and give those who have been deceived by false promises of work and are unwilling to go aboard ship an opportunity to return; but their endeavors are nearly neutralized by the intimidation which the venal agents can bring to bear on the unhappy victims to make them declare to the Portuguese officials that they are willing to go. Perhaps one half of those who are thus deported go willingly, induced by restless desire to change, or driven by misfortune or vice to accept the offer; the other half are forcibly carried off by the various means here referred to.

Exportation from Macao in 1858

During the year 1858, 10,074 coolies left Macao, of whom 8,953 went to Havana, and 800 to Demerara and Surinam. They go under written engagements to labor eight years at four dollars wages per month, at the end of which period they can return at their own expense; but it is probably strictly true that not one of the thousands who have gone to Cuba under such contracts have ever returned at their own expense, nor are they able to send letters to their relatives with the least freedom.

American ships in coolie trade

The American ship mentioned in my last was the "Live Yankee" of New York, E.A.

Thorndike master, owned by Lorenzo Nickerson and others, and chartered in America by a Spanish House Vargas & Co.; she carried 800 coolies. The "Swallow" of New York, J. H. Morton master, owned by J. A. Leland and others, and chartered in the United States by an English firm Lyall. Still & Co. is now at anchor at Macao waiting for her second cargo, say 700 coolies. Their shipment in these large ships no doubt greatly lessens the risk of disease; while every precaution that barricades and fire-arms can furnish to prevent their rising upon their conveyers has also diminished the destruction of ships which formerly occurred; but I believe it is still true that no insurance can be effected on these adventures. I could enlarge upon the horrible atrocities connected with this traffic, all going to prove that it differs in no respect of any moment from the slave trade, but until some legislative action is taken in the United States there is nothing to prevent American vessels engaging in it.

French Legation

His Excellency Baron Gros left this place on his return to France on the 9th inst., having transferred the Mission to M. de Bourboulon; the Legation is to be transferred to Shanghai after the exchange of the ratifications

of the treaty of Tientsin. The Allies have begun to evacuate the city of Canton by commencing the transport of their stores to Hongkong, removing the general's headquarters out of the city, restoring their arms to the Bannermen which form the garrison, and intimating to the provincial authorities that they are free to put the defenses of the city in order. Considerable force will however be at hand in case of emergency, but the popular feeling is so changed that no apprehensions are felt of an outbreak. A deputation from one of the towns visited in the late expension to Kwangsi recently came to Canton to request the assistance of the Allies in defending their country from a body of outlaws who had already pillaged several places. The body of French marines referred to in my dispatch N°. 4 as likely to be located in Canton will be sent to Cochinchina directly on their arrival, the capture of Saigon on the river Meikon having rendered their presence there necessary. We continue to hear of skirmishes and assaults in that country, in which the French and Spanish troops are uniformly successful, but as to the value of these conquests and their bearing on the plans of the victors in relation

Cochinchina

to their general designs, very little authentic information can be ascertained. In one point of view, the proceedings of the Europeans in that miserably governed country, whatever be their aim or result, can hardly fail to benefit the mass of people and ameliorate their oppressions.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. Wells Williams

Disp. 6 Inc. 3.
April 12. 1859

Consulate of the United States.
Foo Chow. 23d March 1859

Sir,

Since I last had the honor to address you, I have received from the Hackwan at this port, one fifth of the duties and dues of the American ship Ringleader. In the absence of any instructions from you, I have placed this amount on board of one of the receiving ships at the anchorage, where it will remain at a storage charge of 1/8 per cent. per month, until I receive your further directions in the matter.

I am under the impression that the 1/5 duties can be collected at this port without recourse to the Debenture certificates proposed; in fact, I anticipate much inconvenience in the use of the certificates, especially in the event of an American vessel coming consigned to a foreign (British) mercantile firm. Should my proposition coincide with the views of the Legation, I have to request that I may be allowed to collect the duties from the custom-house direct, without using the proposed certificates.

The decree referred to in your last communication, I signed as directed and forwarded same to Ningpo

I remain, Very respy.
Thos. Dunn
U.S.V. Consul

S Wells Williams LL.D
Chargé d'Affaires &c &c

Disp. 6- Inc. 4
April 12. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Macao. April 5. 1859

Sir.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your reply of February 22d furnishing me with particulars respecting lorchas, and explaining the circumstances respecting the three American citizens who were attacked last December, from which I am pleased to learn that my suppositions and inferences were erroneous.

I have also received your communication of the 23d ult. in which you inform me that the Collector of Customs at Fuhchau has already paid you the fifth of the duties and dues of the American ship "Ringleader", and request that you may be allowed to collect the duties from the custom-house direct without using the certificates

I am much pleased to learn from this that the Customs-authorities at Fuhchau have received their orders from their superiors, and that the collection of the duties for the liquidation of claims has commenced so favorably. The use of the debentures will not, I think, interfere with the collection of the money from the custom-house direct, for they are merely the receipts agreed upon with the Imperial Commissioners, and I am inclined to think will be

regarded

Thomas Dunn Esq
U. S. Vice Consul

regarded by them as the authorized vouchers for the several Collectors at the ports. By the terms of the Convention, too, these officers are required to issue them.

On receiving the two thousand certificates now sent you, therefore, I wish you to have the Collector at Fuhchau seal them with his official seal and number them. On receiving them from him I wish you to seal each one with your consular seal as a measure of precaution, and then deliver the whole number to one of the partners of the American firm of Olyphant & Co. which House I have appointed to be the receivers, taking a receipt therefor.

When the fifth of the dues on a ships are to be paid, all that will be necessary then will be for you to send to them for as many certificates as the sum will cover, paying the money into their hands, and remitting the certificates to the collector. The receipts for the money already paid you should be given him in this manner, with an explanation of the reason, and I conceive the mode you propose is so nearly like it that there will be no difficulty. The sum that remains over short of fifty taels can be passed to his credit till the next ship departs. This plan requires no reference to shippers or consignees, further perhaps than to obtain a manifest or get an explanation; and your record of the amounts received from each ship will serve to verify the record of the receivers

I remain respectfully
Your obedient Servant.
S. Wells Williams

Disp. 6. Inc 5
April 12. 1859

U. S. Consulate, Canton,
March 23. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on Friday last, the 18th. inst. Pih-kwei sent a message to me stating that if I would call upon him and the Tartar General, they would immediately return my visit. I told the messenger that I had already called upon them both, and that they had not yet returned my visit - the messenger replied that my visit was during the past year, and that according to Chinese custom I ought to call this new-year: to this I replied, that if that was Chinese etiquette, I would call again, waiving all questions of etiquette or custom in order to secure the desirable object of having Pih-kwei and others call upon me outside the walls and in the presence of the many hundreds of Chinese collected around and about the foreign settlement on Honam.

Accordingly, I called on the following day upon both Pih-kwei and the Tartar General, who received me very politely, and with the usual music and salute which they accord to one another.

To S Wells Williams Esq.
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, &c. &c

another. On Monday the 21st, Pih-kwei, the Tartar General, and the Hoppo sent their cards, with a message that they would call upon me the next day between 2 and 4 P.M. Accordingly, on Tuesday they came en suite, and I received them at the house of Messrs. Russell & Co., whose Mr. C. W. Spooner had most kindly placed at my disposal. I had arranged a collation for them, of which they all partook freely, and seemed desirous of making themselves agreeable and pleasant. Pih-kwei twice referred to the friendships which had so long existed between the Americans and Chinese; and to which I replied that I was very glad that he so distinctly recognized the friendships of the Americans, and that the American Government was particularly desirous that nothing should occur to mar the friendly feelings at present existing, and that I hoped that the interchange of visits would be frequent.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obed.t Servant
Oliver H. Perry
U. S. Consul

Disp. 6. Inc 6.
April 12. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Macao, April 9. 1859

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 23d ult., giving an account of the friendly visits you have paid and received from their Excellencies Pih-kwei, the Governor of the province, with the Commander of the Manchu forces and the Collector at Canton. So far as I am informed this is the first instance of a visit from these high officers to an American consul at Canton, and I join with you in the expression of the hope that the interchange of visits may henceforth be frequent and mutually satisfactory.

The instances of kidnapping natives to carry off as coolies have recently become so numerous in this part of the province of Kwang-tung, that I beg to remind you of the circular issued from this Legation to U.S. Consuls in February of last year, and to request your attention to the various points therein laid

To Oliver H. Perry Esq
U.S. Consul

laid down; for I have reason to believe that one or more American ships intend to proceed to Whampoa erelong to procure coolies. If so it is extremely important that, at least, they carry no Chinese away who has been beguiled on board in ignorance of his destination; and much more that no kidnapped native be detained there. This result can, I think, be secured with your coöperation

Your Obedient Servant,

S. Wells Williams

List and Précis of Inclosures in
Dispatch No. 6. Macao. April 12. 1859

No. 1. Olyphant & Co. to S W Williams, March 23. accepting the appointment of Receiver

No. 2. Printed form of Debenture Certificates in English & Chinese

No. 3. T Dunn to S W Williams, March 23. informing of one fifth of duties on an Am. ship having been paid by the Collector at Fuhchau

No. 4. S. W Williams to T Dunn April 5. instructing him as to the disposal of certificates and money

No. 5. O H Perry to S W Williams, March 23. notices of visits paid & received by officers at Canton

No. 6. S W Williams to O H Perry April 9 requiring oversight of ships loading with coolies if there be any.

Disp. 6. Inc 1.
April 12. 1859

Shanghai. 25th March 1859

S Wells Williams LLD

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of
the United States in China

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 8th inst. inclosing a document whereby we are appointed receivers of the debenture certificates which will be issued by the Collector of Customs at this Port.

Your instructions in reference to the precautions to be adopted in issuing the certificates will be duly attended to, as also those regarding the remittance of amounts collected.

We note that should it be found necessary to draw upon us directly for money in our hands, or to issue orders for the delivery of certificates to persons named therein,

such drafts for money or certificates will bear the seal of the United States Legation

We remain,

Sir.

Your Obedient Servants,

Olyphant & Co.

Inc 2

debenture certificate attached to the

Precis of the Indemnity claims

Rec. 28. June. Mr. Debrix

Official No. 7. Legation of the United States.

Macao. April 22d 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 24th and 26th of January, addressed to me as Secretary of Legation and Chinese Interpreter, informing me of the appointment of Wm. W. Wallace Ward to the first named post, and giving directions respecting the form for drawing my salary in future.

Since the date of my dispatch of the 12th inst., I have received from the Consul at Canton the statement of his reasons for retaining the tonnage-dues of the American ship "Minnehaha" that they might be placed to the credit of the claims, and the particulars of the visit of the Collector to his office in consequence. The alternative of retaining the duties was mentioned to this officer in February, as one which might become necessary in case he did not issue the debentures soon, and his own evident desire to carry out the stipula-

Retention of Duties at Canton for claims

To the Honble Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State

stipulations of the Convention rather than have any trouble, convinces me that the fault of the delay does not rest with him.

I have approved Mr. Perry's proceedings, (Inc. 1, 2) and given directions to Messrs. Olyphant & Co., the receivers at Canton, respecting the management of the certificates and disposition of the funds, similar to those sent to Shanghai. (Disp. No. 5 Inc. 6) The collection of the fifth of the duties on American commerce at Shanghai, Fuchchau, and Canton, to be applied to the liquidation of American claims on the Chinese Government, is now arranged at them all, under such regulations as I have thought sufficient until they can be tested. The explanations respecting the plan which have already been laid before you, and the inclosures accompanying them, render further remark at this time unnecessary; and I shall be pleased to learn that the steps I have taken meet with your approval.

Interpreter for Canton Consulate

I beg to call your attention to the remarks of the Consul at Canton respecting

specting an interpreter. It is a subject which has frequently been brought to the notice of the Department, and the need for one now is greater than before in consequence of the increasing intercourse with the Chinese officials. The missionaries at Canton are, I am confident, willing still, as they always have been, to aid the officers of their country, either by translating, interpreting or writing the language, when called upon; but I do not know that any of them wish to leave the Society under whose patronage they act to accept the place of interpreter. As the Act of August 18th 1856 allows the appointment of three consular interpreters in China, I would respectfully suggest, that until an appointment be made to the Canton Consulate, authority be given to the Consul there to compensate those Americans whom he may employ as interpreters at the rate allowed in the Act, according to the extent of their assistance. While this Legation was located at Canton such clerical labors were generally performed for the Consulate by its interpreter, an assistance which is now inaccessible.

In continuation of the remarks in my Traffic in

Coolies, efforts to regulate it.

my last respecting the coolie trade, I inclose a copy of a proclamation issued by the commanders of the Allied forces at Canton on the 7th inst., and of one from Pihkwei on the 9th inst., (Inc. 3) both having for their object the safety of the people against the frauds of kidnappers. By the latter, the engagement of Chinese for labor in foreign countries is inferentially legalized, though guarded by the expression, "provided the "parties themselves really consent to the arran- "gements." I fear, however, that more decided measures for regulating the traffic must be devised before the evils at present attending it are repressed; the profits are great, and the ignorance of the people exposes them to the wiles of seducers.

The native agents have suspended their operations for a season, and few coolies have been brought to this colony within the last month. Since his return from Siam, the Governor has forbidden coolie ships to take their cargoes from the port until the summer is past, and the American ship "Swallow" has gone to Whampoa. He has also reissued a series of regulations to guide the colonial au- thorities in registering and examining the na-

tives

tives who enter into contracts to go abroad; and if these are carried out their departure at least will not be against their will. But the expenses of the foreign contractors will then be increased by the detention of their ships and maintenance of the coolies, and they do all they can to fill their tonnage rapidly, even by the offer of $50 for each man brought to them. The Governor of Macao has lately closed three barracoons for some illegalities; and the contractor, who managed one from whom His Excellency liberated 14 persons forcibly detained there, has commenced a suit for damages for loss of his property.

Several vessels and boats have been seized on the river, or else ordered to leave on suspicion of being engaged in kidnapping; and Commander Commerell, the English senior naval officer at Canton, who seized a lorcha at Whampoa on the 5th inst., applied to the U.S. Consul to know if her captain was an American, "for," he remarked in explanation, "the above "named lorcha hoisted a flag intended to "simulate the American ensign." I do not

know

know who this captain was; but the incident illustrates the difficulties in the way of checking evils, where foreigners, claiming the rights of exterritoriality, employ the unprincipled natives whom they can get to assist them, and prowl about almost beyond the reach of all law. The Chinese authorities have great dread of implicating themselves by meddling with foreign vessels of any sort on the river, since their experience in the case of the lorcha "Arrow" in 1856; and this emboldens reckless men to commit excesses.

Reports from Shanghai intimate that no small discussion has arisen at Peking respecting the reception of foreign ministers at court, when they come to exchange the ratifications of their treaties. The Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, and their coadjutors, are still at Suchau in Kiangsu, from whence they will probably proceed to the capital ere long; and I can hardly doubt that their counsel will aid much in the amicable arrangement of troublesome questions.

The

The insurrection which has so long afflicted the empire seems to be dying out along the valley of the Yangtsz kiang, but gathering strength for new out. breaks in the maritime provinces. The northern frontier of this province (Kwangtung) has been pillaged in many places by bands coming south from the main body, and several large cities taken which had heretofore escaped: among them the prefect town of Chau-chau, one of the ports to be opened by the new treaties.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
S. Wells Williams

Disp. N: 7. Inc 1
April 22. 1859

U. S. Consulate. Canton April 9. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that day before yesterday, the captain of the American ship "Minnehaha" applied to me to make application for the clearance of his vessel at the Custom-house. As this vessel is a very large, and the tonnage dues on the same amounted to a very large sum, viz $1295 70/100, and the captain being very well disposed to pay the amount directly into my hands without reference to the custom-house, I determined to retain the money in my own hands, and, under the same cover addressed to the Hoppo, requesting the clearance of the vessel, I inclosed a receipt for the amount. At the same time I sent him, by the linguist Archune, a verbal message to the effect that I had retained the amount of the vessel's tonnage dues, and had passed the same to the credit of the Chinese Government on account of the indemnity due by that government to the

U.

To the Honorable
S Wells Williams Esq
U.S. Charge d'Affaires &c &c

U. S. Government for losses sustained by American citizens at Canton. I also informed him that the Hoppo at the ports of Shanghai and Foo Chow had already commenced to pay their proportion.

The next morning he sent word that he would call upon me during the day, he arrived at about 2 o'clk.

After the usual exchange of civilities, I informed the Hoppo the reasons I had for retaining the tonnage dues of the ship "Minnehaha", viz. that the Treaty signed on the 8th of November last stipulated that the fifth of all the American duties after the last Chinese newyear should be paid to the U. S. Government, or to such person as that government should direct, that two months had already elapsed, but not one dollar had yet been paid, although during that time I had required the American merchants to pay a large amount into the Custom House; that the Shanghai and Foo Chow Hoppo's had already paid their proportion.

He replied that he had received no

instructions

instructions from his Government to pay any money, and asked particularly whether I had forwarded his letters to Shanghai addressed to Kweiliang and others. I replied, that I had.

He then stated that he had no objection to my retaining the tonnage dues on American vessels, but wished me to keep an account of the amount and give him a receipt for the same, which I promised to do. He also consented to furnish me with a statement of the amount of duties paid by American vessels.

During the conversation he referred to the fact that the English and French had not yet commenced to collect their indemnity. I replied that that fact had nothing to do with the American claim. The Hoppo is, I think, well disposed to do whatever is just and proper, but is embarrassed for want of instructions.

I can hardly explain the perplexity and annoyance I experience from the want of an interpreter. Mr. Bonney thus far has most willingly lent me his valuable services as an interpreter; but I do not think it just or proper, that his time, however willingly he

may

may give it, should be so heavily taxed without remuneration. On several occasions his whole day has been occupied in translating documents, or interpreting conversations. I hope, therefore, you will use your influence with the Government to have an interpreter appointed to this consulate. If the Government should refuse to make the appointment, I should think the claimants would be willing to pay for the service of one, as it would certainly be much to their interest to do so

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obt. Servant
Oliver H. Perry
U.S. Consul.

Disp. N°. 7. Inc. 2.
April 22. 1859

Legation of the United States.

Macao. April 19. 1859.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 9th inst. in which you state the reasons which induced you to retain the tonnage dues of the "Minnehaha", and give the particulars of an interview held with the Collector of Customs on the 8th inst., at which he gave his private consent to your doing so pending the receipt of orders from his Government which would authorize his official approval.

Considering that, since you applied to him for the debentures, quite time enough has elapsed for him to have received such orders from his superiors as would enable him to carry out the Convention for the liquidation of American claims, you have done properly in taking the initiative towards their collection. Until he informs you that he has those orders, you will continue to retain the duties on American ships, giving him receipts for

all

Oliver H. Perry Esq.
U. S. Consul, Canton

all the moneys you thus receive.

For this purpose I now send you six thousand debenture certificates, each of the value of fifty taels, printed in English and Chinese and bound in twelve volumes. According to the terms of the Convention of Nov.r 8.th 1858, it is the duty of the Collector to issue these, and I wish you to hand them to him that he may number and stamp them with his seal of office before he returns them.

On receiving them you will stamp them with your consular seal as a measure of precaution, and then deliver them all to Messrs. Olyphant & Co. whose Partners I have appointed to be the receivers, taking a receipt therefor. They will stamp and countersign them when they issue them, and you can inform the Collector that they have been appointed Receivers in conformity with the provisions of the Convention. The money which you have in hand you will pay Messrs. Olyphant & Co., and receive from them as many certificates as will equal it, as near as can

be.

be, and transmit the same to the Collector. In succeeding cases, whenever the fifth of the duties on an American ship is paid to the Receivers, either through you or directly, they will issue as many certificates as the sum will cover, passing the balance to the credit of the next payment. Your account of the amount received from each ship will serve to verify their record.

This plan of collection, by which the Chinese redeem the debentures, presents so few difficulties in comparison with your retaining the duties, or the shippers paying them in debentures, that I wish you to press it upon the Superintendent of Customs, as the only one which will prevent misunderstanding and trouble to those concerned, stating that it is already in operation at Shanghai and Fuhchau. You will assure him that while you have no alternative but to carry out the stipulations of the Convention for the liquidation of these claims, you wish to do so in the way most agreeable to him, which undoubtedly is for him to redeem debentures amounting to a fifth of the duties on every ship at its departure.

parture. I cannot suppose that he will long be without orders empowering him to act: and from what you remark of his willingness to cooperate, I hope you will not have to retain the duties on a second ship, and that he will pay over the proportion still due on the vessels which have left port since Chinese newyear.

With respect to the collection of the fifth on the river steamers, I must leave it somewhat to your judgment. If the Collector finds it difficult to estimate and settle the proportion on these vessels, as he does on those loading at Whampoa, perhaps the payment into the Receivers' hands of all that is collected by him from each steamer every fifth voyage will interfere least with its traffic, and simplify the matter; though a uniform system is the best if you can carry it out.

I have strong hopes that by the exercise of patience with firmness you will be able to bring this plan of collection into operation at Canton.

I am Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
S. Wells Williams

Disp. N.° 7
Inc. 3.
Apl. 22/59

PROCLAMATION.

By STRAUBENZEE, *Major General Commanding H. B. M's. Troops in China;* D'ABOVILLE, *Commandant Superior of the French Forces at Canton;* M'CLEVERTY, *Senior British Naval Officer at Canton,—for the purpose of strictly interdicting kidnapping, that order may be preserved and the peaceable inhabitants protected.*

There being in various parts of the world a want of agricultural labour, while China on the other hand finds it difficult to support a superabundant population, Foreigners have have for some time past hired Labourers in the latter Country; and the terms under which they are thus engaged to serve abroad, the rate, of remunaration and period of service, &c., are drawn up and recorded in formal contract, while advances are occasionally made to the families who remain behind. The free consent of both parties must be obtained to these contracts, and in no case may any person be taken away against his will.

It now appears, however, that a number of Chinese have lately been going about the City and Suburbs of Canton, deceiving the people, by pretending to offer them Foreign employment on highly advantageous terms, and having entired those who listen to them to some secluded place, or on board of some boat or vessel, they then deprive them of their liberty, and carry them away. Sacrificing all other feelings to their own cupidity, these lawless men have in this way caused families to be torn asunder, and have at the same time defeated the wishes of those Foreigners who seek to obtain labour on just and equitable terms.

Under these circumstances, the Allied Commanders think it right to proclaim to the people of Canton that they not only hold the iniquitous proceedings in deepest abhorrence, but are also determined to do all in their power to suppress them. They would, therefore, warn the people to observe in future the strictest caution whenever applied to by Chinese, in the name of Foreigners, to engage themselves for Foreign service. No Chinese should think of entering into an engagement of this nature, if it be one of his own countrymen who makes the offer, until he has first satisfied himself of the character of the said Agent, and whether he is guaranteed by people of respectable position. If willing, after taking these precautions, to accept employment, the Emigrant should then see that he makes a contract with the Foreigner himself, in which all the condictions as to rate of pay, period of service, &c., should be formally entered and clearly understood. Be careful, therefore, to adopt this course, instead of heedlessly listening to the stories of these designing men, and allowing yourselves to be led away by their misrepresentations, probably even without taking proper precaution against a danger which may result in your being kidnapped and sold into slavery.

The Allied Commanders also inform the people that the Allied Police have received strict orders to render assistance to any person whom they may see carried off by force, or who, when in company of kidnappers, may suddenly become alive to his danger. Those, therefore, who find themselves thus situated, or those who, under some pretext or other, may be openly seized by kidnappers, should boldly call out for aid, and if within ear of the Allied Police they may rely upon assistance being promptly rendered them. Or if any injured parties can supply information that may lead to the discovery of the kidnappers, or can themselves seize these and bring them before the Allied Commanders, the latter will do all in their power to examine into their wrongs, and to see that the penalties of the Law are duly inflicted. The Allied Commanders at the same time, however, warn the people that their power to aid those who are kidnapped is greatly lessened when once they have been taken afloat, as not only the numerous native craft, but also the vessels of Foreign Countries, are not under the control of the Allies; and in respect therefore to all offences committed by such vessels, the appeal should be made to the authorities of the nation of which they belong. Let all give heed to these injunctions.

A SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated April 7th, 1859.

PROCLAMATION.

By PIH-KWEI, *Governor of the Province of Kwang-tung, &c., &c., &c.,—to ordain stringent measures for the apprehension of kidnappers, in order that a grave calamity be removed from among the people.*

Wherever in the Province of Kwang-tung mercantile classes are found mingled with the people, a densely crowded population is the result. Among them may be found those who are compelled by want to search for a living wherever they can obtain it; while others, in order to drive a trade, quit for a time their homes and cross the seas; or accepting the employment offered by Foreigners, obtain by going abroad a profitable remuneration for their labour. Permission to their doing so should not, it is clear, be withheld in any of these cases, provided the parties themselves really consent to the arrangements. But the Governor has now been informed that of late a number of villains are going about in threes and fives, laying all sorts of plans for kidnapping the people, taking alike the young and strong without distinction. Under protence of providing them with employment, they put the men whom they thus carry off, on board ship, and sell them to other parties, who take them away to foreign lands. The traffic is know by the name of the sale of pigs. Any length of time may elapse without their returning to their homes; they cannot see their parents, and they are separated from their wives, their children, and their other relations. How deeply distressing is their case!

The villains, on the other hand, who inflict this misery, being intent only on enriching themselves by means of their fraud, and blinded thereby, not only to all fear of the law, but to all sense of right, are affected by no regard for human life. Their designs, whether in point of danger or in degree of wickedness, are worse far than those of the robber or the bandit, and one recoils with horror from the contemplation of their evil doings. If stringent measures be not taken for their punishment and suppression, how are the laws to be upheld, and the peaceable people protected?

The Governor has therefore directed all the Civil and Military Authorities to require their soldiers and police to institute strict and secret search with a view to the arrest of these offenders. But in addition to this step he judges it necessary to make known, by public proclamation, the following injunctions to all classes of the people in the Provincial Capital (or the Province.)

Is not commiseration for the woes of others a universal feeling? Who is there among us who has not a brother, a child, or other near relation? These villains are like beasts or beasts of prey,—any one seizing them would wish to kill them. All of you with united heart and hand should search for them in every quarter, and whether you meet with them lurking in their hiding place, or openly engaged in practising their violence or fraud, join together at once in arresting and bringing them in custody to the Yamuns, where the extreme penalty of the law shall at once be inflicted on them. For the conviction of every kidnapper thus arrested, a reward of Forty Dollars shall be paid; or for information that shall lead to the seizure of any one of them Ten Dollars shall be awarded. This money lies now in the Treasury, ready to be bestowed upon any one who can claim it, and the promises thus made shall be faithfully kept. The object of the Governor in taking this measure is to remove evil from the people. Look not therefore upon these injunctions as a form merely. All those houses which afford concealment to kidnappers shall, in accordance with the laws, be pulled down, and the owners of them shall be dealt with according to the statute for the concealment of great offenders. There are still within the city many houses remaining empty; the owners of these shall put them in charge of people upon whom they can place dependence, instead of carelessly engaging for this purpose persons whom they do not know, as by that means they may find they have hired some of these bad characters, and thus become involved in the consequences of these evil acts.

A SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

Date Hoenfung, 9th year 31 month, 7th day (9th April, 1859.)

Translated by

HARRY S. PARKES

V. Rec'd 29. June. Mr Derrick

Copy sent to both Houses of Congress 6th Feb. 1860.

Legation of the United States,
Macao, April 22d. 1859

Sir,

Conformably to the sixth section of the Act of Congress approved August 11. 1848, I have the honor to transmit to the President the accompanying Regulations for the Consular Courts of November 9th. 1858, issued and published by William B. Reed, Minister Plenipotentiary to China, under the provisions of the said Act of Congress, with the opinions of the American Consuls at the Treaty ports (that for Ningpo being absent), "to be laid before Congress for revision".

With sentiments of the highest respect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your

To

James Buchanan,

President of the United States of America

Your most obedient Servant

S. Wells Williams

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

of the U. S. A. in China.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

By Authority of Congress, given for the fulfillment of existing treaty stipulations between the United States of America and China, the following additional Regulations and Orders, for the use and government of the United States Consular Courts in China, are ordered and established in conformity to the Act of Congress, approved August 11th, 1848, entitled, "*An Act to carry into effect certain provisions in the Treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls of the United States in those Countries.*"

CLERK'S FEES.

For docketing every suit commenced, ...	$1.00
For drawing every Notice, Paper, Order, or Process, not heretofore provided for, ...	2.00
And if it exceed two hundred words, for every additional hundred words, ...	1.00
For every Seal to Process issued, ...	1.00

MARSHAL'S FEES.

For apprehending a Deserter, and delivering him on board the vessel deserted from, to be paid by the vessel before leaving Port, ...	$5.00
For searching for the same, and if not found, to be certified by the Consul, and on his order to be paid by said ship,	2.00
For serving every Notice not heretofore provided for, in addition to the usual travelling fees, ...	0.50

CRIER'S FEES.

On trial of every suit, ...	$1.00

All fees and expenses of Court are to be paid by the party against whom judgment is entered, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

L. S.

WILLIAM B. REED,
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. A. in China.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
SHANGHAI, *November 9th*, 1858.

Assented to, November 9th, 1858. W. L. G. SMITH,
U. S. Consul, Shanghai.

Assented to, November 9th, 1858. T. HART HYATT,
U. S. Consul, Amoy.

Assented to, November 26th, 1858. OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul, Canton.

Assented to, December 18th, 1858. THOS. DUNN,
U. S. Vice-Consul, Fuhchau.

N

Rec 27 July
Desp

Official No 8.

Legation of the United States.
Macao. May 4. 1859

Sir,

In my last dispatch of the 22d ult: I had the honor to inclose to you a letter from the Consul at Canton, giving his reasons for retaining the tonnage dues of the ship "Minnehaha", and my approval of the act when sending him the certificates to be used in collecting the indemnity. He has since informed me that the Collector of Customs has received his orders from the Imperial Commissioners, and has taken the certificates to his office to stamp and number them. Messrs. Olyphant & Co: of Canton have likewise accepted the appointment of Receivers, and have already one book in their possession containing 500 certificates, stamped with the seals of the Collector and Consul, which will enable them to commence their issue.

Collection of Claims at Canton

Olyphant & Co Receivers

The orders from the Imperial Com.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State

Commissioners (Inc 2) intimate that they had sent the Collector at Canton, (about the same time they wrote to me in January and February,) instructions respecting the American claims; but these high officials are still disinclined to avail themselves of the coast steamers, preferring to send couriers overland, by which course they have, in this case, subjected their own officers at Canton and Fuhchau to annoying delay.

Terms of Convention complied with by the Chinese

However, the stipulations of the Convention for the liquidation of the American claims have now been complied with, and the plan adopted of having the Collectors at the three ports redeem the debenture certificates is now in operation at them all; and I think in such a way that there will hereafter be no great difficulty in continuing it until the entire amount of 500,000 taels has been obtained. I am unable to inform you how much has been collected to this date; the consuls at Canton and Fuhchau report about $12,000 paid in, and I think more than that sum has been received

at

at Shanghai.

The claimants are now very desirous to know when their claims are to be adjudicated, and whether they are to receive their money proportionally as it comes into the hands of the receivers, or otherwise; and I hope that erelong it will be possible to inform them, as some of them are in need of it. The funds are deposited in a bank at Hongkong, but in the uncertainty now existing, no arrangements can well be made for drawing interest upon them. Adjudication of Claims

In my last I inclosed copies of two proclamations designed to put a stop to the kidnapping men for coolies; one from the Allied Commissioners and the other from Pehkwei, and in both of them the propriety of natives going abroad under voluntary contract as laborers is admitted. I do not attach any importance to the first proclamation, but the one issued by the late Governor has already been quoted by one of the coolie agents as legalizing the traffic by Chinese law. Coolie Trad

I now inclose copies of letters from the U. S. Consul at Canton and the Consular

Agent

Agent at Whampoa (Incs. 4. 5), together with letters received by the former from the Spanish Vice Consul at Canton and the reply of the Allied Commissioners (Incs. 7. 8. 9). I respectfully beg your attention to these documents, and earnestly request that directions may be sent to the Legation what to do in respect to this coolie trade.

Is it lawful or not?

Mr. Reed issued instructions on 18th. February last year to the U. S. consuls on this traffic, stating that it was illegal by the laws of the United States; and in his dispatch of February 26th, when forwarding a copy of them, expressed his opinion that the trade is "of the "most pernicious kind, morally, socially, and "economically." In your dispatch No. 12, dated June 25. 1858, you remark that the Attorney General has not yet been able to furnish an opinion respecting the legality of the coolie trade, in consequence of other pressing calls upon his time. It is because it has not yet been received, and I am consequently in a dilemma, that I now earnestly request directions. The evils and injustice attending the trade need not be again noticed, for they have

been

been the burden of nearly every reference to it since the tragedy of the Robert Bowne in 1852, as the archives of the Legation show. Yet American ships are constantly loading with coolies, and the U. S. Commissioner has no power to restrain them from doing so. If the traffic is illegal it should be stopped by force, but at present that is the uncertain point; and the letter from the Consular Agent at Whampoa (Inc. 5) shows the difficulty of the case, as it strikes him. It is said that when the instructions were issued last year, some captains of American ships refrained from engaging in the business; but these two ships at Whampoa have, it appears, both returned from voyages to Cuba, and no notice has been taken of them.

Need of deciding the point

If reports from Havana are to be credited, the Chinese who are taken there are sold into slavery, just as much as if they had been seized or bought in Mozambique or Corisco. The important question to be settled by your instructions, therefore, is whether the trade, per se, is lawful; whether it is right to enter into a contract with a man to labor at $4 or $5 a month,

and

and then make merchandize of him by putting him up to the highest bidder on the strength of that contract, without asking his consent, or allowing him to have a word to say about his own disposal. Is not such a procedure the essence of slavery? If it be proper to make such contracts, then the efforts of Government should be directed to maintaining the rights of the weaker party, the coolie, who in his ignorance and willingness to trust to the promises made to him, puts himself in a position where he has no remedy against oppression.

Charterer of "Swallow" asks for an Officer

From the documents now sent, it appears that both the Spanish charterer of the "Swallow", and the Allied Commissioners, see the desirableness of having some superintendence over the engagement of coolies. I have not heard how soon, or who is the officer that will succeed Péhkwei, but I suppose the Allied Commissioners will do all in their power to aid him in regulating the business. The appointment of an officer by the Chinese to remain on board the ships now at Whampoa during their stay there, as requested by Sr. Arbela, will have the effect of drawing the attention of the government to

the

the details of the system. The treaty permits the Chinese to send custom-house officers on board American ships to guard against smuggling, and much more have they the right to send an officer on board to protect their subjects against cruel, avaricious, and reckless men who would carry them off against their will. It should be stated, too, that there are persons here who are desirous, if possible, to see the emigration of Chinese laborers conducted on a system, and guarded in such a way, as to benefit both them and their employers, as is now the case in Mauritius.

Emigration Agent necessary

If the traffic as now conducted, and as affected by the proclamation of Pihkwei, should be declared to be lawful in American ships, some provision should be made for overseeing the shipments, and an emigration agent can be appointed by the U. S. Commissioner, who shall have their superintendence and be paid by a tax on the ships taking coolies. I have not much confidence in the efficiency of a native officer in such a position, but under the control of the Consul an emigration agent could see that the provisions of the

passenger-

Passenger Act were fully carried out, so as to insure the health of the coolies.

I think I have shown the position of this question at present, and the need there is for instructions from the Department in respect to its legality. I shall inform the Consul at Canton, on getting this reply from the Governor respecting his assistance in searching American ships for kidnapped men, that the Chinese authorities have the right to place their agents on board of them to prevent abuses, and I hope that they will thereby be remedied. I do not see that I can do more at present.

The English Minister to Peking, Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B. arrived on the 26th at Hong-kong, and entered upon his office of Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, on the 2d inst.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. Wells Williams,

Index of Inclosures in Dispatch No. 8
Macao. May 4. 1859.

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Dispatch N°. 8. Inc 1
May 4. 1859

U. S. Consulate, Canton,
April 22d 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy in Chinese, also a translation of the same made by the Rev. Mr. Bonney, of a document received by me from the Hoppo: in this document he acknowledges to have received his instructions from the Imperial Commissioners about the return payment of one fifth of the duties.

You will perceive on perusal of this document that the return payment is not limited to American vessels, altho' the extract from the Treaty that you sent me strictly confines it to American ships, and goods shipped or exported in them.

On the 19th inst., I called upon the Hoppo and had a long conversation with him about the debenture certificates. I carried one of the debenture books with me, which he retained and agreed to stamp with

To the Honorable
S Wells Williams
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires

with his official seal. He stated that he intended to have a book or books made somewhat similar, in order that he might be able to stamp one half on his book and one half on the certificate; this, he stated, was according to Chinese rule, and in case of his removal or death, would render them more easily identified by his successor. He also agreed to put his seal in the middle of the certificate.

The Hoppo called my attention to the fact that there might possibly be a fraction over or under, and wanted to know how it was to be paid in debenture certificates – that is to say, that the duties to be returned might amount to 110 taels, two certificates would only amount to 100, and three would amount to 150 taels, which, of course, he would not receive three certificates, thus leaving 10 taels in the hoppo's hands. I was a little puzzled what answer to make, but replied that I thought he could arrange that with the linguist. This is a question that must be settled, as otherwise the hoppo would be the gainer, in the case above suggested, of 10 taels. I have, therefore, to request your instructions in the matter.

I

I think the great source of trouble will be to arrange about the payment of goods shipped by Chinamen on foreigners account, on what is called the "short price" system, the latter paying the duties.

Since my interview with the Hoppo, he has sent for three more of the books to have them sealed, he states that it is a very tedious business and will require time. I am to have another interview on Monday next, the 25th

I beg leave to again call your attention to the great disability under which I labor for the want of an interpreter. Mr. Bonney certainly is always willing to assist me, but you can well imagine how disagreeable and unpleasant it is to me to be constantly calling on his willing and gratuitous services. Mr. Bonney has his own duties to perform. The Government of the United States has made a new Treaty with China which imposes extra duties on the consul at this port, which necessarily requires an Interpreter to aid and assist him in carrying

out

out our treaty obligations. Your long experience in China must have long ere this convinced you of the necessity of having an Interpreter attached to this Consulate at all times – how much more therefore, when a large amount of money is to be collected under the new Treaty, in which so many Americans are interested.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obt. Servant
Oliver H. Perry
U. S. Consul

Häng, promoted by the Emperor to be a high officer in the Household, and now charged with the maritime affairs of Revenue in Canton, hereby sends a communication.

On the 14th inst. I had the honor to receive from the Imperial Commissioners, Kwei-liäng, Hwashana, and Twan, a dispatch to the following effect:—

"While at Shanghai we deliberated with the "Minister of the United States, and agreed with him "respecting the manner of compensating the mer- "chants of his country for their losses to the extent "of 500,000 taels, stipulating that after Chinese "newyear one-fifth of all the duties on imports "and exports and tonnage dues were to be deducted "for this purpose. On the 25th of January last, "and on the 13th February, we sent you these in- "structions by a special post going 600 li daily;

"but

"but lest those dispatches may have been delayed,
"and not reached you in time, we have again had
"them copied out for you, and have to request your
"attention to them."

"Annexed is the paper sent you."

In my former communication you will find that when I replied to you, I stated that it would be necessary for me to await the reception of orders from the Imperial Commissioners; and when they came I would immediately inform you that then this matter could be arranged in accordance thereto. They having now been received, I accordingly inform you of it that we may together arrange the details. While sending this dispatch I avail myself of the opportunity to wish you increasing prosperity.

A copy of the original instructions are annexed

To Oliver H. Perry Esq. U. S. Consul.

April 17. 1859.

Copy of Despatch

* * * hereby send instructions.

We having been honored by His Majesty's commands, came to Shanghai to arrange affairs relating to commerce and the tariff. We then made an engagement to reimburse the losses of the American merchants to the amount of 500,000 taels, commencing from Chinese newyear, by deducting for this purpose one fifth of the duties paid on imports, exports, and tonnage dues, of which 300,000 taels are to be deducted at Canton, 100,000 at Fuhchau, and 100,000 at Shanghai. The agreement is, that out of every 500 taels, 400 taels are to be received in cash, and debenture certificates are to be given for the proportion of 100 taels paid back, which are to be retained as evidence. The time in which the amounts are to be

paid

paid is not limited, but after they have been paid up full duties are to be collected as before. These arrangements have been presented to the Throne in a memorial, and distinct orders will likewise be given at the same time to the Collectors at those ports for them to act in obedience thereto. These particulars are on record.

We now therefore send these orders for your observance. The manner of marking and stamping [the certificates], numbering them in a series, and dividing them so that their registers shall match, in order that forgery and other modes of counterfeiting them may be prevented, we leave to your own judgment to decide and adopt, only requesting that you will report your proceedings in the matter to the Board of Revenue.

Dispatch No. 8. Inc 3
May 4. 1859

Legation of the United States

Macao, April 28. 1859

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 22d inst. and its inclosure, and am happy to learn from them that the Collector has at last received authority to act in the collection of the claims-indemnity. The terms of the Convention expressly limit the deduction of a fifth for liquidating these claims to the commerce in American ships; these documents do not profess to quote it verbally.

In my letter to you when sending the debentures, I stated that the receivers would pass whatever balance was paid them less than the value of a single debenture to the credit of the next payment, giving a temporary receipt for the

To Oliver H. Perry Esq
U. S. Consul.

the same, to which I do not think the collector can have any reasonable objection. If you ascertain the total amount of duties paid by a ship from his office, he will of course be prepared to pay back one fifth to the receivers for account of the claimes, after furnishing you with the data; but it will be well for you to verify this as much as lies in your power by examining the manifest. If you find that there is a discrepancy between the amounts, so great that you are sure there is some collusion or mistake, you will bring it to his notice. If he arranges with you to redeem the certificates, you cannot permit such violations of the convention; and the mode of doing business at Canton does not differ so much from that at Fuhchau, I think, as to render it very difficult to adopt the same plan at both places. The instructions of the Impe-

rial

rial Commissioners allow the Collector liberty of action in such a matter, and you will then have no trouble with native or foreign shippers, who will pay their duties as they have heretofore done. I trust that he will also agree with you on some plan for estimating and collecting the proportion due on the traffic in the American river steamers, a point I referred to in my last.

In regard to stamping the certificates so that their genuineness can be verified by collating the ticket with its register, you must adopt the way which will best assure the Collector of their authenticity. When he has redeemed 500 certificates he can receive their registers back in the bound book; and if the receivers stamp or countersign them across the scroll, before cutting them out, his object

of

of verifying them, without incurring the expense of printing a double set of debentures, will be obtained.

I fully appreciate the difficulties under which you labor from not having an interpreter. I have represented to the Department the increasing need there is for one to be appointed to aid you, and have hopes that you will erelong be provided

I am, Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
S. Wells Williams

Disp. N°. 8. Inc. 4
May 4 1859

U. S. Consulate,
Canton, April 22. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th inst., acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 23d ult.

In reference to your instructions in regard to kidnapping natives to carry off as coolies, I shall most certainly use my utmost endeavor to carry them out. There are many Chinese who are willing to go under the terms offered to them; under such circumstances I cannot conceive by what authority under the laws of the United States I can prevent their emigrating, but if any person is kidnapped, and it is brought to my notice, you may rely upon it that I shall use my utmost endeavors to release the kidnapped person, and bring the guilty party to justice; but you well know how difficult it is

for

The Honorable
S Wells Williams
U S Chargé d'Affaires, &c. &c.

for me to investigate these cases, particularly when I have no interpreter

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obed.t Servant
Oliver H. Perry
U S Consul.

Disp. N°. 8. Enc 5
May 4. 1859

Copy

Whampoa. April 27. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to own receipt of your communication of the 23d inst. accompanied by a printed form of a Decree issued from our Legation in February 1858, concerning the coolie traffic. I likewise carefully read the extract from the letter of our chargé to yourself, dated 9th inst. upon the same subject.

I observe that you send me the copy of the Decree for "my guidance". I infer, therefore, that I am expected to make some progress, in direction, concerning the business of the two American ships now here awaiting their cargoes of coolies. Two documents more completely at variance I have never read, than the copy of the Decree, and the copy of the extract of the letter from our Chargé. The former declares "the employment of "American ships in carrying Chinese coolies "to be held to labor illegal"; it declares, "that "it

To O H Perry Esq
U. S. Consul.

"it is quite immaterial in point of law whether
"the coolie goes with or against his will, for
"on arrival he is to be disposed of to be held
"to labor or service."

The language of the extract from the letter of our Charge to yourself simply states that, "it is "extremely important that at least they carry "away no Chinese who had been beguiled "on board in ignorance of his destination."

It is neither my province nor intention to compass the meaning of documents of my official superiors any further than is required for my own enlightenment. It is true there are two American ships here the "Flora Temple" and the "Swallow," awaiting, it is said, each a cargo of coolies for the Havana. Both these ships loaded last year for the same port (the former from Macao) with cargoes of the same description. In defiance of the Decree they are here now. What time is fixed for their departure, what the nature of their charters are, I know not. From the fact of their return to China and entering upon a second voyage of this nature, I had supposed that the Decree was rescinded,

and

and not until I had the honor of receiving your note, which advised me that the copy of the decree was for my "guidance", was I aware that it was still in force. But what then becomes of the tacit acquiescence of our Chargé in the departure of coolies in our ships not beguiled, &c.?

That the coolies exported hence to Havana by their own consent or against it, become subject to the worst form of the slave trade, is undeniable. The sale by public auction on their arrival, of their "period of servitude" insures this. The American cares and provides for his black with but few exceptions, but what is the condition of a Chinese coolie under a Spanish master in the island of Cuba? I hope the Decree may be carried out to the letter, and enforced by every consular officer of the United States in China, to forbid our flag from being worn by these fiends of Spanish monopolists in the Slave Trade. In countries the most enlightened men will be found ready to engage in any traffic, however proscribed by the count of God or of the land, if only

pecun-

pecuniary gains are to be obtained; but, Sir, when our national emblem is employed to give such acts legitimacy it is time for delegated authorities to "assume some responsibility" — if carrying out a decree may be called "assumption".

This traffic is in its infancy, it may now be easily restrained; in truth it only exists where Spaniards are the sole agents. It is a monopoly by them, and no American ships can proceed with coolies to Havana unless under a Spanish charter. Our ships are sought after because better adapted by model and ventilation for the more speedy conveyance of their victims, and hence our tonnage is becoming in increased request for a traffic barbarous and uncivilized. If we farther consent to it, it will blight the very name of American enterprise. If ship owners can be found who contend that it is closing an avenue of commerce, tell them they are behind the age, that a more liberal and enlightened age has opened, that commerce holds her proper sway — not in transporting myriads to untried servitude and war but in her legiti-

legitimate exchanges for the happiness and welfare of all nations.

A responsibility rests upon the delegated powers of Christendom now here which runs far into the future. We profess to represent a free country. Why, with a seeming plausibility, throw millions into servitude? Why, when we know just what the coolies are to endure, accept the "pieces of silver," and betray these beings into lifelong suffering? The specious logic of the speculator, that China "groans from its excess of numbers," and hence his acts should be considered philanthropic rather than mercenary, is a sophism which fails whenever applied. The trade is an illegal one. It is proscribed by our Government; and not only by it but by the merchants of the United States who are the most largely interested in — tonnage; and most, if not all of whom, the past two years of unexampled commercial distress, have kept their ships at home or otherwise employed, rather than accept remunerative charters for coolies at the expense of personal integrity.

In

In justice to the Government of the United States; to those of our merchants at home to whom I have just alluded; in compliance with the assurance of the "Decree"; for our name as Americans in China; for the American name over the world; and to shake from the fair shape of our commerce this growth; I ask that the two ships now here and abovementioned, in the event of their receiving coolies on board for service in Havana, be seized by your order, and confiscated as lawful prizes under the Decree

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. P. Blanchard

Disp 8. Inc 6.
May 4. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Macao, April 30. 1859.

Sir,

I have received your communications of the 22d and 27th insts. with inclosures, from which I learn that two American ships are now at Whampoa with the object of taking cargoes of coolies for Havana.

In case they begin to load, I desire you to inform His Excellency the Governor, or the Collector of Customs, (whichever seems to have the jurisdiction of such a matter) of the fact; stating, also, that you are ready to assist their officers in searching on board for natives of China alledged to have been kidnapped and taken there; or, that if others have been beguiled on board and are forcibly detained there, they will all be liberated and can be taken away on application to you.

In this manner the evils

com.

To Oliver H. Perry Esq
U. S. Consul.

complained of in the proclamation of Pehkwei of the 9th inst. may possibly be reached and prevented so far as American ships are concerned; while the reception of such a communication will assure the Chinese authorities of your willingness to coöperate with them in efforts to remedy them.

This does not preclude nor interfere with your own action upon any case which may be reported to you directly of kidnapping or deception on board these two or any other American ships

I am, Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,
S. Wells Williams

Disp. 8. No 7.
May 4. 1859

U. S. Consulate,

Canton April 30. 1859

Sir,

I beg leave to inclose herewith a copy of a communication of this date, addressed to me by the Spanish Vice Consul, covering a copy of an official letter received by him from the Allied Commissioners in reference to placing a Mandarin or Chinese official on board the American ship "Swallow", now lying at Whampoa, said vessel having been chartered by a Mr. Vargas to carry coolies to Havana; and I would most respectfully request that you would furnish me with instructions as to the course you desire me to pursue in the matter

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most Obedient Sewant

Oliver H. Perry

U. S. Consul

To the Honorable

S Wells Williams

U. S. Chargé d'Affaires. &c

Macao

Disp Nº 8. Inc 8
Mayo 4 1859

Vice Consulado de España
en Canton y Whampoa.

Muy Sor mio:

Tengo el honor de acompañar
á V.S. copia de un oficio que he recibido de los
Sres Comisarios Aliados del Yamoun de Canton,
en contestacion á uno que les dirigi, incluyendoles
una representacion de Dn J. R. Vargas repre-
sentante de la casa Torices Ferran y Cª de la
Habana, en solicitud (en virtud del edicto del
finado Gobernador Peh-kwei) de una autoridad
China que constituida abordo de la fragata
Americana "Swallow", surta en Whampoa y
fletada par dicho Sñr Vargas para la conduccion
de colonas Chinas á la Habana, pudiese ejercer
en ella una especie de vijilancia y convencerse
al mismo tiempo de que la contratacion de
dichos colonas, seria hecha con toda legalidad
y justicia; tanto por el bien que con esta forma-
lidad redunde en lo subcesivo este negocio, cuanto
por terminar de este medio las abusas en él
anteriores, que parece produjeron gran eferves-
cencia en este Puerto y en el de Whampoa
Como V.S. verá Sñr Consul por
la

la copia que es adjunta; los Sres Comisarios Aliados deseaban me pusiera de acuerdo con V. S. á fin de saber si habrian por su parte inconveniente alguno, en que una autoridad China ejerciera abordo de la fragata Americana "Swallow" la gnspeccion que queda indicada

Dios gue á V. S. Ms. as.

Rio de Canton. 30 de Abril de 1859

(Signé) José A. de Orbeta

Sñr Consul de los Estados Unidos

&c &c &c

Desp B. No 9
May 4. 1859

Copie

Monsieur J. A. de Orbeta, Consul de S.M.C. à Canton

Yamoun des Commissaires Alliés,

Canton, le 27 Avril. 1859

Monsieur le Consul,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre Lettre en date du 24 du courant, lettre qui contenait celle qui vous a été adressée par Mr. J. R. Vargas, dans le but d'obtenir qu'une autorité Chinoise soit placée sur le navire Américain "Swallow", actuellement mouillé à Whampoa, afin de s'assurer que les Chinois amenés à bord de ce navire pour y contracter l'engagement de servir à la Havane, acceptant, sans aucune coercition, et de leur plein gré, les conditions de cet engagement.

Nous sommes tout disposés, Monsieur le Consul, à acceder à la demande que vous nous adressez en faveur de Mr. Vargas, et à favoriser ainsi les intentions d'user pour enrôler des colons, de moyens qui, en legalisant l'emigration ne peuvent certainement que la faciliter à l'avenir.

Après nous être deja préoccupés de cette affaire, nous sommes en mésure de vous annoncer que les autorités Chinoises désigneront à notre requête, un officier pour se rendre à Whampoa à bord du navire Américain "Swallow"; mais, avant de faire de nouvelles démarches il est

indis-

indispensable, dans l'intérêt même du résultat que poursuit M. Vargas, que nous soyons assurés que ce même officier Chinois demandé par lui sera accueilli par le capitaine du bâtiment, comme il le sera par M. Vargas lui même, et qu'il pourra, sans aucune contrainte de la part de l'autorité du bâtiment, exercer le contrôle et la surveillance dont il sera chargé, toute contrainte ne pouvant être evidemment que prejudiciable aux intérêts de l'emigration dans ce cas particuliers, comme au recrutement de nouveaux coolies à l'avenir.

Nous vous prions, donc, Monsieur le Consul, de vouloir bien nous renseigner entierement sur ce point, et, si vous voulez bien vous entendre à cet égard avec votre collègue, Monsieur le Consul des Etats-Unis, auquel il appartient, ce nous semble, de faire admettre dans une operation ayant lieu à bord d'un bâtiment portant les couleurs de sa nation, le contrôle d'une autorité Chinoise, alors même que cette opération n'est pas faite pour le compte d'une Maison Américaine; et si vous voulez bien nous adresser son adhesion aux mésures demandées en faveur de M. Vargas. Des lors, Monsieur le Consul, nous nous empresserons d'agir, et les questions de détail concernant cette première intervention de l'autorité Chinoise dans une operation de ce genre, seront, nous l'esperons, facilement et promptement résolues

Nous vous prions d'agreer, M. le Consul, l'assurance de notre haute considération.

(Signé) H. W. Holloway
Hy Martineau de Chenez
Harry S Parkes

Es copia.
J. A. de Orbeta

Commissaires alliés

Vlee. 22. Jan. 59.

Washington D.C.,
22d. Jan.y, 1859.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my personal instructions as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China with the documents which accompanied them and to state that I left home to proceed upon my mission on the 15th. of this month.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant
John. Edward

Hon.ble Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State.

V

Re 29th 30th Jany. Mr Derrick

New York City. N.Y.
27th Jany 1859.

Sir;

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 25th inst, enclosing My Commission as Secretary of the Legation of the United States in China, Printed Personal instructions and other Papers therein referred to.

In accepting this Honorable appointment I beg to return My grateful acknowledgments to His Excellency The President of the United States, for the trust and Confidence reposed in me; and to assure him that to the best of My ability, I will endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon me.

In reply to your inquiry as to the Name of the State or Country

in which I was born, I have the honor to inform you that Georgia is my native State.

I herewith, in accordance with your desire, return to the Department my original letter of credit with Signature attached

I am, Sir, With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
W. Wallace Ward

To
Hon. Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Rec.d N. York

V

New York Hotel
29th Jany 1859.

Dear Sir;

You were kind enough when I was in Washington to offer your Services, Should I require anything further before my departure for China.

When I was in Washington I expected to leave in the Europa for Liverpool, and Mr Appleton kindly promised me to write to Mr Dallas to obtain permission for me and my Suite to land our baggage without examination.

I have since determined to leave in the Arago on Saturday next. to Land at Southampton myself with Mrs Ward, Whilst my Children with my Brother and Miss McIntosh will go on to Havre, thence to Paris where I shall meet them.

It is now more important than ever that I should have this permission. Will you do me kindness to have a letter written from the Department to Mr Dallas asking him to have the permission sent for me to Southampton instead of Liverpool, and also a letter to Mr Mason asking him to have a permit sent for me to Havre.

Whilst this is not a matter of sufficient importance to authorise me to trouble Mr Appleton with it you will see how important it is to me; and unless the letters to Mr Dallas and Mr Mason are written so as to go out in the Europa, which leaves N. York on Wednesday next they will be too late.

Your immediate attention will greatly oblige

Yrs Very Respectly & Truly
John Ellard

J. A. Dersick Esq
State Department
Washington

V. Re 31. Jan. Mr Derrick.

Have copy made

No 2 [10]

New York Hotel

29th Jany 1859

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No 3 conveying to me the Wishes of the Minister of Bremen in relation to the Citizens and interests of that Country in China

It will always afford me great pleasure to render any Service in my Power to the Citizens of that Government and as far as possible, promote its interests

I am Sir With great Respect

Your Obt Servant

John. E Ward

To

Hon Lewis Cass

Washington

D. C

V

Rec 31. Mar. Mr Dallas

No 3. or No. 11

Paris

17 March 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Dispatch No 4. transmitting to me a Copy of the Despatch from the Minister of the United States at St Petersburgh of the 12th of January.

I will avail Myself of the earliest opportunity to inform Mr Perozike, the Diplomatic Agent of Russia at Pekin, of My arrival in China, and no effort shall be wanting on My part, to Secure the friendly aid and Cooperation of that Power, which I feel, is of So much importance to the interests of the Government of the United States.

I have, through the Kindness of our Minister at this Court, had a long interview with Count Walewski, the Minister

of Foreign Affairs, in relation to China. Count Walewski said that Baron Gros was very anxious in relation to the future Course of the Chinese Government: he feared that they would not comply with their Treaty stipulations. He also said that all idea of a residence at Pekin had been abandoned by the French Minister in China - that he would only visit Pekin for a short time. I had subsequently the honor of a presentation to the Emperor, who said he would send small Vessels of War to China; that his Squadron in the China Sea was now very small. I was satisfied however that he intended greatly to increase it with small Vessels which can ascend the Rivers at all Seasons of the Year. The Emperor also expressed great doubts as to the fulfilment of the Treaty Stipulations by the Chinese. He said his Minister would not reside at

Pekin, he might visit that place.

I regret that no opportunity was afforded me of Communicating with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Sendai; but through the kindness of Mr Henry Baring, I had an interview with Mr Bruce, the Successor of Lord Elgin. He informed me that he had abandoned all idea of residing at Pekin, but that he hoped to go there for a short time. Mr Bruce left in the Steamer of the 12th inst. I would have accompanied him, but from my desire to meet Mr Reed - a desire in which, I am sure the Government unites with me. I have arranged now to meet him at Lyons on Thursday of next week, the 21st inst. I shall then proceed to Marseilles, and embark from that place for Alexandria, in the Steamer of the 28th, and proceed as rapidly as possible to China.

I trust you will pardon my urging that our Squadron in the China Sea should be increased without delay, by Small Vessels which can, at all Seasons navigate their Rivers; as, without them, I must to a certain extent be deprived of the necessary means of Serving the Government.

I have the honor to be &c

John. E. Ward

Hon. Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

V. No 4. or Rec 19 Apr. Mr Dennis
No 12

Lyons
26 March 1859.

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that Mr Reed arrived at this place last night, and that I have had a very satisfactory interview with him.

He apprehends that there will be some difficulty in my reaching Pekin, and much trouble in enforcing the collection of the American Claims.

Having now had the interview with Mr Reed for which the President was so anxious, and which was very important to the success of the Mission, I shall leave in the morning for Marseilles, embark on Monday for Alexandria, and lose no time in reaching Shanghai.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
John E. Ward

Hon Lewis Cass
Secretary of State

V. Aldrich

Sir,

I have had the honor to send you under date of the 14th Inst. a Dispatch containing all of public interest that has fallen under my observation.

Some affairs of a more personal character which I am prompted for many reasons to present to you, seem

scarcely the proper subject of a public despatch & therefore I take the liberty to present them in a private letter.

None know better than yourself how important to the country it is that her ministers should be watchful of her interests in what may seem to an ignorant observer, unimportant things. For the clearness with which Judge Mason has perceived & the promptitude with which he has availed

himself of every thing
that could in any
degree serve the inter-
ests of the mission
with which I am
connected, I cannot
say too much. It
would not be easy
to find any where
in the service of our
country a clearer
head than Judge
Mason's, & the kind
heart & courteous
manners which make
him a favorite with
the Court, equally com-
mend him to the
grateful feelings
of his own country.

Mrs

of every condition.

I have the honor
to be,

Your obt. Servant

John E. Ward

Hon. Lewis Cass
Sec. of State.
Washington

Mr. Moore
Dept. of State
1819
6181

V Rec 21. July. Mr Derby

No 5. - or No 13

Steam Ship "Powhatan"
Off Singapore.
May 3. 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 28th ult. I arrived at Penang, where I was very glad to find the Steam Ship Powhatan, Flag Officer Tattnall, awaiting my arrival.

I am now off Singapore on my way to Hong Kong, whence, as soon as a vessel of light draught can be procured, I will proceed to the Peiho River, and endeavor to reach Pekin as soon as possible.

Should I meet with no obstructions on the part of the Chinese Government, I hope to be in Pekin by the

1st of June.

Aware of the President's
Anxiety upon this Subject
no effort on my part shall
be wanting to the accom-
plishment of that Object

I have the Honor to be
Very Respectfully
John. C. Ward

Hon Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

V

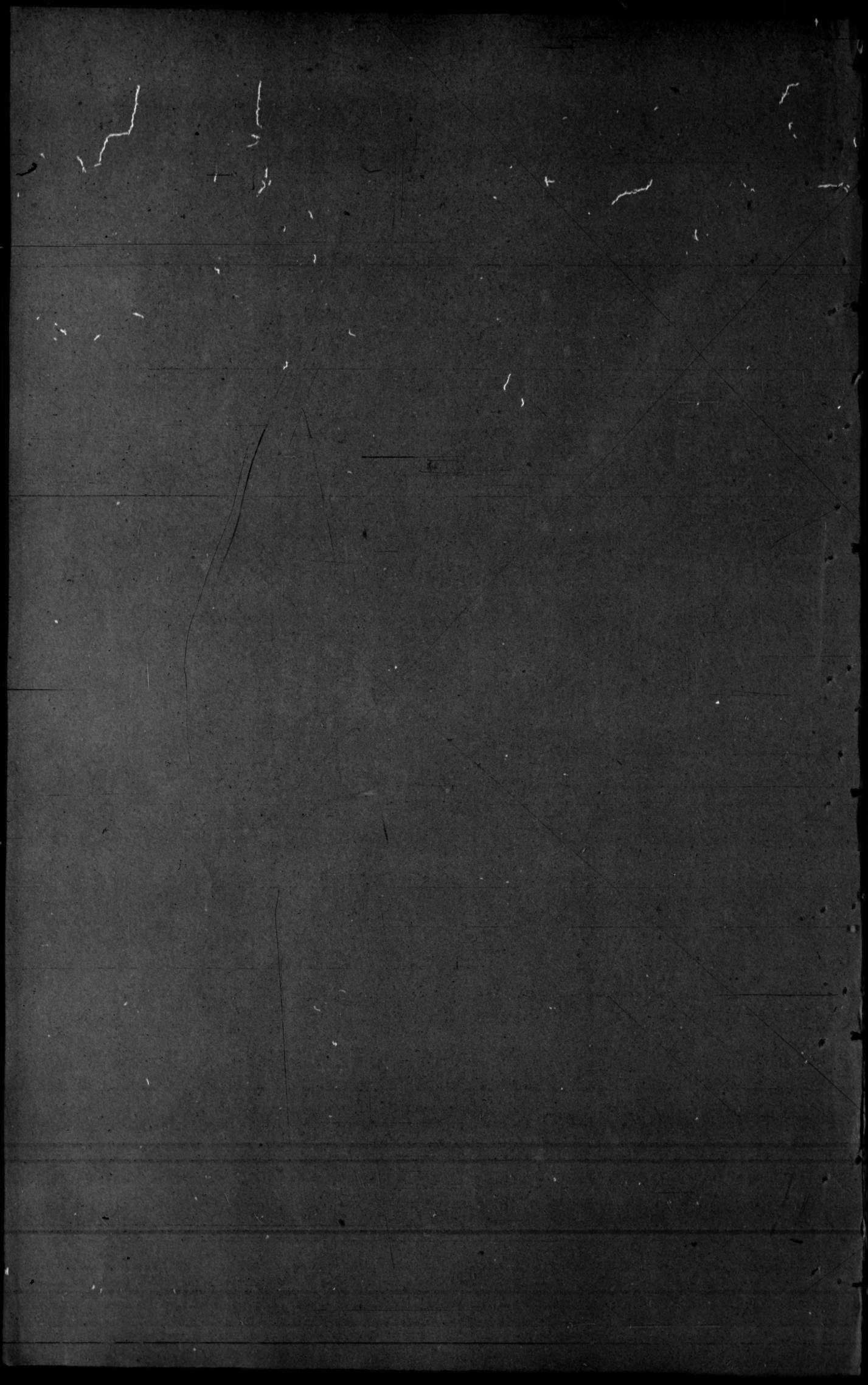
New York
May 17. 1859

Dear Sir

I met by appointment in Philadelphia on Thursday last, & stated my opinion to him that the sum of money allowed me by Act of Congress to obtain the Models was inadequate — He informed me that it had been calculated by you as sufficient for my travelling expenses —

I asked to read what I stated in Phila — as to the cost of travelling in the East, & he informed me, as I had supposed, that the charges were discretionary —

I stated as my opinion that it would cost about $1000 to



to from New York to Hong Kong
- a couple hundred dollars more
to reach Shanghai, a distance
of one hundred miles -
There is Peking, where Mr Ward
may be on my arrival, a distance
of three or four miles, & the steamer
or the cost, that it would cost
to make my way ~~to Pekin~~ for
Read did not suggest - From
his statement you must see
that the money given me by the
Department will scarce defray
my expenses ~~there~~ to Pekin & back,
~~or even~~ to Shanghai & back,
then even if I do not I shall
be obliged to go - will you
be so good as to inform me what
course I shall pursue under
these circumstances - In case
I should send myself to Mont
- sufficient means to pay my way
back from there, & then any
mode of obtaining it than by a
letter of recommendation to the
correspondent of Barings from
the State Department -
Mr Read is at present
in Washington, & by consulting
with him you will be better
able to judge of the whole
matter in question - I did not
think it necessary to state
to him the reason assigned to me
by the Department -
Will you oblige me by
addressing to me a prompt
reply, to care of J. G. Bennett
of N. Y. Herald, who will
forward it to me at London - My
intention is to get off in the steamer
of the 20th & your letter can follow me

by Saturday's Steamer —
to the great Expert
Respectfully yours
Henry Wikoff

Hunter Esqr
&c &c &c

Official No: 14*

Rec'd Aug.

Legation of the United States
Shanghai 13th June 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that previous to my arrival in China the Hon'ble F. W. A. Bruce having arrived in China as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty on the 2d of May, Communicated his arrival to Mr Williams Chargé d'Affairs ad interim; and I herewith attach a Copy of the Correspondence, Marked No 1. A. 1. B.

Immediately on my arrival at Hong Kong, where I found Mr Bruce, I communicated to him my appointment, and also that I had entered upon the duties of the office; and I annex a Copy

of

Hon Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

* Nos 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 are those dispatches sent by me to the Department before reaching China, which were numbered 1–5.

of My letter and his reply,
Marked 1.C.1.D.
Learning that Monsieur de Bourbon Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France was at Macao, I gave him the same information, and herewith attach a Copy of My letter to him and his reply -
Marked 1.F.1.G.
As Soon as Commodore Tattnall could procure a Small Steamer in Compliance with instructions received from the Secretary of the Navy, we left Hong-Kong for Peking; but having learned that the Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty were at Shanghai, we called in at this Port on our way.
Immediately on My arrival here, I addressed a letter to the Commissioners, announcing to them that it had pleased the President to appoint

Me

the Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary to His
Majesty the Emperor of China,
~~and to entrust~~ me with an
Autograph letter to be delivered
to His Majesty the Emperor in
person; and that I was on my
way to Peking to perform that
duty and to exchange the ratifi-
cations of the Treaty made at
Tientsin. A copy of my letter
I hereto annex, marked 2. A.
In the reply of the Commission-
ers, a copy of which I hereto
annex, marked 2. B., they ex-
pressed their inability to reach
Tientsin for more than two months,
alleged that they were the only
persons authorized to exchange
the Treaty, and requested me
to remain here until after the
arrival of the Ministers of
England and France, and that
they would then go North and
make the arrangements for our
reception

reception; - closing their Communication with a request that I would give them an interview. I immediately replied that I could not understand or appreciate their reasoning for going North by the land journey - which would require two months - when they could go by sea and reach Peking in almost as many days, and reminded them that the period fixed by the Treaty, within which the Exchange must take place, was rapidly approaching; and I appointed the 2d day of June for the proposed interview. I attach a copy of that letter and their reply, Marked 2. C. 2. D. On the 2d of June I visited them at their residence in the City of Shanghai. I stated to them in that interview, that the time mentioned in the American Treaty expired on the 15th day of June

and

and I desired to know what arrangements they had made to carry this stipulation into effect. They admitted this fact, but said the duty of exchanging the Treaty had been specially confided to them and to no one else, and that they could not possibly reach Pekin by the 18th. They also alleged that as our right to visit Pekin was derived from the English Treaty, it was proper they should go North first. I was somewhat embarrassed by the fact that no place is designated in our Treaty where the exchange shall take place, whilst in the other Treaties, it is distinctly stated that they shall be exchanged at Pekin. If I insisted upon going to Pekin under the provisions of the American Treaty, they replied I could only go according to its terms whenever I had business of importance

to

to transact. My intentions must
then be communicated to the
Board of Rights &c. If I claimed
to go under the most favored Nation
clause in our Treaty, they replied
that that right being derived
from the English Treaty, the
ratification of that Treaty should
be first exchanged. Upon receiv
ing this last answer, I asked
them - do you intend to defer the
exchange with me until that
with the English Minister has
been accomplished? - They
replied - if the American Treaty
be first exchanged, it must be
done here. To which I replied
that the President had ordered
me to proceed to Peking, there to
exchange the ratification of the
Treaty, and I desired to know, if
the ratification should be ex-
changed here, if I should then
have the right to go to Peking
with the Ministers of other
Nations

Nations? They answered - I could go if I had business. I said I would not put it upon that contingency, but if I decided to go I should do so without inquiry into or statement of the nature of my business, and that I would go to Pekin with the Minister of the first Nation that went, or I would refuse to exchange the ratification of the Treaty here. They then replied that having the Ex- the Copies of the Treaties were person Signatory all in Peking, and that none of them could be exchanged within the year; that they must all be exchanged together. To this I assented, but stated to them that as I had been instructed by the President to proceed without delay to the Capitol there to exchange the ratification of the Treaties, they must, in another reply to my last Despatch distinctly state the three following propositions

propositions; 1st. That there had been no delay on My part in reaching China in ample time to exchange the ratification of the Treaty at Peking before the 18th June, but that it was impossible to exchange the Treaty within the time specified, because the Copy with His Majesty's signature was at Peking and none of them could get there by the 18th inst.

2d. That I should go to Peking with the Minister of the first Nation who should go there, and at that place exchange the ratification of the Treaty.

3d That the validity of all the provision of the Treaty with the United States should not be in the least impaired by this delay and overpassing of the limited time, but that it should have the same force as if the exchange had been made within the specified

Period.

heired. To this they assented and the next day addressed me a communication fully embodying these propositions, a copy of which I hereto annex Marked 2. C. On the 5th of June, I then replied to them, assenting to remain here until the Arrival of the other Ministers, but stated to them that the exchange of Treaties having been tendered by me within the specified time, it must be regarded as having been exchanged de jure within that time. & all rights dependent thereon to have accrued, leaving the ceremony of exchange alone to take place at Peking. A copy of that letter I hereto Annex Marked, 2 F. Immediately after sending in this Despatch Mr Bruce & Mons de Bourboulon, the English & French Ministers arrived, and on the 11th inst I received from the Commissioners another

Communication

Communication informing me
that they have determined to leave
for the Capital on the 13th inst, that
I might act accordingly.
A Copy of that Communication
I here to annex, marked No. 2. G.
Mr Bruce has furnished me
with a Copy of his Correspon-
dence with the Commissioners
which I here to annex marked
No. 3. A.B.C.D. Since the receipt of
that Communication from Mr
Bruce he has called upon me
personaly and exhibited to me
the reply of the Commissioners
- a Copy of which he is unable
to furnish me in time for this
Mail. In that reply they say
that they have sent a Memo
rial to the Emperor to appoint
other persons to exchange the ratifi-
cations & to make arrange-
ments for the English French and
American Ministers to go from
Tientsin to Pekin

They request Mr Bonce to have his Vessels Anchored outside the bar of the Peiho river, and assure him that every Courtesy will be extended to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers. I shall leave on Thursday in the Powhatan with the Envoy and the Chartered Steamer in tow for Tientsin, and, by the time I reach that point I hope the necessary arrangements will have been made for my proceeding to Peking without delay. I have also the honor to enclose you a Communication from the British Consul to Sir John Bowring with the accompanying letters from the former & present Consuls in this place. They are marked U. S. B. C and speak for themselves. I also enclose a Communication from Mr Hyatt our Consul at Amoy informing me that a Man

has

has been convicted of manslaughter but that he has no place in which he could be confined.
This with my Answer
This is marked No 5 A.B.
These two last documents must furnish the strongest reasons for affording at least one place of imprisonment on the Coast of China. Until this is done you will see how impossible it is to execute the laws. Failing to execute our laws we violate our Treaty obligations to the Chinese, which it is now so important that we should faithfully observe. I respectfully ask that I may be instructed to rent a house or building at some one of the open ports, in which all violators of the law might be imprisoned. One, for the present would be sufficient, but until this is done, it is useless to attempt to enforce our laws.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

John E. Ward

Disp. 12 - Dec. 1st
June 14. 1859

Victoria. Hongkong.
May 2. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to announce to you that Her Britannic Majesty has been pleased to appoint me Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, and further to give me Her Royal Commission as Superintendent of British Trade in China, in virtue of which I have this day assumed the duties of my office.

I need not assure you of my ardent wish to preserve that cordiality and good understanding which have always characterized the relations of our respective Governments, and those of their Representatives in China, and which the identity of our interests in this country renders it so desirable

to

S Wells Williams Esq

&c &c &c

to maintain unimpaired

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your Obedient
humble Servant,
Frederick W A Bruce

Disp. 14. Enc. 1 & 2
June 14. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Macao, May 3. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's communication of yesterday's date, in which you inform me that Her Britannic Majesty has appointed you Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and that you have assumed the duties of Superintendent of British Trade in China.

I beg to congratulate your Excellency on your arrival in China charged with these important functions; and I most cordially reciprocate your Excellency's wish that the good understanding which has heretofore existed between our respective Governments and their Representatives in China may continue to be maintained; and I cannot doubt that our harmony of action is calculated to have increasing influence

To His Excellency The Honorable
F. W. A. Bruce C.B. &c &c &c

influence on the welfare of this Empire

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's

Obedient Servant,

S. Wells Williams

Disp. 14 - Inc 1
June 14. 1859

Legation of the United States
U. S. S. Powhatan
Hong Kong Harbor
18 May 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the President has been pleased to appoint me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China; and that I have entered upon the duties of that Office.

It is hardly necessary for me to assure Your Excellency of the desire which I have that the friendly intercourse which has ever existed between our respective Governments and their representatives in China for so long a period may be strengthened.

His Excellency
Right Hon. F. A. Bruce C. B.
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister
Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty
in China

and that the Similarity of our objects in this Empire may lead to Harmony of action in whatever will Conduce to the extension of freedom of intercourse with its Rulers and their Subjects.

With the expression of great Personal regard

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Servant

John. E Ward

Disp. 14 – Inc. 1
June 14. 1859

Shanghai
8th June 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 18th Ultimo, acquainting me with the fact of Your Appointment as Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

Whilst offering to Your Excellency My best Congratulations on Your Appointment, I cannot but express the Sincere gratification with which I have read the Sentiments which accompanied its announcement.

I beg leave to assure Your Excellency that I gladly re-echo those Sentiments, and that it will be my pleasing task to

His Excellency
The Hon.ble John E. Ward
&c &c &c.

cement to the best of my ability the good relations happily existing between our respective Governments on all questions of Chinese policy, Convinced as I am that the main objects of freedom of intercourse and extension of trade which we seek in this Empire, can best be attained by Unity of action and Cordial cooperation

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient

Humble Servant

(Signed) Frederick W. A. Bruce

Disp. No. Inclo 1.
June 14. 1859

Legation of the United States
U. S. S. Powhatan
Hong Kong Harbor
18 May 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the President has been pleased to appoint me Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China; and that I have arrived and entered upon the duties of my office.

In communicating to Your Excellency, I beg to assure you of my earnest desire to continue the amicable relations which have ever characterized the intercourse between our respective Governments and their

His Excellency
N. Bourboulon
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister
Plenipotentiary of N. F. M. in China.

Representatives in China, and to Co-
operate in those peaceful plans which
may best Conduce to the extension
of the friendly relations of West-
ern Powers with this Empire.

I look forward with pleas-
ure to a personal acquaintance,
and beg you to receive the assu-
rance of the high Consideration
with which

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Servant

Enclosure 1st.

(Translation.)

Legation of France in China,
Hongkong, May 29, 1859.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of the letter which your Excellency addressed to me on the 18th of this month, making known to me that it has pleased the President of the United States to appoint you Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in China, as well as your Excellency's arrival in this country and your entering into the exercise of your functions.

In thanking your Excellency for this communication and for the courteous and friendly assurances with which you have be

so good as to accompany it, I request you to be persuaded of the lively desire which on my part I entertain for continuing with you the good and cordial relations which I have already been so happy as to maintain with three of your predecessors. This desire, sir, is with me still more increased by the conviction that the greatest harmony of views and of action between the Representatives of the Great Powers of the West in this country is the most efficacious means of speedily succeeding in establishing really friendly and reciprocally advantageous relations with its Government.

Permit me to add, sir, that in advance I do not doubt that such an understanding, whether personally or in official connexions, will be for me an easy task with such a colleague as I am sure to find in your Excellency; and while waiting for an acquaintance which I desire to render as early as pos-

sible, be so good as to accept the sentiments of high consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

(signed) A. Bourboulon.

His Excellency

Mr. J. C. Ward,

&c., &c., &c.

To be Translated

copy

Disp. 14. Inc 1st
June 14. 1859

Légation de France en Chine;
Hongkong, 29 Mai, 1859.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la lettre que Votre Excellence m'a adressée le 18 de ce mois, me faisant connaître qu'il a plu au Président des Etats-Unis de La nommer Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis en Chine, ainsi que l'arrivée de Votre Excellence dans ce pays, et son entrée dans l'exercice de ses fonctions

En remerciant Votre Excellence de cette communication et des assurances courtoises et amicales dont elle a bien voulu l'accompagner, je La prie d'être persuadée du vif désir que j'ai de mon côté de continuer avec elle les bonnes et cordiales relations que j'ai été assez heureux pour entretenir

déjà

déjà avec trois de ses prédécesseurs.
Ce désir, Monsieur, s'augmente encore chez moi de la conviction que le meilleur accord de vues et d'action entre les Représentants des Grandes Puissances de l'Ouest dans ce pays, est le moyen le plus efficace d'arriver promptement à établir des relations véritablement amicales et réciproquement avantageuses avec son gouvernement.

Permettez moi d'ajouter, Monsieur, que je ne doute pas à l'avance qu'une telle entente, soit personnellement, soit dans les rapports officiels, me sera une tâche facile avec un Collègue tel que je suis assuré de le trouver en Votre Excellence; et, dans l'attente d'une connaissance que je désire rendre aussi prochaine que possible, Veuillez agréer les sentiments de haute considération avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obeissant serviteur

(signé) A. Bourbouton.

Son Excellence
Monsieur J. E. Ward.
&c &c. &c

Disp. 14 - Inc 2
1 - 0 June 14 1859

Legation of the United States
U. S. S. Powhatan, Off Wusung
May 28th 1859.

The Undersigned has the honor to inform their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioners that the President has been pleased to appoint him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China; and that he is charged with an Autograph letter from the President to His Majesty the Emperor which he is now on his way to Peking to deliver to him in person.

The undersigned is also in possession of the ratified Copy of the Treaty Signed at Tientsin which he has been instructed to exchange at Peking.

That this Treaty will prove the basis of a lasting and friendly intercourse between our respective Nations, and tend to establish those amicable rela-

tions which will be Mutually advantageous to them, is what the Undersigned most Sincerely desires.

(Signed) John C. Ward

To their Excellencies

Kweiliang, Chief Secretary of State &c. and Nwashana, Superintendent of the Board of Civil Office &c. both of them Imperial Plenipotentiaries; and

Tsuan, a Minister attached to the General Council, all of them Imperial Commissioners

No 2

Disp. No 4 - Inc 2
June 14. 1859

Kweiliang. one of H. Im. Secretaries of State, &c, &c,
and Hwashana. Superintendent of the Board of
Civil office. Imperial Plenipotentiaries; with
Ho. Gorenor General of the Two Kiang provinces. &
Iwan. a Deputy in the Services of the General Coun-
cil. Imperial Commissioners, &c, &c,
hereby send a reply.

We had the honor to receive Your Ex-
cellency's communication of the 28th. inst. this
day. In it you inform us. That the President has
been pleased to appoint you Envoy Extraordi-
nary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Uni-
ted States to China, and that you are charged
with an autograph letter from him to be pre-
sented to his Majesty the Emperor, thave in
your hands the ratified copy of the Treaty
signed at Tientsin to be exchanged.

We beg to assure Y. E. of our great
satisfaction at this announcement; but as,
in our view, the exchange of the ratifica-
tions of the Treaty is a matter of high
importance to both countries, it is undesir-
able that it be hastily done. We ourselves,
not having yet completed all our negocia-
tions relating to the Treaty negociated with
Lord Elgin, the late High Commissioner

of

of H.B.M., and placed everything on a well understood and stable basis, have hitherto remained in Shanghai without returning to Peking.

Your Excellency is now on your way to Tientsin, but we still remain in Shanghai; nor do we know when we can leave it for the North to go by land. It certainly cannot be with haste. Furthermore, we apprehend that the discommodities of the journey and the contingencies of the weather, [when we do start], will protract the time of arrival at Tientsin more than two months. Y. E. must therefore see very clearly that if you arrive at that city so early, while we are unable to hasten our departure, not only will no officer be there to receive you, but the duty of making the exchange of ratifications will still devolve on us. We also think that as the summer heats there will be very great to wait through, it will be preferable for your Excellency to delay a while in Shanghai before fixing the time to start.

We

We beg that you will appoint a day for an interview at which we can deliberate upon the time for you to again continue your journey — a plan which seems to us likely to be more agreeable and safe. It is our belief that great carefulness should be taken that these important matters be arranged so as to secure their lasting and amicable action; and with this conviction, in the full assurance that Your Excellency, being profoundly acquainted with all public affairs, will coincide with our views, we now return this reply.

To his Excellency. John E. Ward.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States
to China

May 30th 1859.

Disp. 14. Inc 2
June 14. 1859

United States Legation
Shanghai 1st June 1859

The Undersigned has this day received the Communication of Your Excellencies dated May 30th 1859, in which you have been pleased to say " As the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty is a matter of high importance to both Countries it is undesirable that it be hastily done."

It is from an appreciation of the vast importance of the Exchange to both Countries within the time prescribed by the Treaty that I am now here, ready and anxious to proceed to Pekin there to have the Exchange effected on or before the 18th inst according to the terms and provisions of the Treaty.

I regret that I am able neither to appreciate the reasoning of Your Excellencies for the proposed delay, nor why you should in a matter of such vital importance determine to proceed by the land journey, to perform which two Months will be

required, when the City of Pekin may be reached by another route in almost as many days. I feel assured that in a very short time Your Excellencies will be satisfied that if "You have not yet completed your negotiations relating to the Treaty made with Lord Elgin, the late High Commissioner of H. B. Majesty" that Your own views will be best promoted by proceeding North without unnecessary delay.

It affords me great satisfaction to comply with the request of Your Excellencies for an interview. I will do myself the honor of calling upon You on Thursday next the 2d inst. at 1 Oclock P.M. when I trust that some arrangement may be made for my journey to Pekin, there to exchange the ratification of the Treaty

To their Excellencies
Kweiliang & Hwashana, & their
Associates Ko & Kwan, Imperial
Commissioners

Disp 14. Inc 2d
June 14. 1859

Note from Kweiliang.

June 2d 1859.

We have this moment received Your Excellency's dispatch of the 1st inst, and will accordingly be in readiness at the Lions Station at our temporary residence for the purpose of receiving You with the utmost respect. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the wish that the occasion may be a joyful one.

(Sent with the Four Commissioners Cards)

Disp. 14. Inc 2 & 3
June 14. 1859

Kweiliang, H. I. M. Secretary of State, &c &c and
Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil
Office, Imperial Plenipotentiaries, with
Ho Kwei-tsing, Governor General of the Two
Kiang, and
Twan Shing-shih, all of them Imperial Commis-
sioners, herewith send a communica-
tion.

We have already acknowledged a former dispatch of your Excellency, in which we stated the extreme pleasure it has given us to learn that you have been designated by the President to come to China, and that you reached Shanghai on the 29th ult. We have also been still further gratified and assured in that you have done us the honor of making us a personal visit, at which we could converse upon points of public interest. From this we learned that, as the time specified for exchanging the ratified treaties is so near, your Excellency intended to proceed in a steamer to Tientsin, which can by that means be reached in the space of four or five days, and thus the period fixed

for

for making the exchange would not be over-passed.

But it so happened, that when the British High Commissioner Lord Elgin, returned to Canton last winter, we made an arrangement with him to wait at Shanghai until he came back, when the various matters still unsettled between us could be discussed and placed upon a secure and well-understood basis. We have accordingly tarried here till this time. We now learn that Lord Elgin has returned to England from Canton, and that H.E. Mr. Bruce, the newly appointed British Minister to China, will reach this place in a very short time. We are of course obliged to await his arrival, and shall enter on the discussion and settlement of the points which are still to be arranged, and bring them to a conclusion as soon as possible. We shall then start for the north.

In relation to that journey, we think it will be necessary for us to follow the usages of our own country, and travel by the post, according to His Majesty's commands;

mands; and this will require fully two months or more to accomplish. On reaching Peking, we will await the arrival of your Excel. lency and the English and French Ministers, and then at once exchange the ratifications of all those treaties (i.e. the three here re. ferred to) which were negotiated last year at Tientsin. In this manner the relations between the several parties to these com. pacts will be placed on a permanent and amicable footing, and all their provisions carried out to the common advantage of all.

If the Ministers of Great Britain and France go to Peking to exchange their treaties, your Excellency, whose business is the same as their's, can proceed thither at the same time. We are aware that it is definitely stated in the treaties negotiated at Tientsin last year, that copies of the same, ratified by the signatures of the sovereigns of all those countries, shall be exchanged within a year; but as that period is now nearly ex. pired, it will make no difference when the ratifications are exchanged. Whenever this

does

does take place will be equally valid as if it had been done within the prescribed year.

We beg to apprise your Excellency that we propose to call together on you to-morrow, the 4th inst. at 2 o'clock P.M. at your residence, and therefore send this communication previously to inform you; at the same time tendering our respectful wishes that the day may be an agreeable one to you

To His Excellency John E Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States to
China.

June 3. 1839

Disp. 14 — Inc 2.
June 14. 1839

Legation of the United States.
Shanghai. June 5. 1839.

The Undersigned. Envoy Extraordinary &c. &c. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencies' communication of the 3d inst., since which time he has also had the honor of a visit of friendship from you.

The Undersigned acknowledges the force of the reasons upon which your Excellencies have based the request that he would remain at Shanghai until the arrival of the other Treaty Ministers, and proceed north with them, that all the treaties might be exchanged at the same time and place.

In compliance with that request the Undersigned will remain at Shanghai until the arrival of the other ministers, and proceed with them to Peking, where, as soon as possible, the "ceremony of "exchange can take place."

To statesmen so renowned for their wisdom and experience, it can

hardly

hardly be necessary to say that as the Undersigned is prepared to ~~exchange~~ have the treaty exchanged within the specified time, and has tendered that exchange to your Excellencies, the exchange must be regarded as having been made de jure within that time; and that all rights dependent thereon have accrued, leaving the ceremony of exchange alone to take place after our arrival at Peking.

Assuring your Excellencies of the great pleasure I have enjoyed from my official and personal intercourse with you, and wishing you every happiness and prosperity, I send this reply

John E Ward

To their Excellencies
Kweiliang and
Hwashana, Imperial Plenipotentiaries, with
He Kwei-tsing and
Twan Shing-shih, Imperial Commissioners, &c &c

Disp. 14 - Inc. 2
June 14. 1859

Kweiliang, H. I. M. Secretary of State, &c. and
Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil
Office, Imperial Plenipotentiaries, with
Ho Kwei-tsing, Governor-General of the Two
Kiang Provinces, and
Iwan Shing-shih, &c. Imperial Commission-
ers, &c. herewith send a communication.

We have received Your Excellencys —
dispatch of the 5th inst. in which you refer to
the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty
of Tientsin, and to the interview we have
had at your residence. We also observe in
this dispatch, that, to our request, that Your
Excellency would remain at Shanghai until
the arrival of the Ministers of Great —
Britain and France, after which you and they
could go north together, and exchange the
several Treaties at the same place, you
give your consent and agree to the proposi-
tion; and quote our remark, that the validity
of the provisions of the treaty of Tientsin
will be as unimpaired as if the ratifications
had been exchanged within the prescribed
year.

From this we clearly perceive, with the
utmost

utmost satisfaction, your Excellency's full understanding of all affairs of government, as well as your earnest desire to promote and exhibit whatever is kind and amicable. But we have now received dispatches from the British and French ministers since their arrival in Shanghai, in which they state that, as the time for exchanging their treaties is so near at hand, that they cannot remain long in Shanghai. We have decided, therefore, to leave for the capital ourselves, on the thirteenth inst. of which we now inform your Excellency, that you may act accordingly.

To Mr. John E Ward.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States.

June 11. 1859

Dispa. 14. - Inc 3a
June 14. 1859 3a

Shanghai
12th June 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith for Your Excellency's information Copies of My Correspondence with the Imperial Commissioners respecting the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) Frederick W. A. Bruce

His Excellency
The Honble J. E. Ward
&c &c &c.

Disp 14. Inc 3.
Imm 14. 1859

1

Copy

Received 6th June 1859.
Kweiliang &c
Hwashana &c
Ho &c

Imperial Commissioners &c &c
make a communication –

It appears from the records that on the 22nd day of the 12th moon of last year (25th Jany 1859), a despatch was received by the Commissioners from the late British Minister Lord Elgin, in which there are the following words. "the H. M. has determined on proceeding to Canton to take certain steps, (or to act); his business accomplished, in the course of some five or six weeks, he will name a time for his arrival at Shanghai there to settle with the Commissioners such questions as still remain to be discussed"(1).

In due course of time, on the 26th day of the 2nd moon of the present year. (30th March 1859), the Commissioners received a second letter dated the 29th of the 1st moon, (8th March), to the effect that [Her Britannic Majesty] had appointed

the

the Honble Mr. Bruce to be Her Rep-
resentative &c. and that he would
arrive in China shortly;" farther
stating that "the U.S. now on the
point of leaving China must take
leave, on this, his last opportunity
of addressing them, earnestly to impress
[upon the Commissioners] that the
one essential to a continuance of
friendly relations is the faithful ob-
servance of the Treaty, &c. &c."

The Commissioners in con-
sequence of Lord Elgins earlier letter,
in which he engaged to return to
Shanghae for a conference with
them, have been waiting for him
without moving, (lit. obstinately, per-
sistently). Lord Elgin has returned
home, but Mr. Bruce, having received
the commands of Her Majesty to
succeed him in the administration
of all things essential and now
occupying, to the great satisfaction
of the Commissioners, a position
identical with that of Lord Elgin,
his predecessor, the proper course

to

to be pursued is doubtless to appoint a day for a conference.

In faithful compliance with the engagement already entered into, and as the period appointed for the Exchange of the Treaties is very near at hand, it is of course most expedient that all business which has to be considered should become the subject of Consultation, & be proceeded with, as early as possible.

A necessary communication addressed to Mr. Bruce, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c.

Hien Fung 9th year. 4th moon. 25th day.

27th May 1859

(1) This is a free re-translation of the Chinese representing the English of Lord Elgin's despatch, of which there is not a copy at hand

Translated by
(Signed) (Thomas Wade)
Chinese Secretary.

Desp. 14. Inc. 3.
June 14.

Copy

Received 6th June 1859

Kweiliang, &c.—
Hwa , &c.—
No , &c.—
Swan: . &c.—
Imperial Commissioners note a communication.—

It appears from the records that on the 13th day of the 12th moon of last year. (16th Jany. 1859). the Commissioners received from the late British Minister, Lord Elgin, a communication to the effect that he was proceeding to Canton upon business, and would return to Shanghae in five or six weeks, to consider and dispose of all matters on which discussion was still pending.

Firmly persuaded of the good faith of Lord Elgins' words, the Commissioners have been waiting for him several months. His Lordship has now returned home, but as Mr. Bruce has been commanded by Her (Britannic) Majesty to replace him here with plenipotentiary powers,

powers, his position is identical with that of his predecessor, Lord Elgin.

With Mr. Bruce's permission, the Commissioners will state the questions which have been discussed with Lord Elgin & decided, as well as those which remain to be discussed.

As regards admission into Peking,- the visit to Peking on this occasion to exchange courtesies and treaties is exceptional; when it is over there is to be no permanent residence in the capital, some other place is to be chosen [for the Minister] to reside at. These are the words of Lord Elgin's despatch; the approval of which by Her Britannic Majesty, when, Lord Elgin had the honor to receive it, was duly reported to His Imperial Majesty by the Commissioners.

As regards the navigation of the river [Yangtsze] Lord Elgin has been himself to Hankow, to see the place for once. For the time to come, it will be safe & satisfactory that all arrangements

be

be made, as of course they must be, in accordance with the Treaty (1).

As regards circulation in the interior, this without doubt in the principle laid down by Lord Elgin, viz; that any British subject of respectability & good conduct should receive a passport from the local authorities under which he may travel. This is perfectly fair. But inasmuch as China has no means of knowing what British subjects are respectable it is still necessary that some good adequate means be devised [to this end] that there may be no misgivings on either side.

As regards the city of Canton, Lord Elgin engaged to go farther into this question when he should return to Shanghai, but as his Lordship has returned to England, it has not been possible to consider it with him. The time for the exchange of the Treaties draws near; the Treaties once Exchanged, the relations between the two countries will be more friendly than ever.

Added

Added to this as Imperial Commissioner for the management of the Five Ports, His Majesty the Emperor has already substituted the Governor General Ho, one of the Commissioners (1), for his predecessor [Hwang], by which appointment it is felt consultations on business between China & Foreign Nations will be much facilitated (2). Everything is thus on a satisfactory footing. But as Canton is not yet restored it would seem that no time should be lost in arriving at a satisfactory decision regarding it.

The Commissioners will be greatly obliged by H. Exy- replying Specifically to them upon the above subjects, those which have been disposed of in discussion, and those which remain to be discussed

A necessary communication addressed to the Hon^ble Mr. Bruce.

Hsien Fung. Quarter Year. 4th moon. 26th day.

28th May 1859

(1) And consequently here.

(2) This is I think a feeler regarding

the

the extent to which our former relations are modified. The Chinese would prefer continuing to regard them as merely commercial: the Chinese Superintendent of Trade as Foreign Ministers.

Translated by
(Signed) Thomas Wade
Chinese Secretary.

Copy

Received 6th June 1859

Disp 14 - Inc 3 5
June 14. 1859

Kwei &c.

Hwa &c.

No &c.

Twan &c.

Imperial Commissioners make a communication in reply.

On the 25th inst (27 May 1859) the Commissioners received Mr. Bruce's despatch of the 14th inst. (16th May), apprising them that H. B. Majesty had done him the honor to appoint him Her. Env. Ext. & Min. Plen. to the Court of Peking.

The Commissioners were greatly gratified at this intelligence. They are of opinion, however, that an affair of so grave importance to both nations as an exchange of Treaties cannot with propriety be hurried over. The Commissioners having the fullest confidence in his predecessor Lord Elgin, when he engaged them to remain at Shanghai to consider all matters not disposed of, were unable to return to Peking, and if Mr. Bruce now proceed direct to Tien Sing, the Commissioners having to travel North by land, cannot reckon upon arriving there so soon; indeed, taking into consideration the

hindrance

hindrance to be expected from the weather on their land journey, this will certainly occupy two months & more: As Mr. Bruce, they imagine, must be well aware.

As to the preparation of vessels, vehicles &c. at Tien-tsing (1) to which the letter under acknowledgement refers, & the selection of a building in proper order [for Mr. Bruce] to reside in, with the good understanding now subsisting between the two nations, the arrangements will be of course as liberal as it is suggested they should be (2). But the Commissioners cannot arrive in so short a time, nor can any of these things be done at a moments notice.

There is another consideration: not only will there be no one to receive Mr. Bruce at Tien-tsing; as it is impossible for the Commissioners to be there against his arrival, but [there will be no one either to exchange the ratifications]: the exchange of the Treaties must be effected by the hands of the Commissioners, & by their hand alone: no one can act

As

as their substitute. And believing, Consequently, that it would be better for Mr. Bruce to defer his departure from Shanghai for a while than to be kept waiting at the other place, where after midsummer the heat is excessive, they feel bound to request him, in the first place, on his arrival at Shanghai to name a day for an interview with them. and, in the second, to appoint some other time for proceeding. This seems to them would be the more satisfactory arrangement.

The Commissioners are induced to put forward this proposition by the importance they attach to the question before them, and [their desire for] the establishment of friendly relations to endure for evermore.

Mr. Bruce's thorough acquaintance with the ways of the world (or. the motives of men), is such that they feel sure he will appreciate their feelings, & they hope that he will at once reply to them.

A necessary communication addressed to the Hon^ble Mr Bruce, &c...

Hien

Hien Fung 9th year. 4th moon. 26th day

28th May 1859

Translated by

(signed) Thomas Wade

Chinese Secretary —

(1) the suitable means of transmission
spoken of in Mr. Bruce's letter of the —
(2) 1st. It is certainly proper that according
to this, or after this fashion [China
should be] liberal — There is a certain
amount of patronage in the expression.

Copy.

Disp 14 - Inc 3
June 14. 1859

The Undersigned &c ... begs to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed to him by their Excies the Imperial Comrs. Kweiliang, Hwashana, & Kweitsing and Twan Ching & has in reply to that sent by him to H. E. Kweiliang Chief Secretary of State.

The Undersigned must remind H. E. Kweiliang that the Treaty of Tientsing signed on the 26th June last provides that the Ratifications shall be exchanged at the Capital within a year from that date, and the Impl Comrs themselves admit that on the 30th March last they were apprised by the E. of Elgin that the Undersigned was on his way to China for the purpose of fulfilling this engagement.

His Excellency

Kweiliang

Chief Secretary of State

&c &c &c

The Comrs were at the same time made aware that the E. of Elgin was returning home, consequently that he would not revisit Shanghai.
Notwithstanding this intelligence they have thought proper to remain at Shanghae till within a month of the time appointed for the Exchange of Ratifications, alleging as a reason for so doing, that various details connected with the Execution of the Treaty had been only in part discussed by the E. of Elgin, while they at the same time declare that they are the only Authorities by whom the Exchange of the Ratified Treaties at Peking could be effected.

They now write to inform the Undersigned that their journey to Peking will occupy above two months, that is to say that they cannot reach the

Capital for upwards of a month after the day by Treaty appointed, that there will be no one to receive the Undersigned at Tientsin and no one to exchange the Ratifications at Peking.- They accordingly request the Undersigned to delay his departure from Shanghai.- The Undersigned is determined that so far as it rests with him no stipulation of the Treaty shall be violated.- The exchange of the Ratifications is a ceremony which records in the most solemn form that the new Treaty is the rule henceforth to be observed in conducting the intercourse of the two Nations.- And as the Treaty admits of no alteration or modification the Undersigned cannot allow that the period fixed for the exchange be made in any way

dependent for arrangements necessary to carry certain of its details into execution.-

It is with regret that the Undersigned finds at the very outset of a mission sent by H. M. B. M. as evidence of Her desire for peaceful relations, that he is met, not as he had a right to expect, with a cordial and frank invitation to the Capital; but with delays and hesitations ill-calculated to cement a good understanding. The Undersigned will not however swerve in the least from the course he has laid down in his letter of the 18th. ultimo.- He is resolved to proceed forthwith to Peking there to exchange the Ratifications of the Treaty, and to deliver in person the letter entrusted to his charge by His gracious Sovereign to his Imperial Majesty to whom it

is addressed, nor will he quit the Capital until satisfied that effect will be given without reserve to every provision of the Treaty of Tientsin.-

The Undersigned intends no discourtesy to the Imp.l Comrs but he must under the circumstances decline positively any interview with them at this place.- His resolution to proceed to Peking without delay is inflexible.-

It is at the same time his duty to warn H.E. by Excellency that he is prepared to insist on a reception befitting the dignity of the Nation he represents, and that any failure in this respect will be attended with the most serious consequences to the Imp.l Govt.-

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity &c

(Signed) F. W. A. Bruce

Disp 14. Inc 3d
June 14. 1859

Copy

5

The Undersigned &c &c had the honor to address a letter to the Chief Secretary of State Kweiliang upon the 8th inst. He has received no reply to this, and he observes that neither His Excellency nor his Colleagues the Imperial Commissioners who have informed him that it is through their hands alone that the Ratifications of the Treaty can pass, are to all appearance making any effort to reach Peking by the day, on which it is by Treaty agreed the Ratifications shall be exchanged. He begs therefore to point out to them that there are lying in this harbor several Steamers, one or two of them flying the Chinese Flag, by the employment of

Which

His Excellency
Kweiliang
&c &c &c

Which it is perfectly within their power to accomplish their journey before the appointed time.

Admiral Hope the Naval Commander in Chief has started for the Peiho with his Squadron, charged to advise the local Authorities of the immediate approach of the Undersigned and his Colleague Mr de Bourboulon, the Minister of France. The Undersigned, before leaving Shanghai begs again to impress upon His Excellency Kweiliang, that his proceeding is in strict accordance with the Treaty-provision, and he throws upon the Chinese Government the entire responsibility of any Consequences that may arise from its violation.

The Undersigned avails &c.. &c.

(Signed) F. W. A. Bruce

Shanghai
11th June 1859.

Disp 14 - Inc 4
June 14. 1859

British Consulate
Shanghai 1st May 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for Your Excellency's consideration the following statement.

Since a jail was built, it has been the Custom of Her Majesty's Consul to afford accommodation for the Prisoners of other Nations, and more particularly it has ever been at the disposal of the Consul of the United States of America, who had, and I believe has no place for the imprisonment of American Citizens.

No fees were charged and nothing but the bare subsistence money on the scale authorized by Her Majesty's Government was required.

Beginning in June last year and down to the middle of September, six American Prisoners were

His Excellency
Sir John Bowring F.R.S.
&c &c &c Hong Kong

lodged in the Jail by Mr G. B. Glover, the acting United States Consul. Application was made to him at various times by the keeper of the Jail for the subsistence money, which he postponed. At last in October a new Consul, Mr Smith arrived and relieved Mr Glover. Mr Godfrey, the keeper of the Jail, immediately wrote to Mr Glover for the Amount due, 120 57 Mexican dollars. His answer was a note, copy of which I have the honor to enclose. Before this, I personally applied to Mr Smith, and received for answer the note I also enclose. Mr Glover, in the meantime left the Port without any notice to me. Seeing there was every prospect of this account not being paid, in the course of conversation with His Excellency Mr Reed, the United States Minister, I mentioned the circum-

stance. Mr Reed frankly stated he knew of no funds applicable to the payment of Subsistence Money for Prisoners, and expressed regret, but could do nothing. He offered to refer the matter to Washington, but I declined troubling him directly from myself. I have been obliged to pay this $120- and I submit to Your Excellency for authority to charge it in the Public accounts. I feel too, I am under the unpleasant necessity of refusing to receive any more American Prisoners for the future. Mr Comstock, the representative of the Firm of Messrs Heard & Co. at this Port, having heard of the circumstances, offered to pay the Amount, but I declined to accept it from him - Considering it was a matter in which Governments and not Individuals

were Concerned. I expressed to him however my sense of the high feeling which prompted him to make the ~~offer~~.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) D. B. Robertson

Recd the sum of One hundred and twenty Dollars & fifty seven cents by the hands above referred to

D B Robertson
Lieut RN

Hampton
11th June 1859

Dispatch 14. Encl.
June 14. 1859

Shanghai. 10th October 1858

Dear Sir

I have received your Bill against the U. S. Consulate for men sent to Sail by my order, amounting to one hundred and thirty-two taels; and in reply, beg to state, that as I have left the Consulate, I must refer you to Mr. W. L. G. Smith Esq. the newly arrived Consul

I am

Very Respectfully Yours
Geo B Glover

W Godfrey Esq.

True copy
C Treasure Jones
2. Assistant

Disp. 14. Inc. 4
June 14. 1859

U. S. Consulate
Shanghai 26th Oct. 1858.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your Communication relative to Jail expenses I can only say what I have already said - that my Government have made no Provision for the Payment of such expenses. I have no authority to pay them. I have no funds out of which to pay them and I have no means with which to pay them. I gave notice to this effect as soon as I entered upon my duties. If my Predecessor has acted without authority, I of course cannot help it. He is personally liable for the expenses which he incurred.

Hon. Mr Robertson
H B M. Consul.

I regret that My Government do not provide a jail or the means of defraying such expenses; but it declines to do so, and the result therefore is that while I am here, I shall be compelled to get along without a jail.

I have &c
(Signed) W. L. G. Smith
U. S. Consul

True Copy
C. Treasure Jones
2d Assistant

Disp. 14. Inc 5a
June 14. 1859

Consulate of the United States, Amoy.
May 23. 1859.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 16th inst. a complaint was made to me, by Captain Heustis, Master of the American Ship "Iconium", now at this port, setting forth that on the night previous, William Soulé alias Murphy, a seaman of said Ship, was killed on board, in an affray in which Antonio Bafs, Thomas Jones, and Robert F. Chase, also seamen of said Ship, took part.

After a preliminary examination, I ordered a trial, to take place the next day, and summoned four Assessors, two American Missionarys, and two American Ship Masters, to sit with me in the trial. After a careful examination and hearing of all the testimony produced in the case, the charge of man-slaughter, in the second degree, was made out against Antonio Bafs, a native of Spain, and with the concurrence of the Assessors, I sentenced him to three years imprisonment at hard labor — The accused, Jones and Chase, were acquitted of the charge of murder or man-slaughter, but were sentenced to thirty days imprisonment and to pay a fine of thirty dollars each, with the costs of trial, etc. "for insubordination and disorderly, mutinous conduct", during the affray in which the homocide occurred.

Captain Pearse, of H.B.M. Brig-of-war, Acorn, kindly sent a guard of marines to aid the Marshall in arresting and securing the accused, and one of the Lieutenants, Lord Kilcourcie, aided in conducting the escort to the Consulate and

left

left a guard of marines on board, for a short time, at the Captain's request, to aid in keeping order among the men, who seemed disposed, at first, to take the law into their own hands. All, however, soon became quiet, and the services of the Marines were dispensed with before the close of the day.

Not having any prison of our own, I applied to Mr. Morrison, the British Consul, who courteously offered me the use of their Consular prison, to which the prisoners were remanded, and where they are at present confined.

It is a source of great inconvenience and embarrassment, to be without any prison, or means of securing culprits, when convicted. And how am I to defray the expenses of supporting these prisoners during their incarceration? The cost will probably not vary much from half a dollar per day, each, to say nothing of remuneration for use of prison.

I should like your advice as to what shall be done in the premises.

I shall probably be able to recover enough from the two prisoners, confined for thirty days, to pay the expense of their confinement.

Very Respectfully Yours,

S. Wells Hyatt

His Excellency, John Ward,
U. S. Envoy Extraordinary &
Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

Disp. 14. Inc 5
June 14. 1889

United States Legation
Shanghai 11th June 1889

Sir.

I am this moment in receipt of your favours of the 21st & 28th ultimo.

I very much regret that the limited period allowed me for reaching the North in time to Exchange the ratifications of the Treaty, will deprive me of the pleasure of visiting Amoy. I hope to do so as soon after my return from the North as possible.

In relation to the prisoners now in confinement; in the event of the Government having failed to provide any means of executing the sentence of the Court. I would advise you to write to the Secretary of State for instructions.

Very Resp.y & Truly
Your obedient servant
(signed) John E. Ward.

To J. H. Hyatt
U.S. Consul. Amoy.

Rec'd Sept 27

Official No. 15

Mr Reed
U. S. F. Powhatan
Off Peiho River
4th July 1859.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that since my last dispatch I have received from Mr Bruce a Copy of the Communication addressed to him by the Imperial Commissioners before leaving Shanghai which is hereto annexed, marked A. In Compliance with the invitation of the Imperial Commissioners, I left Shanghai on the Morning of the 16th inst in the Steam Frigate Powhatan, having in tow the Steamboat Toey wan Chartered by the Commodore in which I expected to ascend the River as far as Tient Sin. We arrived here on Tusday

Hon Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Tuesday Morning the 21st inst.
For two days after my arrival
the weather prevented my Commu-
nicating with the Shore.
On Thursday the British Admiral
called upon me and informed
me that the mouth of the River
had been obstructed with barriers
so as to render its ascent impossible
without their removal; that he
had communicated with the
Shore and informed them that
the English and French Ministers
had arrived at the Mouth of the
River on their way to Peking
and unless the obstructions were
removed, he should proceed to
remove them himself; that they
had informed him there was
no Officer there to receive them
and no one in the ~~Fort~~ who could
either read or write; that this
was not the Peiho River, but
that there was an entrance about
ten miles to the North, and
that

that in a few days some one would
meet the Ministers there.
To which the Admiral informed
me he had replied that if the
obstructions were not removed by
Saturday the 25th he should
on that morning Commence their
removal, the English and French
Ministers having requested him to
open the door which had been
closed upon them.
I frankly said to the Admiral
that my position was a very
different one from that of the
English and French Ministers:
that their Treaties were made
whilst they were at war, and if
any of their provisions had been
violated, they might Consider
themselves as thrown back into
the war which had been Suspen-
ded by the Treaties: that the
American Treaty was made
whilst we were at peace with
the Chinese and that if any of

us

its provisions were violated. My
Government was the proper judge
of the remedy to be applied;
but that I had been instruc-
ted by the President to go to
Peking; that I should the
next day cross the bar in the
Foly wan and proceed until I
was fired upon, when a new ques-
tion would arise
The next morning Friday the
24th, Commodore Tattnall with
his Flag Lieutenant and Captain
Pearson went with me and my
Suite on board the Foly wan about
8 O'clock in the morning and
proceeded toward the River
After crossing the bar and when
within a half mile of the Forts
we ran aground. the tide then
falling very rapidly The
Admiral immediately sent
his Flag Lieutenant and the
Gun Boat Plover No 86, to say
that he expected to see us
fired

fired on every moment, and that
when the tide fell the Boat
would probably heel over, and
to tender him the use of the Gun.
Boat - requesting him to hoist
the American Ensign at the Peak
and his own Flag at the Mizen
Mast. The Commodore declined
to accept this kind offer, but
said he would be glad of the
services of the Boat to pull him
off. The effort was made and
proved unsuccessful; the Gun.
Boat left us and returned to
her position in the line which
the Admiral had commenced
forming. About two O'clock
the Flag Lieutenant of Commo-
dore Tattnall with Dr Williams
Mr Martin and Mr Atchison
the Interpreters, went on shore
to inform them that I was on
board the Steamer on my way
to Peking. The reply was
that we could not go by that
River

River; that there was no Officer of any rank there; that they Could receive no Communication Whatever, not even a Card; that they Could neither read nor write; that they had heard that the Emperor had ordered the Governor General to meet the Ministers at what they called the North entrance of the River, which they said was ten Miles distant, and that he had arrived there that day and would have an interview with the English Minister on the day following. They then returned to the Steamer. About 8 O'clock in the evening we fortunately Succeeded in getting the Steamer off. By that time the Admiral had formed a line with his Ships. The Commodore, fearing that a light moving about his Vessel might be mistaken for some Signal in the Admirals Squadron, ordered the Steamer to drop

below

below the line. About 12 O'ck we heard an explosion, which was the blowing up of the first barrier across the River, which was followed by two guns from the Forts. The rest of the night everything was quiet. It was evident in the Morning from the position of the Vessels that the battle would be Commenced Sometime during the day. At a quarter before three O'Clock P.M. two of the Gun Boats- one of them with the Admirals Flag flying- Commenced ascending the River, when the Forts immediately opened upon them, and the battle had begun. About 5 O'clock Commodore Tattnall having learned that the Admiral was dangerously Wounded and had but three Men Capable of doing duty upon his Flag Ship, and that he had Sent down to a Junk lying at our Side for a reinforcement, but that the tide and wind were so strong against them

that

that they could not be taken up in the small boats of the Vessels, consulted with me as to the propriety of towing them up with the Toey-wan. I told him as Neutrals the had no right to interfere or to render the slightest aid; but that we could not be regarded strictly as Neutrals; that we were in company with the English, not by my choice because I had left Hong Kong so immediately after my arrival there to avoid all complication with other Powers, that I had been assailed in one of the Hong Kong Papers; that on my arrival at Shanghai, the Chinese Commissioners had insisted upon my waiting for the English and French and coming with them; that we had been constantly receiving acts of kindness inseparable from the position in which we were placed; that whilst we had no right to fire a gun in their defence or give them a man to aid in the attack, we ought to render the

Admiral

Admiral the required assistance to relieve him from his position, and that his desire to tow up the boats received not only my assent, but my unqualified approbation, and was in strict accordance with my own wishes.
The Boats were accordingly towed up by him and during the hearing part of the fire he went in his open barge alongside the Admirals Ship, not to assist him in the fight but to give his sympathy to a Wounded Brother Officer whom he saw about to suffer a most mortifying and unexpected defeat.
I regret to say that his Cockswain was killed at his side just as he reached the Admirals Ship by a ball which sunk his Boat striking so near him and his Flag Lieutenant as to throw them out of their Seats and for a while stunning the latter. Between Six and Seven O'Clock in the evening, the Commodore having rendered

all

all the Service in his Power, the
Joey was Came to anchor between
the French Gun Boat and the
Coromandel. After remaining
there as long as She could be of
any Service to those Whom She
had towed off, She changed her
position and Came about a hun-
dred Yards below the French Gun
Boat Where She remained during
the night and about half past
nine O'Clock in the Morning the
battle being over and the Admiral
Withdrawing his Squadron - She
took in Tow two large Launches
loaded with the Wounded and
Carried them out to the Vessels
lying beyond the bar.
Determined to leave no effort
untried to Carry out the Wishes
of the President, I addressed as
soon as possible a letter to the
Governor General of this Province
Who was said to be Somewhere on
the Coast about Twelve Miles
from

from the Fort, and entrusted its delivery to Dr Williams Mr Martin Mr Atchison and Mr H. Wallace Ward. The Joey was left this Anchorage on Wednesday 29th Octo. about 11 O'Ck A.M. with the Parties bearing my letter, a copy of which is hereto annexed Marked B. After going North along the Coast about Six Miles, they discovered Dunks Masts over the Land, and upon approaching within four Miles of the Coast it then being high Spring tide and only ten feet Water, and able to find no other Channel where there was deeper Water they steered again to the Northward and went five Miles farther North. Where the Junks were seen there was supposed to have been a Small Stream of Water. This point was guarded by three Forts and there was a Village in the Neighborhood.

Dr

It could not be approached any nearer for the want of Water. About five Miles North of the Forts another Village was seen, to which the Toeywan was enabled to approach within a Mile and a half, having then nine feet at half tide. I herewith attach a tracing of the route of the Toeywan, marked C.

As soon as the Toeywan came to anchor Mr Martin one of the Interpreters, Mr Merchant a Midshipman and Mr H. Wallace Ward Secretary of Legation went ashore in the boat of the Toeywan. At their approach all the Villagers began to fly. They succeeded however in holding communication with two of the inhabitants, Who stated that the Governor General was at the Forts at the Mouth of the Peiho, and that they would deliver the letter to him. When told that the

Messengers

Messengers were Citizens of the United States of America, they said that they had never heard of that Country. The Messengers were warned that there was a large body of Cavalry in the Vicinity that Runners had been sent for them, and that they had better return to their boat without delay. Whilst Conversing with the Chinese a large body of Well Mounted Cavalry appeared in Sight rapidly advancing upon them, and followed them to the Waters edge.

On Saturday Morning about 8 O'clock two Junks came out to the Powhatan bringing me a letter from the Tsung, a copy of which with my reply to it I have with Annex Marked D 1 & D 2.d The Interpreters understood from the bearer of the letter that the Governor General would be on the Coast Tuesday the 5th to furnish me with the

Means

Means of Conveyance to Peking.
The English and French Ministers
have broken off all negotiations
and are about to leave for Shanghai,
which they are exceedingly anxious
to have me do also; but the path
of my duty seems to me to be very
plain. I arrived here with the
English and French Ministers, not
as an ally but because the Chi-
nese Commissioners insisted upon
my coming with them and that
my right to visit Peking was
derivative from the English Treaty,
which is true, unless under the
5th Article of our own Treaty, I
should desire to visit Peking
upon business of importance.
I was determined under the
most favored Nation clause
to go to Peking without reference
to the importance of the business
to be transacted, if the Represen-
tative of any other Nation went
there. Both of the other
Ministers

Ministers having now failed in my effort to carry out the wishes of the President I must look alone to the provisions of the American Treaty. By the provisions of that Treaty I am authorized to come to the mouth of the Peiho River, where I now am, and to notify the Chinese Authorities. which I have done. and they are required to provide me with a means of Conveyance to Peking, when my visit there is upon business of importance. It only remains now to be seen whether they will comply with the Stipulations of the Treaty or whether they will not make the pretext that the exchange of the Treaty is not a business of sufficient importance to authorize my visit to Peking, as his place is designated in the Treaty for the exchange, and that it may be made at any other place.

I

I am satisfied that under that
or some other pretext they will
prevent my visiting Peking.
Their feelings now appear to be
kindly enough to us, though I
have no confidence in them.
One of the Junks yesterday brought
out a liberal supply of fresh
provisions for which they would
receive no pay, but Commodore
Tattnall sent in return biscuits
pork and Whiskey, and distribu-
ted the fresh provisions among
the sick and wounded of the Eng-
lish and French Squadron.
As I cannot remain in China
longer than the next Spring
I respectfully request the Pres-
ident to have my recall sent
to me so that I may leave
China early in March next.
I also respectfully request that
permission may be granted me
to return by the Way of Europe
and spend a few months there

With

With my family.

The French Minister has informed me that he will leave To-morrow for Shanghai and has kindly offered to take any Communication there to be mailed, And as it is uncertain when I will have another opportunity, I send this dispatch before I am enabled to inform you of the result of the Negotiation now pending in relation to my visit to Peking. I can only give you the opinion heretofore expressed.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

John E. Ward

Dispatch 15. Inc. A
July 4. 1859

Received 13. June. 8. a. m.

Copy.

Translation

Kwei, Hwa, Ho, and Twan,

Imperial Commissioners &c make a communication in reply.

On receipt of Mr. Bruce's letter of the 8th Instant acquainting the Commissioners that his determination to proceed forthwith to Peking to exchange the Ratifications of the Treaty was unalterable, the Commissioners, feeling that it would not be correct that the day appointed for that purpose, which was near at hand, should be passed, after due deliberation decided that the only course open

to

to them was to represent the matter fully to His Majesty the Emperor, and to request him to be pleased specially to select some high Officer who might proceed to Tien-tsing to make arrangements for Mr. Bruce's reception. Their memorial was sent forward at the rate of 600 li (200 miles) a day (1.) and would arrive at the latest in some eight or nine days at Peking, so that it might be assumed, that when Mr. Bruce and the Ministers of France and America

reached

reached Tien-tsing, the Imperial
Commissioner could not fail to have
arrived as well; and so the exchange
of Treaties in Pekin would be effected
by the time fixed for the purpose.
The Commissioners were in the act
of addressing Mr. Bruce to the
above effect, when they received his
second letter dated the 11th Instant,
expressing a wish that they should
proceed by steamer. They were not
unaware that a steamer would be
a most expeditious [means of
conveyance] but they have not
received

received His Majesty's commands [to avail themselves of it] and they could on no account presume to proceed on their own motion. Were they now to make the proposition the subject of a memorial, [so far from any advantageous result from such a course] there would be, on the contrary time lost in the marching and ~~re~~ countermarching. It behoves them therefore in Obedience to His Majesty's commands to return ~~to~~ ~~with~~ ~~all~~ ~~speed~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~capital~~ ~~.~~ ~~~~ ~~~~ ~~

As they have prayed His Majesty to detach a High Officer to act as agent in the matter, Mr. Bruce will be certainly enabled to arrive at his destination by the time appointed. With the peaceful relations now established between the two nations nothing certainly will be done that is not in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty, and the Commissioners accordingly pray Mr. Bruce at once to put away all misgiving on the subject. There is no need for him to feel any anxiety. They would wish

that

that on his arrival at the
mouth of the Tien-tsing River (the
Peiho he should anchor his vessels
of war outside the bar, and then
without much baggage and with
a moderate retinue proceed to
the capital for the exchange of the
treaties. His mission being a
pacific one [or, as he comes speaking
peace] his treatment by the
Government of China will not
fail to be in every way most
courteous, and it is the sincere
wish of the Commissioners that
relations of friendship may be
from this time forth consolidated,

and

and that on each side confidence may be felt in the good faith and justice of the other.

A necessary communication addressed to

The Hon^ble. J. Bruce. C.B.

" " "

Hien Fung 9^th year, 5^th moon, 12 day.

12^th June 1859.

Translated by

Thomas Wade

Chinese Secretary.

Note 1. This is the form of words for the fastest rate of mail despatch but one.

Dispatch 15. Inc. B
July 4. 1859

Legation of United States
U. S. S. Powhatan
Mouth of the Peiho River
June 24. 1859

The Undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States ~~to His~~ has the honor to announce to His Excellency King Governor General of the Province of Chihli that he has arrived at the mouth of the Peiho River the bearer of an Autographic letter from the President of the United States to His Majesty the Emperor of China

The Undersigned has come charged with the most friendly messages from the President to His Majesty the Emperor. The Undersigned is now here by the invitation of the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang Hwashana, Ho and Tsaw, Extended to him at Shanghai to proceed to the Capital there to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of

Tientsin. By the 5th Article of that Treaty it is provided that suitable Means and Conveyances shall be furnished by the Chinese Authorities for the journey of the Minister of the United States from the Mouth of the River Peiho to Pekin, and he now informs Your Excellency of his Arrival that the necessary Conveyances for the journey of himself and Suite may be immediately prepared.

John E. Ward.

Disp. 15. Inc. C.
July 4. 1859

Junks moored
Junks moored

Village
Village
Village
Village

Junks
Junks
Village

Junks
Custom House
Junks
Village

9 feet at 3.30 P.M. (L.W.)
5 Fms. 2 Cables from Breakwater (Sea Side) Spring tide

10 feet at high Wtr (Spring)
2. P.M.

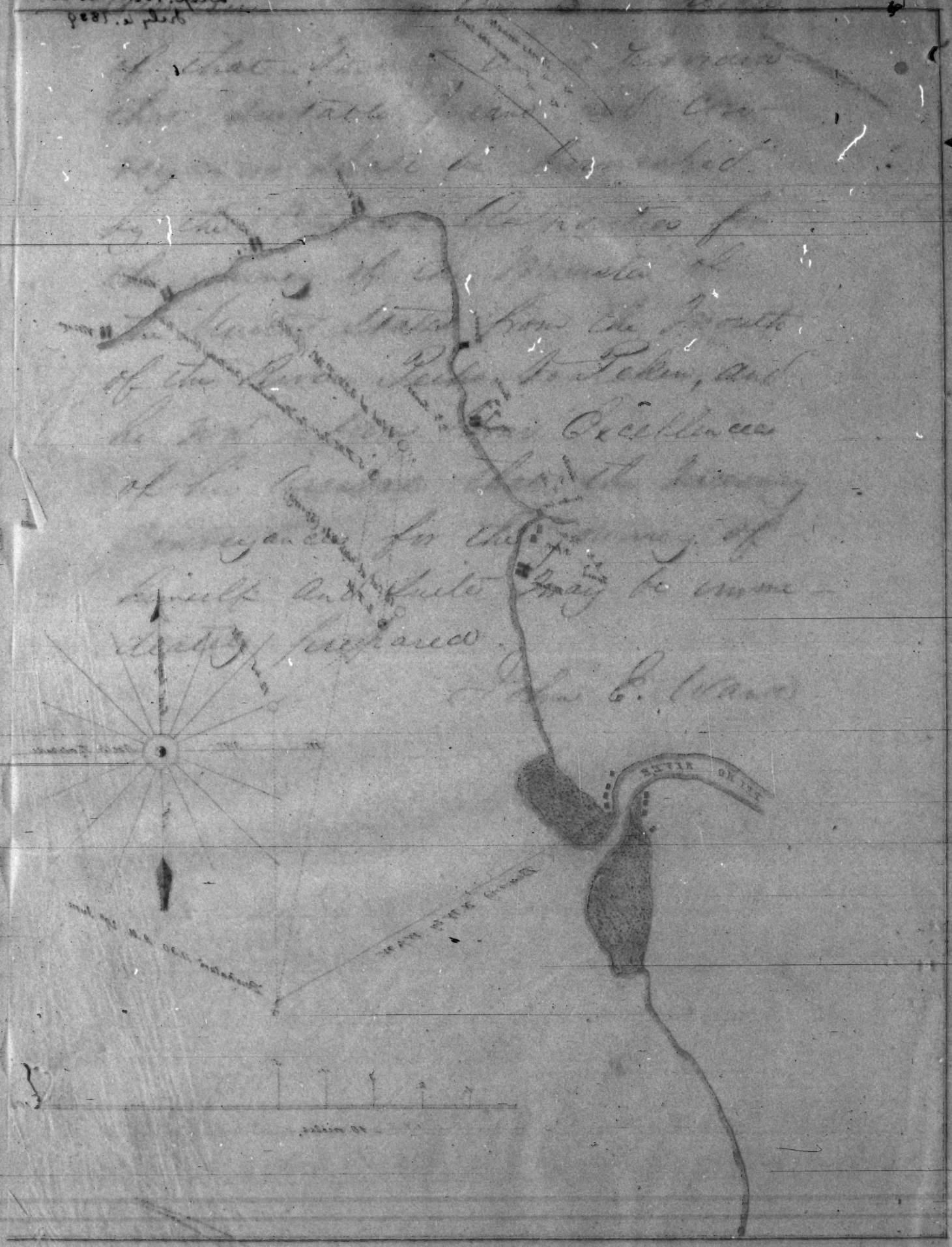
PEI-HO RIVER

Bearing N.W. by W. ½ W.

12 o'clock P.M.
East Longitude
North Latitude
117°
39°

Variation 1.30 P.M. 29th June

1 2 3 4 5
10
10 miles



Dispatch 15. Inc. D.
July 4. 1859

Sien. Intendent of the circuit of the departments of Tientsin and Hokien in the province of Chekli, herewith sends a communication

On the 29th inst. a dispatch was received from the American Minister, by the way of the northern passage of the river, addressed to the Governor-general, from which it is understood that the ship bearing His Excellency has anchored off the mouth of the Pei-ho (or Tientsin River)

The commands of His Imperial Majesty have already been received, directing the Governor-general and treasurer of this province, to receive and conduct him to Peking, there to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty.

I now send a small present to the Minister on board his ship, which I respectfully request him to accept.

To His Excellency the American Minister

June 30th. 1859.

Dispatch 15. Inc. D. 2
July 4. 1859

Legation of the United States.
U. S. S. Powhatan. Gulf of
Pichili. July 2. 1859

Sir.

I have been instructed by his Excellency Mr. Ward, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ult., and to thank you for the present which has been sent him.

He will be ready to meet His Excellency the Governor-general King at the northern entrance of the Pei-ho on the 5th inst.; and I now request that you will previously send a messenger, who is acquainted with the channel, to conduct the steamer as near to that place as the depth of water will allow her to approach

Respectfully Your Obedient Servant
S. Wells Williams

To Sun.
Intendant of Tientsin and Hokien circuit.

Rec'd Nov 5th Mr Reed

No. 16. Legation of the United States
U. S. F. Powhatan
Off Peihs River. 10th July 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 5th inst, I received a Communication from the Governor General in reply to My Communication. A Copy of Which I herewith Annex marked A. This Communication having been received at so late an hour of the day to enable me to reach the place appointed for the Meeting, I was compelled to fix the 8th as the day of our Meeting. I herewith attach the Correspondence Marked 1 B. 2 B.

On the Morning of the 8th in Compliance with the request of the Governor General, I left the Powhatan in the Boyer was accompanied by

Hon. Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State Washington D.C.

by a very Small escort Commo
dore Tattnall kindly accompa-
nied me in Person. On reaching
the Mouth of the River We were
met by Junks in which we were
Conveyed to the jetty. There was
every demonstration of respect
Made for us. The Governor Ge-
neral asked me almost as soon as
I entered the room My Opinion
of the Conduct of the English -
To which I replied I was Pursu-
ing what I Considered the correct
Course under the Provisions of the
American Treaty and had no
right to express any Opinion upon
the Conduct of the Ministers of other
Nations. I told him that to keep
me in My Ship off the Coast
when I had been invited to Come
by their Commissioners at Shang
hai was not respectful to the
Nation I represented and Must
in so reported. He then asked
me at what place I would

Tarbet

prefer to remain until the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghai. which he said would be in the Course of this Month.
I replied that the Capital was the only place to which I would go. He then said he would Memorialize the Emperor to be permitted to Conduct me himself to Peking if the Commissioners did not arrive in Ten days. To which I assented. He stated distinctly that the Treaty was to be exchanged at Peking, And yet I do not expect to go to Peking. My impression is that they determined to break all the Treaties so far as related to a visit to or residence in Peking. That this Policy was Commenced by their insisting upon the English Minister going in the way pointed out in the American Treaty, which they knew he would not do, and that as soon as they have discovered that the English and French

Ministers

Ministers have left this place they will reassume the ground taken at Shanghai that the right of the American Minister to go to Peking to exchange the Treaty is derivative from the English Treaty and that he must therefore wait until that right has been exercised by the English Minister. Determined however to leave no effort untried to carry into effect the strongly expressed wishes of the President I shall remain here until a positive decision is wrung from them.

The English and French Ministers have both left for Shanghai.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
John E. Ward

Disp 16 – Inc A
July 11. 1859

Hängfuh, Governor-general of the province of Chihli and its dependencies, a President of the Board of War, and a deputy censor in the Censorate, charged also with the supervision of the revenue and commissariat departments of the province, herewith sends a communication

On the 30th ult. your Excellency's communication was brought to me by way of Peh-tang (or the northern entrance), and from it I first learned that your ship had anchored off the coast. I have been honored with his Imperial Majesty's commands already, directing me and the Treasurer of the province carefully to attend to the reception of all the foreign ministers at Peh-tang, and from that point to conduct them to the capital for the exchange of their treaties. This announcement I made to His Excellency Mr. Bruce, the English minister, on the 25th ult., but I only received a short note in reply from the Chinese Secretary Mr. Wade, stating that the dispatch could not be received from my messenger, as orders had already been given to the men of war to commence the battle. I cannot express my wonder and alarm when I heard this, for I supposed that the real intention of the English plenipotentiary in coming here was merely to proceed to Peking to exchange the ratifications of his treaty, and not by

any

any means to seek a quarrel. The works at Taku have been erected by my Government merely to protect and defend that locality, and without any sinister design whatever.

His Majesty's gracious commands had already been received by me, directing me, in conjunction with the Treasurer, carefully to attend to every detail connected with the journey of all the foreign ministers to Peking by way of Peh-tang; but the English plenipotentiary must needs determine to go by way of Taku; and in breaking through all the obstructions placed there across the river, he has shown his intentions to disregard all restrictions. But [before doing so], the full merits of the question and all its bearings, should have been openly discussed.

In your Excellency's communication now under reply, your intention of proceeding to the Capital to exchange the treaty is clearly stated. I have already, in conference with the provincial Treasurer, issued orders to the various local officers, that carriages, horses and coolies, with the post-houses, be all put in readiness for this service. But whether your Excellency remains on board ships, or lives on shore at Peh-tang, it will be necessary to await the arrival of the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana at Tientsin; for it is

with

with them that your journey to court and the exchange of the treaty are all to be arranged. The relations between China and the United States have uniformly been friendly, and no cause of strife has ever existed between us. This nation has habitually treated other nations in a sincere and cordial manner, and therefore we (the Governor general and Treasurer) are under the strongest obligations to carry His Majesty's commands into full effect.

I was on the point of sealing this dispatch, when the letter of W. Williams to the Intendant of the circuit of Tientsin of the 2d inst., was forwarded to me, from which I was much pleased to learn that your Excellency had set the 5th inst. for the day to have a personal interview at Peh-tang. As the water there is reported to be too shallow for the steamer to enter, I will at the time send the brevet-captain Jin Lien-shing, with boats to be in readiness to meet her, and conduct your Excellency ashore to the meeting at Peh-tang. Our countries being on a friendly footing, I strongly request that a large escort be not brought, lest the inhabitants of the place be alarmed and excited; and by doing so the old established cordiality will be strengthened.

For this purpose I now send this communication, and beg, that on coming to a decision, —

your

your Excellency will oblige me with a reply.

To His Excellency John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States

July 3. 1859.

Translated by
S.W. Williams

Disp. 16. Inc. B'
July 11. 1859

Legation of the United States.

U. S. S. Powhatan, Gulf of Pichili,

July 5. 1859.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's dispatch of the 3d inst. In reply thereto, he begs to state that he will be happy to meet Y. E. at Peh-tang on Friday, the 8th inst. at noon, attended by a small escort; and hopes that arrangements will there be made for himself and suite to be forwarded to Peking. While at Shanghai, the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, assured the Undersigned that an officer would be here to meet him, and he therefore confidently expects that there will be no unnecessary delay in carrying these

these preparations into execution

John. E. Ward

To His Excellency Hängfuh,

Governor. general of the province of Chihli.

&c. &c. &c.

Disp 16. Inc. B.
July 11. 1859

Hangfuh, Governor general of the province of Chihli and its dependencies, &c. &c. herewith sends a communication

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's dispatch of yesterday's date, in which you inform me that you will come to Pehtang on the 8th inst. at noon to meet me at a personal interview. I will, in conformity to the provisions of the Treaty, give instructions to the local magistrates to provide boats and send them out to the Bar at the mouth of the river to meet your Excellency on that day, and conduct you to Pehtang to the place of meeting.

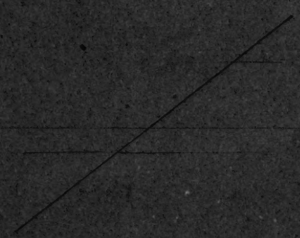
In regard to the journey to Peking, [it may be observed,] that as His Majesty's commands have been issued to the effect that when the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, return

to

to Tientsin from Shanghai, they will meet and confer with your Excellency, it is incumbent to await their arrival there; and when the time has been agreed on with them, it will become my duty, in conjunction with the provincial Treasurer, to carry His Majesty's commands into effect, and provide carriages, coolies, post-houses, and everything which may be needed for the occasion

To His Excellency John E. Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States to
China.

July 6. 1859.



R. Nov. 18 Mr Dennis

Official No. 17. Legation of the United States
U. S. Frigate "Powhatan"
20th August 1859.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 11th of July I received a communication from the Governor General and Treasurer of the Province of Chihli informing me that they had been honored with his Majesty's Commands permitting me to leave Pehtang any day after the 19th July on my journey to the Capital. On the same day I replied to the communication appointing the 20th July as the day of my departure. On the 15th July, I received another communication calling my attention to that portion of the Treaty in which it is stipulated that the United

Hon. Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

United States shall employ its good offices to bring about an arrangement and settlement of any difficulties which may arise between the Chinese and other Governments.
On the 16th I replied informing them that there was no stipulation in the Treaty with which I would with more pleasure comply.
I herewith attach Copies of said Communications Marked 1a 1b 1c 1d.
I left the Coast on the morning of the 20th and arrived in Peking on the evening of the 27th. On the 28th I addressed a letter to the Imperial Commissioners informing them of my arrival in Peking and my readiness to pay my respects to them at such time and place as they should designate. On the 29th I received their reply appointing the Public hall in Kia-hiang-sze and 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th as the time and place of interview.
I herewith annex Copies of the

Communications

Communications Marked 2a. 2b.

On the Morning of the 29th Inst. the Provincial Judge who acted as Secretary of Legation to the Chinese Commissioners called at the residence of the American Legation to request that at the interview I should be accompanied only by the Secretary of Legation and the Interpreters. In compliance with that request, on the Morning of the 30th, I attended at the time and place appointed for the interview, accompanied by Dr Williams the Interpreter of the Legation, Mr Wallace Ward the Secretary of Legation, and Mr Martin whose familiarity with the Mandarin dialect made his presence absolutely necessary: and I desire here to express my acknowledgments to him for the valuable services which he rendered to me as Interpreter. We met at the hall the Imperial Commissioners

and

and Sick the Secretary of Legation
Immediately after our arrival
the Subject of an Audience with
His Majesty the Emperor of China
was introduced, and I was told
that an Audience with His Maj-
esty was absolutely necessary before
any other business could be trans-
acted in the Capitol, and that it
would be necessary for me to prac-
tice the Rites and Ceremonies neces-
sary to be observed for several days
before the Audience could Take
place. I replied that I should
feel honored by an Audience
with His Majesty and would ob-
serve all the rites and Ceremonies
necessary for an Audience with
the President of the United States,
and no others; that I would nei-
ther Kneel nor Prostrate my Per-
son before His Majesty. They
then asked me what I would
do. I told them I would bow
in the most respectful manner.

They

They replied that without Kneeling an Audience would be impossible. I told them that an Audience was not Contemplated by the American Treaty and that I desired to exchange the Treaty and to return as soon as possible to the Ship, which could not remain off the Coast much longer, as her Supply of water then almost exhausted could not be replenished. They replied that as we could Come to no agreement during that interview in relation to the Audience, they would return my visit in a few days and renew the discussion of the Subject - repeating that the Audience must take place before any business Could be transacted in the Capitol.

On the 1st of August I received a communication from them, appointing the 2d inst as the time when they would return my Call and renew the discussion of the Subject.

I

I replied on the same day stating that I would be pleased to see them; and I herewith annex the correspondence marked 3a. 3b.

Before the hour arrived for their calling, Judge Sick called upon the Interpreter and Secretary of Legation and informed them that the Emperor insisted upon an audience with me, as he desired to be satisfied of the sincerity of my friendship, which he was disposed to doubt as he had learned of the "Dey war" having towed up the British boats to attack the Forts, and that he also had an American prisoner taken at that attack. This was reported to me by the Interpreter Mr. Martin, and I requested him to say in reply, that there could not be an American prisoner for no Americans had landed: that in relation to the "Dey war" I had always supposed that

Her

her Towing up the Troops was fully understood by the Chinese Authorities; that the British Admiral had the day before extended certain Civilities to us rendered necessary by the bad faith of the Chinese; that in returning those Courtesies we not only desired no Concealment, but had raised two flags instead of one to avoid all Misapprehension, and that if my kneeling to His Majesty was necessary for an Audience it could never take place. At the hour appointed the Commissioners arrived at my lodgings, Having in the Meantime learned that an Armed body of Men was Stationed about us, when the Commissioners proposed to enter upon the discussion of the Audience I told them it was necessary for them first to explain why Soldiers were quartered about my lodgings. They assured me that it was

only

only to preserve Order and to keep off the Chinese Crowd which, before the Soldiers would gather about us and be very annoying, but that any of my Suite could leave the grounds and return as they pleased.

At the same time they requested that the Gentlemen would go out as little as possible until after the public business had been transacted.

I then stated to them that as my Movements must be entirely free and untrammeled the day of my departure from the Capitol must first be settled. Upon this point they hesitated and said that was a matter to be submitted to the Emperor & replied that His Majesty could not control my Movements and that without an assurance that My escort would be ready for me on any day I might designate the discussion of all public matters must cease. They then assured me that

that My escort should be ready for me upon any day I might name, and I appointed the 11th of August, thus giving ample time for the transaction of all business

I found it necessary to be thus particular on the two points above stated to remove from the Minds of Some who had gone with me To Peking as upon a pleasure Party, and who might fancy themselves grievously wronged at the exercise of that Caution which it has ever been the Habit of the Chinese Government to practise towards all Strangers at their Capitol. It was my intention to deprive such persons of all excuse for Misunderstanding.

After these points had been settled, the Subject of the Audience was renewed, and discussed for eight hours, when, Still being unable to agree the Commissioners left me Saying they would in a few days Send me a Communication in relation to the Exchange of the Treaty

On

On the 5th of August I received a
Communication from the Commissioners,
to which I replied on the 6th. Copies
of which I have to attach, marked
12a. 12b. On the same day, I re-
ceived another Communication in-
forming me, that as I had declined
to discuss further the Subject of an
audience with His Majesty they
would regard the presenting of
the letter from the President in
the same position; that it would
not be suitable to exchange the
Treaties in Peking, as there was no
Article which required the ratifica
tions to be exchanged in the Capital,
and that I had remarked in
Shanghai that it was immaterial
where the ratifications were ex-
changed. I need not say that
this last remark attributed to me,
was not true. When at Shanghai
I urged upon them the necessity of
exchanging the Treaty within the
time therein stated, which was

About

about to expire, and they replied that as my going to Peking to exchange the Treaty was derivative from the English Treaty, and not given in the American Treaty.

that I must therefore wait until the English had been to Peking and exchanged their Treaty. I replied to them that rather than wait upon the movements of the English, I would exchange the Treaty at Shanghai, provided I was allowed to go with the Ministers of the first Nation who visited Peking there to deliver the Presidents letter. and I was then told that the Treaty was in Peking. Although I did not feel authorized upon the receipt of the last letter to refuse to exchange the Treaty out of Peking, when there was no clause requiring it to be done there, and thus place the Government in the dilema either of Commencing an

offensive

expensive war, the termination of which could not be foreseen, or of tamely waiting with her Treaty, until under the Guns of other Nations it could be exchanged, My resolution was fixed that unless the Presidents letter should be respectfully received in the Capitol, the Treaty should not be exchanged by me except under instructions, as I regarded the rejection of the letter an indignity to the Chief Magistrate of my Country. The day after the receipt of this Communication Judge Sick called upon the Interpreter and Secretary of Legation and said he had been sent by the Commissioners to say that if I would request the Appointment of an Officer to receive the Presidents letter and have the Treaty exchanged North, both requests would be granted. I refused to make either request.

Mr

We then admitted that the Treaty
had never yet received the Seal
of the Emperor or been ratified
by him: that the Ministers had
memorialized the Emperor to
affix his Seal to the Treaty, and
appoint a place for its exchange;
that His Majesty had declined
to answer the Memorial upon the
ground that I had treated him
with disrespect in refusing to Comply
with the terms given for an audience;
that the Ministers requested me in my
reply to their last Communication
to say that if I should fail in
rendering such respect to the Empe-
ror as was Consistent with the ways
of my own Country it would be
displeasing to the President. As
this was strictly true, I could see
no objection to Embodying it in
my reply and therefore Consented
to do so. I herewith send Copies
of said Communications Marked
No. 5 & 6. On the 9th of August I

Received

received another Communication informing me that the Emperor had appointed the Commissioners to receive the President's letter and enclosing me a Copy of the Imperial rescript. To which letter I replied the same day assenting to the time and place appointed for the receipt of the President's letter. Copies of which Communications with the Imperial Rescript I herewith attach, Marked 6ª 6ᵇ.

I also received at the same time another Communication from the Commissioners, informing me that they had been honored with Commands from the throne directing them to apply the great Seal to the Treaty and then to have the ratifications exchanged at the Port of Peh-tang: A copy of which Communication with my reply, I herewith annex, Marked 7ª 7ᵇ.

In compliance with the arrangement made with the Commissioners,

at

at 2 o'Clock on the 10th of August accompanied by Dr Williams the Interpreter of Legation, Mr Wallace Ward, the Secretary of the Legation and Mr Martin, I went to the Hall of Kia-hsang-tze, there to deliver the President's letter. The letter was handed by me to Kweiliang, the Emperors Prime Minister, and the second man in the Empire to the Emperor himself. It was received by him with every mark of respect: elevating it above his eyes. He placed it upon a table under a guard of honor, until it could be conveyed to the Emperor. Having now no further business in the Capitol and knowing the anxiety of Commodore Tattnall, both in relation to his Scanty Supply of water and the Safety of his Vessel at her exposed Anchorage, I requested that my escort should be

be ready for my departure at daylight in the Morning. Which Request was granted and on the Morning of the 11th I left Pekin with all my Suite for Pehtang where the Exchange of the Treaty was to be effected. On my arrival at Pehtang I addressed a Communication to the Governor General of the Province of Chihli: A copy of which with his reply I herete annex Marked 8a 8b.

I arrived at Pehtang on the Morning of the 16th of August where I was received with every mark of Respect the Military having turned out to receive me, and where I was met by the Governor General and Treasurer of the Province, and the Exchange of the Treaty immediately took place and receipts were interchanged a copy of which I herewith attach Marked 9a

I have

After the Treaty had been exchanged the Governor General said that His Majesty had directed him as a mark of his peculiar favor to me to deliver to me an American Prisoner taken at the attack upon the Forts I replied, as no Americans had been landed, it was impossible that he could have an American Prisoner. A young man was immediately introduced and I was asked to question him. I insisted that the questions and answers should be interpreted by a Chinese Mandarin who spoke english, and not by Mr Martin. I asked the man where he was born. He replied in Canada. I asked him if he was a citizen of the United States. He said, no, he was a British Subject. I asked him how he had come to the mouth of the Peiho River. He said in an English Gun boat; and that he had told a lie on the

Americans

Americans. It seems that he had represented himself as one of an American Party, Consisting of two hundred Men which had been landed to attack the Forts; and I believe up to that Moment the Emperor of China and all his Officers had believed the Story. The Governor General and the Treasurer expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied that the Man had told what was not true; and that the Americans had landed no Men to attack their Forts. They both said to me, as we are now good friends let us forget all that occurred at Taku and not again refer to that Subject; to which I assented. The Governor General then said to me, the Emperor has ordered this Man to be delivered to you under the impression that he was an American Citizen; We find that he is not, What will you do about receiving him? I said to him he is a

British

British Subject and Your Prisoner taken in war: As the American Minister, I cannot act in the matter - the Prisoner having no claim upon us for protection: if you will deliver him to me with a full knowledge of these facts, I will regard it as a personal favor and will most gladly receive him on board the Ship and restore him to his Country men at Shanghai. He said I could take him upon these terms & sent him aboard the Toey-wan, then lying in the harbor. As soon after as possible he returned to the Powhatan, then lying at Anchor about fifteen miles from the bar. I must here express my acknowledgments to the Russian Minister at Peking for his constant efforts to Communicate with me and to tender me every service in his power. Although the jealousy of the Chinese Government prevented

any

any Personal intercourse between us, and delayed our Communications to each other, they could not prevent our mutual expressions of good will; A Copy of My Correspondence with him, I herewith annex marked 10a 10b 10c 10d 10e 10f 10g 10h 10i 10k. I desire also to express My thanks to Flag Officer Tattnall for the Uniform Kindness and Courtesy with which I and My Suite have been treated and for the very efficient aid which I have at all times received from him, in My efforts to exchange the Treaty.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
John. E. Ward

Index to Dispatch No. 17 - "Powhatan" August 20. 1859

Inclosures	From	To	Subject Matter	Date
1a	Hangfuh	I. E. Ward	Appoints Tsung & Chang to escort him to Peking	July 14. 1859
1b	I E Ward	Hangfuh	Will be ready with his ~~suite~~ escort to start on 20th	" 14 "
1c	Hangfuh	I E Ward	Desires him to explain affairs to the English	" 15 "
1d	I E Ward	Hangfuh	Will be able to do so after exchange of treaty	" 16 "
2a	Do:	Kweiliang	Announces his arrival in Peking	" 28 "
2b	Kweiliang	I E Ward	Appoints the time and place for an interview	" 29 "
3a	Do:	Do:	Propose to return this visit at his lodgings	Aug 1. "
3b	I E Ward	Kweiliang	Will be ready to receive the Imp. Comr.	" 1 "
4a	Kweiliang	I E Ward	Desires to know why he has come to Peking	" 5 "
4b	I E Ward	Kweiliang	Came at request of Chinese Govt. to exchange treaty	" 6 "
5a	Kweiliang	I E Ward	Will soon inform him where the treaty is to be ex.	" 6 "
5b	I E Ward	Kweiliang	Regrets that duty to his own govt. prevents seeing Excy.	" 8 "
6a	Kweiliang	I E Ward	Time of receiving Prest. letter - Imperial receipt	" 9 "
6b	I E Ward	Kweiliang	Will deliver Presidents' letter to him	" 10 "
7a	Kweiliang	I E Ward	Commercial details to be arranged with Ho	" 9 "
7b	I E Ward	Kweiliang	Agrees to confer with Ho upon these matters	" 10 "
8a	Do:	Hangfuh	Wishes to exchange treaty on reaching Pehtang	" 13 "
8b	Hangfuh	I E Ward	Will be ready to meet him as soon as he comes	" 15 "
9			Copy of certificate of exchange of treaty	" 16 "
10a	I E Ward	M. Perozieki	Informs him of proposed journey to Peking	July 9 "
10b	N. Ignatieff	I E Ward	Wishes to assist him in his negotiations at Peking	" 19 "
10c	I E Ward	N Ignatieff	Sends him letter & hopes soon to see him	" 28 "
10d	N Ignatieff	I E Ward	Informs him of messenger who will take letters	" 26 "
10e	Do:	Do:	Has delayed the departure of messenger	" 28 "
10f	I E Ward	N Ignatieff	Has just received above - thanks for the courtesy	Aug 3 "
10g	N Ignatieff	I E Ward	Reviews restrictive policy of Chinese Govt.	" 7 "
10h	Do:	Chin. Govt.	Protests against ~~restraint on~~ being restrained from visiting the Am. Embassy	July 30 "
10i	I E Ward	N Ignatieff	Explains his proceedings, regrets not seeing him	Aug 10 "

Dispatch N°: 17. Inc 1a
Aug 20. 1859

Hangfuh. Governor. general of the Province of Chihli and its dependencies, &c. &c. with Wan. Treasurer of the same province, herewith send a communication.

Referring to the personal interview which we had the honor to have with your Excellency at Peh-tang on the 8th inst., at which the journey to Peking for the purpose of exchanging the treaty was discussed, we then proposed to memorialize the Throne jointly, and obtain express directions. We have now been honored with His Majesty's commands, permitting your Excellency to leave Pehtang any day after the 19th of this month on your journey to the Capital. You will there await the arrival of the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, with whom the ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged.

I (the Governor-general) have now designated Tsung-hau, an Intendant of the inland transportation of the province, and a brevet Commissioner of the Gabelle, with Chang Ping-toh, a lieut. colonel of the Central Division at Tsien-hwa, and a brevet General, to escort the American Embassy to the Metropolis, and attend to all necessary details.

It

It has already been distinctly mentioned that there would be twenty [foreigners] in the party, together with ten [Chinese] writers and others assistants, making the whole company amount to thirty in all. We have jointly given directions to these two officers to prepare such carriages, horses, and boats as will be needed, to provide accommodations and all the supplies which will be required along the road from Peh-tang to Peking, and attend to every particular connected with escorting the embassy.

We respectfully request your Excellency to inform us of the day you decide on for your departure from Peh-tang to the capital, that we may jointly memorialize His Majesty in relation to the same, and at the same time issue the proper orders to these officers and all others who may be connected with these arrangements

To His Excellency John E. Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States.

July 14. 1859.

Dispatch 17 - Enc 1
Aug 20. 1859

Legation of the United States,
U. S. S. Powhatan, Gulf of
Pichili, July 14. 1859

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch from their Excellencies, the Governor-general and Treasurer of the province of Chihli, of this day's date, in which they inform him respecting the arrangements made for his journey to the Capital.

In reply, the Undersigned begs to state that he will be ready to start on the 20th instant, unless prevented by the state of the weather; also, that his suite will consist in all of thirty persons, of whom twenty will be of his own company, and ten of them native writers and others. He is satisfied with the officers appointed to be his escort, and expects that all the arrangements for the journey will be suitable

To their Excellencies Hängfuh and Wän,
Governor-general and Treasurer of
the province of Chihli.

4 1c

Dispatch 17. Inc 1c
Aug 20. 1859

Kang-fuh, Governor General of the province of Chihli and its dependencies &c &c, with Wan, Treasurer of the same province, herewith send a communication

We had yesterday the honor to receive the dispatch of Your Excellency, in which you inform us that you have chosen the 20th inst to commence your journey to the Capital to exchange the Treaty, and we have accordingly issued the necessary orders to the officers deputed to escort the embassy & to the several local authorities along the way that every preparation be made to facilitate the progress to the Metropolis.

In the Treaty of Tientsin it is stipulated that when any matter arises between this and any other country, that the United States shall employ its good offices to bring about an arrangement and settlement of the difficulty. The English and French vessels are still anchored outside of the bar in the open sea, but we

have

have no means of exchanging any communications with them; and we accordingly request Your Excellency to inform them for us respecting the recent events. The battle which occurred on the 20th ult. at Taku was really brought on by the English men of war forcing themselves up the mouth of the river, and not by any means from any provocation on our part. If these Ships have any further (hostile) intentions, in consequence of the engagement which has already taken place, then the defences at Taku will quietly remain in preparation; but if aware of their own error, these Nations are now ready to return to their former correct conduct, and wish to go to Peking to exchange their Treaties, then let their Ministers proceed up to Pehtang for preliminary arrangements. We, the Governor General & Treasurer will then memorialize the Throne for instructions as to the mode of

arranging

arranging every thing on an Amicable basis, and how to dispose of the requests of the English & French Plenipotentiaries to the satisfaction of all.

In the hope that Your Excellency will favor us with a satisfactory reply, we now send this Communication.

To His Excellency
John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary &c &c of U.S.
July 15th 1859.

Dispatch 17. Inclt
Aug 20. 1859

Legation of the United States
U. S. F. Powhatan, Gulf of
Pichili, 16th July 1859.

The Undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies dispatch of Yesterdays date, and begs to express his thanks for the Courtesies extended to him, and for the Satisfactory preparations made for his journey to the Capitol.

The Undersigned is fully aware of the provisions of the Treaty of Tientsin, whereby the United States is pledged to exert its good Offices between China & other Countries with which She may have differences, and there is no Stipulation of the Treaty with which the Undersigned would more readily Comply. When, on the 22d ult. he understood that a difficulty would probably arise between the English and French and Chinese, he entered the river in his Vessel in the hope that he might do Something to avert the impending battle, altho' the ratifications

of

of the Treaty had not then been exchanged. With this view he attempted to open a Communication with the Fort at Taku, and was sorry to learn that there was no officer there with whom he could communicate. Still anxious to do all in his power to carry out these views, a Pilot was asked for who could take his Vessel to Peh Tang and he was told that none could be furnished. You are aware that it was only after great difficulty and some danger to his Vessel that he was able to Send his dispatch to Your Excellencies.

The Undersigned refers to these matters now Simply to evince his Strong desire in all respects to fulfill the Stipulations of the Treaty.
The English & French Vessels have all now left their Anchorage, the Ministers and Commanding Officers have returned to Shanghai, and the Undersigned is Satisfied that no further hostilities will take place immediately.
So Soon as his new Treaty has been exchanged, he will have an opportu-

-nity

nity, after returning to Shanghai.
To make known the views expressed
in the letter under reply; and he
begs to assure you that as soon as the
right of a Negotiator is given him
by the exchange of those ratifica-
tions, he will use every effort in
his power to adjust the diffi-
culties which now so unhappily
exist between China and England
and France, and he hopes those
efforts will prove successful.

The undersigned with his Suite,
as heretofore stated, will anchor
off Peh Tang on the 19th, so as
to be ready to start early the
next morning.

He sincerely trusts that when his
mission has been accomplished,
that the peace which has always
existed between our respective Coun-
tries may be fixed upon a firm
and lasting basis, and the bonds
of friendly intercourse be more
strongly

Strongly Cemented.

John C. Ward

To Their Excellencies Wang fuh
and Wan, the Governor General
and Treasurer of Chihli &c &c &c

Dispatch No. 17 Inc 2a
Aug. 20. 1859

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 28th 1859.

The Undersigned (with title) has the honor to inform their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioners that he has arrived in Peking, to which place he has come for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty.

If it be agreeable to the Commissioners, he will pay his respects to them at such time and place as they may designate.

John E. Ward.

To Their Excellencies Kweiliang, Hwashana, and Tsaw, Imperial Commissioners &c &c &c.

Dispatch No. 6. 17. Inc 2d
Aug. 20. 1859

Kweiliang and Hwashana present their compliments to His Excellency the American Minister. We Yesterday received Your Communication from which we were gratified to learn that Your Excellency had arrived at the Capital on the 27th inst, after a pleasant and safe journey, upon which we are happy to offer our congratulations

We also learn that Your Excellency desires to have an interview, requesting us to designate the time & place for it. This we now do, and appoint it to be at the Public Hall in the Kia-king-Sze at 11 O'clk on the Morning of the 30th, where we shall both have the honor of awaiting Your arrival. For this purpose we now send this Note in reply, and avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish You every felicity

July 29th. 1859

Dispatch N°: 17. Inc 3.
Aug 20. 1859

Hawaiian and Hawaiian
present their respects to His Excel-
lency the American Minister.
They will in company with Sick
the Provincial Judge, have the
honor of returning his visit at
11 O'clock on the 25th inst. when
they can confer personally upon the
several points under discussion:
and therefore send this Note before-
hand to inform him, at the
same time expressing their best
wishes for his daily happiness.

August 1. 1859.

Dispatch No. 17. Inc 3d
Aug. 20. 1859

The American Minister
presents his respects to their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioners.

He has just received their Note, from which he has learned that they propose to do him the honor of a visit tomorrow at 11. O'clk at his lodgings; and begs to assure them that he will be pleased to receive them at that hour, and offers them the expression of his wishes for their highest peace.

August 1. 1859

Kweiliang, a Principal Secretary of State, and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office &c &c Imperial Commissioners & Plenipotentiaries of the Ta-Tsing Empire, herewith Send a communication.

Your Excellency has now been in the Capital Several days, and though we have had a number of interviews, when we have Consulted together upon the Ceremonies to be observed at the Audience with His Majesty the Emperor of China, We have not been able to come to any arrangement, owing to Your firmly Maintaining your own Opinion, & we are quite at a loss to understand, therefore, for what purpose Your Excellency has come to Peking.

You now say that it is needless further to discuss this Matter, and as the Treaty of Tientsin must be exchanged Somewhere. Where is it to be? We therefore request

Your

Your Excellency most carefully
to think over all these points and
send a reply, in order that we
may know what actions to take

To His Excellency
John E. Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary &c &c of U.S.

Dispatch No. 17. Inclosure 2
Aug 20. 1859

Legation of the United States
Peking August 6th 1859.

The Undersigned (with title) has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellencies Communication of Yesterday, in which You are pleased to say that you are quite at a loss to understand for what purpose he has come to Peking

The Undersigned came to Peking for two objects. He was the bearer of an Autograph letter from the President of the United States to His Majesty, the Emperor of China, and would have esteemed it a most distinguished honor to have been admitted into the presence of His Majesty & delivered the letter in person.

It is not, as Your Excellencies remark, an obstinate maintainance of his own opinion which has prevented his compliance with the forms and ceremonies observed at an Audience with His Majesty, but because those ceremonies are so much at variance with the laws, Constitution and Customs of his own Country that a Compliance

With

with them would have received the
same reception of the President, and
been at once repudiated by him.
The Undersigned does not mean here
to discuss these questions, as he has
already fully expressed his views to
Your Excellencies, but he hoped that
he would have been permitted to deliv-
er this letter to His Majesty's Ministers,
which course he hoped would have
been satisfactory to the Emperor of
China, as it certainly would have
been to the President of the United
States. He would have fully appre-
ciated the reasons of His Majesty for
refusing to grant an audience, as
his Minister could not comply with
the ceremonies to be observed, and was
merely maintaining the usages of his
Country by declining it.
The Undersigned also came to Pe-
king to exchange the ratifications
of the Treaty made last Year at
Tientsin, in accordance with the dis-
patch of their Excellencies Wang Suh

And

and Wan of the 14th ulto in which they inform him "they have been honored with His Majesty's Commands permitting him to leave Pehtang any day after the 19th on his journey to the Capitol, there to await the arrival of the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana; and on their reaching the City, the ratifications of the Treaty will be exchanged"

From this the Undersigned certainly infers that the Treaty ought to be exchanged either at the House of the American Minister or at such other place as You may designate

He is prepared to meet You at any time and place which You may appoint, there and then to deliver to You the Autograph letter of the President to be transmitted by You to His Majesty, And to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty, So that he may leave the City on the

Morning

Morning of the 11th on his return to his Ship, as has already been agreed upon.

John C. Ward

To Their Excellencies Kweiliang, and Niuchang, &c &c, Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the Ta-Tsing Empire.

Kweiliang, a Principal Secretary of State, and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil office, Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the Taising Empire &c, &c, &c, have the honor to send a reply.

We have just received Your Excellency's Answer to our Communication, in which You discuss the several points referred to in it; and we have fully considered what You say. You remark that it is needless any further to deliberate upon the subject of an audience with His Majesty; and we now also beg to observe that the proposition of presenting the letter from the President to be transmitted may likewise be regarded as in the same position, and need be no further discussed.

With respect to the exchange of the Treaty, it will not be suitable to do it in Peking, as there is an article which requires that the ratifications be exchanged in the Capital: and further, at an interview held with

Your

Your Excellency at Shanghai, you remarked to us that it was immaterial where the ratifications were exchanged. We are now carefully deliberating as to the proper place for the exchange, and must respectfully request His Majesty to determine the locality. When his receipt has been received, we will inform Your Excellency, that arrangements may be made for carrying it into effect: and it is for this end that we now send you this reply.

To His Excellency
John E Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Ministes Plenipotentiary of the United States.

August 6th 1859.

Dispatch No. 17. Inc. 5
Aug. 20. 1859

Legation of the United States
Peking, August 8. 1859.

The Undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's dispatch of the 6th inst. in which You inform him that "as I remark that it is needless any fur-
"ther to deliberate upon the Subject of an au-
"dience with His Majesty, You also beg to observe
"that the Proposition of presenting the letter from
"the President to be transmitted, may likewise
"be regarded as in the same position and need be
"no further discussed. With respect to the Ex-
"change of the Treaty, it will not be suitable
"to do it in Peking, and You will respectfully
"request His Majesty to determine the locality
"and inform him when the rescript has been
"received &c &c.

In thus dismissing these subjects, the Undersigned has only to observe in the most explicit manner, that it has been from no want of respect to His Majesty, and with sincere regret, that he has found himself unable to comply with the ceremonies of an audience at his Court. He not only entertains for the Emperor of China the highest

respect

respect; but if he should fail of rendering him every mark of respect, not wholly inconsistent with the laws and usages of his own Country, he would be sternly rebuked by the President. Who, he is well assured entertains the greatest respect likewise for His Majesty.

The Undersigned has deferred a reply to the Communication of Your Excellencies until To-day in expectation of receiving the Imperial Rescript; but does not think it proper any longer to defer this acknowledgment of Your letter.

John E. Ward

To Their Excellencies
Kweiliang, and Hwashana
Imperial Commissioners &c &c.

Kweiliang, principal Secretary of State and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office, Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the Ta Tsing Empire &c &c herewith send a communication

We yesterday had the honor to receive Your Excellency's dispatch, beg to assure you of our great satisfaction and sincere pleasure at the expressions of respectful regard for his Imperial Majesty which it contains. We incorporated all the particulars of this and other dispatches received from you, and today respectfully submitted our statement to the Imperial Glance. We have now been honoured by a decree from His Majesty, which we copy out for Your Excellency's information, that matters may be arranged conformably to the same.

We will ourselves be at our public Hall at 2 P.M. tomorrow, where we will await the arrival of Your Excellency with the letter of

the

the President, which we have been commanded to receive for transmission. We have also appointed proper officers to escort Your Excellency and Suite, and they will be ready to leave the Capital on the 11th inst.

Hereafter we will cherish the same feelings of respectful regard towards the President of the United States, which you have now made known towards our own Emperor: and these sentiments will be the expression of the friendly relations which should hereafter exist between our respective nations.

(One Enclosure of Imperial Rescript)

August 9th 1859.

'On the 9th August 1859 the Privy Council had the honour to receive the following Rescript from the throne:—

Last year several English ships came to

to the mouth of the Peiho, where they commenced a battle, and wounded an officer & troops: and in consequence We gave the strictest orders to Bruce Sang-kilinsin of the Ghorchin tribe to oversee the construction of defences at Takoo and the mouth of the River.

The envoys of several nations having arrived to exchange their treaties, Kweiliang and Hwashana informed them at Shanghai, that as defences had been constructed at Takoo, they must proceed on their journey by way of Pehtang. But in the month of June, the English Minister, Mr. Bruce, came to the mouth of the Peiho, and utterly disregarding his agreement with Kweiliang & Hwashana, & wished to force his way up into the Peiho, even if he destroyed all the defences placed there. On the 24th June,

the

the English vessels went up as far as the Kisin Reach, & blew up the iron chains placed there, but our men did not then join battle. The next day more than ten steamers pulled up perhaps a score of iron piles in the river: they also hoisted red flags as a challenge of battle.

The Governor General of the Province of Chihli, & others whose duty it was, had already sent the Intendant of Tientsing to inform the English, and officers had proceeded to their ships to do so, but they were not received, for the English had already presumed to commence a cannonade on the forts. It was then that our forts began to use their artillery to repel them. Several of their vessels were much injured and sunk, & many hundreds of the foot companies which landed were killed. It is incontestible that the English brought this defeat on themselves, China did

not

not break her faith.

At this juncture, the American envoy, John E. Ward, in compliance with his engagement made with Keveiliang, came to Pehtang in his ship, requesting that he might go up to Peking, as he was the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States. Our permission was accordingly given for him to bring the letter up to the Capital, where he arrived with it. This day, the Ministers, Keveiliang and Hwashana have handed up the various dispatches received from the American Minister for Our examination; and from them it is to be clearly seen that his sentiments are exceedingly respectful, & indicative of the utmost sincerity & truthfulness.

Let the letter which the Envoy of the United States has brought be taken. Let Keveiliang & Hwashana be specially appointed to receive it for transmission to

Ourself.

Ourself. In regard to the exchange of the Treaty, it would doubtless be proper to return to Shanghai to perform it, but when We reflect that the American Envoy has already come over the sea so far for this purpose, We now specially direct that the Great Seal be affixed to the Treaty, and it be delivered to Hangfuh, the Governor General, who is then to Exchange the Ratifications with the American Minister at Pehtang.

After this has been done, let lasting friendship and commerce continue between the two nations. This will show forth Our great regard and kindness to people from afar, and clearly exhibit the deep respect We entertain for truth and justice.

Let Kweiliang and Hwashana make Known these

Commands

Dispatch 17. Inc 6
Aug 20. 1859

Commands to the American Min-
ister. Mr. Ward. Respect this

6

Legation of the United States
Peking. 10th Aug. 1859

The Undersigned, Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States
to China has the honor to ac-
knowledge the receipt of their Ex-
cellencies dispatch of the 9th inst.,
inclosing a copy of an Imperial
rescript, in which they request
him to meet them this day at
2 o'clk at their public Hall,
and there to hand them the letter
from the President of the United
States for transmission to His
Majesty.

The

The undersigned begs to make known his gratification at this expression of willingness to receives the Presidents letter, and he will meet their Excellencies at their public hall, with his previous suite, at the time specified.

He is sure that this act will be regarded by the President as evincing the feelings of respect expressed in the Imperial rescript

(Signed) John Elwart

To their Excellencies
Kweiliang and Hwashana.
Imperial Commissioners and
Plenipotentiaries of the
Ta-Tsing Empire, &c, &c,

Dispatch 17 – Inc 7a. a.
Aug 20. 1859

Kweichiang, Principal Secretary of State &c and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil office, Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the Ta-Tsing Empire &c &c herewith send a communication.

In compliance with the commands with which we have just been honored from the Throne, we are to apply the great seal to the Treaty, and then have its ratifications exchanged at the port of Pehtang. When this has been done, it will follow that its regulations all come into effect and are to be followed.

But the commerce carried on at the open ports is not under the American flag alone; and as the English & French treaties are not yet definitively settled, it seems to be highly undesirable in all respects to have two modes of conducting the trade, lest serious difficulties arise in carrying it on. It has occurred to us, therefore, that it may be best to defer until the matters connected with these two nations are all finally adjusted, before acting on the new commercial regulations, but as to what course may really be preferable

to

to decide on in the premises, we are ready
desirous for your Excellency to confer with
H/o, the Commissioner of foreign commerce,
and to arrange the whole details that no
future obstacles may arise in the prose-
cution of the general trade. We think
that you will also agree with us in
this suggestion, but not be disinclined
to gather it; and therefore now send
this dispatch to inform you of our
views, as we shall also state the same
fully to his Excellency H/o, that a full
conference and arrangement made be
made to general satisfaction. If this
meets your views we shall be happy
to receive your Excellency's reply

To his Excellency John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen.
Potentiary of the United States to China

August 9th 1809

7[c]

Dispatch 17. Inc 7[c]
Aug. 20. 1859

Legation of the United States
Peking. August 10[th] 1859

The Undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencies' communication of the 9[th] inst. in which you inform him that in compliance with commands sent to you from the Throne, you are to apply the great Seal to the Treaty, and then its ratifications are to be exchanged at Sch-tang..

The apprehension is also expressed that as the English and French Treaties are not yet definitively settled, two modes of conducting the trade at the open ports would produce serious impediments; and the opinion is given that it would be best to defer until the matters connected with those two nations are all finally adjusted before acting on the new commercial regulations, but as to what may be the best mode of action in the premises, you desire me to confer with Ho, the Commissioner of foreign commerce, and so arrange the whole details that no serious obstacles may arise in the prosecution of the general trade. It is certainly most desirable that at all the open ports there should be but one mode of carrying on

on commerce; and the undersigned will most cheerfully comply with the request now made, and confer with H. E. Yeh, the Commissioner of foreign commerce with the view of arranging the details so that no obstacles arise in conducting the general trade

(Signed) John. E. Ward

To their Excellencies Kweiliang & Hwashana, Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the Ta Tsing Empire &c &c &c

8a

Dispatch 17 - Inc 8a
Aug 20. 1859

Legation of the United States
Peiho. August 13. 1859.

The Undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has the honor to inform His Excellency, the Governor General of Chihli, that His Majesty the Emperor having appointed Peh-tang as the place for exchanging the ratifications of the American Treaty, he is now on his way, and expects to arrive at that Town on the Morning of the 16th, and makes this communication to request His Excellency to meet him there, and effect the exchange that day.

The Undersigned makes this request because his Ship has been so long upon the Coast that her supply of Water is low, and he is anxious not to detain her any longer than is absolutely necessary

John E. Ward

To Hang-fuh Governor General of the Province of Chihli and its dependencies &c &c &c.

8[b]

Dispatch 17. Inc 8[b]
Aug: 20. 1859

Hang-fuh Governor General of the Province of Chihli, and its dependencies, a President of the Board of War, and a Deputy Censor, with charge of the Military, revenue and inland transportion departments of the Same Province, Succeeds & Communication.

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Communication in which You inform me that You have left Pekin, and expect to reach Pehtang on the Morning of the 16[th] for the purpose of exchanging the Treaty.

I now send this reply to inform Your Excellency that I reached Pehtang to-day and Shall have the Honor here to await Your arrival, and the Treaty can be exchanged on the Same day.

To His Excellency John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States.

August 15[th] 1859

(Dispatch N°: 17. Inc. 9.
Aug 20. 1859

The Undersigned John E. Ward, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China, and Hang-fuh Governor General of the Province of Chihli and its dependencies, a President of the Board of War and having the Supervision of the Military, Revenue and inland Navigation departments of the same Province, with Wan-hsieh, the Treasurer of the Province of Chihli, having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, Concluded and Signed at Tientsin on the 18th day of June 1858; and the respective ratifications of the same having been carefully perused, the said exchange took place this day in the usual form.

In witness whereof, they have Signed the present Certificate of exchange, and have affixed

affixed thereto their Seals and Signatures.

Done at Pehtang in the Province of Chihli, the 16th day of August 1859: or in the reign Hienfung 9th Year 7th Month, 18th day.

(Signed) John E. Ward
Hang fuh
Wan-hsiuh

A true Copy
W. Wallace Ward
Secty of Legation

10a

Dispatch 1st - Inc 10a
Aug 20. 1859

Legation of the United States
U. S. F. "Powhatan"
Off Peiho River
6th July 1859

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that by a communication from His Excellency, S. W. Kiekens, the Minister from the Government of the United States at St. Petersburgh, addressed to General Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, I learn that you have been instructed by Your Government to grant to me all facilities in your power to advance to Peking; and that if I desired it you would furnish me with all friendly aid and advice that could be afforded; and that if, when I reached China, I would write you, you would do anything that the most friendly Power could do under the circumstances &c

I am now at the mouth of the Peiho, anxious to reach Peking as

as soon as possible. and would be greatly obliged for any advice or aid which it may be in your Power to render.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your Obedient servant

(Signed) John Edward

His Excellency

Mr. Perozike

Diplomatic Agent at Peking

for the Russian Government.

10b

(Dispatch 17 - Inc. 10b
Aug. 20. 1859

(Translation) Peking.

7/19 July 1859

Sir.

Having arrived a few days since at Peking to succeed the present Diplomatic Agent Perowsky, I have had the honor of receiving the dispatch of Your Excellency, addressed to my predecessor, dated from the Peiho, the 6th July. This dispatch did not reach me until last night.

Being provided with the same instructions which had been given to Mr. Perowsky, which mark out for me the agreeable duty of offering a friendly co-operation to the Representative of the United States in China; — at the time of my first interview with the Chinese Ministers, I anticipated the wish expressed in your dispatch. Impressed with the feelings

His Excellency. Mr. Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States
in China.

feelings of the Imperial Cabinet with regard to the Government represented by Your Excellency, I did not fail to announce to them that you would soon arrive in Peking, insisting at the same time upon the necessity of receiving in a suitable manner, and cordially, the Representative of a nation as great as that of the United States, and of cultivating the most friendly relations with him. Their Evasive replies made me understand that the Emperor of China is exasperated against foreigners, on account of the recent complications which have occurred unexpectedly in the Gulf of Pechili with the English. (from what they stated to me).

At first, preparations had been made here to receive, for the ratifications of the Treaties of Tien-tsing, the plenipotentiaries

plenipotentiaries of America. France. & of England. Lodgings had been arranged. by order of the Emperor, for the three Embassies. But since then. the news from the Peiho have arrived throwing every thing into confusions, to such a point that the Chinese Government would now desire to refuse the admission of the foreign legations, & even to exchange the ratifications.

I hope. nevertheless. that the conciliating attitude of the Government of the United States will be at length appreciated. as it deserves to be. and that you will succeed in attaining the object of your mission

In placing entirely at the disposal of Your Excellency all the knowledge and information that I can afford you. I shall be delighted to

render

render you every good office in my power.

I am, however, unable to hazard any opinion whatever relative to the measures it would be necessary for you to take to reach Peking, before having received from you, Sir, some positive information on what has recently taken place at Shanghai, & at the Peiho; and without knowing the relations which you have held up to this day with the Chinese Authorités, & your intentions for the future.

I hope, Mr. Minister, that the details, which you will be kind enough to communicate to me, will enable me fully to execute the desires of His Majesty, the Emperor, — and to attest once more the intimate character of the relations between the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh and the Government of the United States.

States.

Having caused the house, destined to receive Your Excellency at Rking, to be visited to day, I feel it my duty to inform you, that, notwithstanding the care which has apparently been taken to fit it up. the lodgings, though spacious, are not very comfortable & badly kept — Entirely in the style of the country.

I profit by this occasion, Sir, to beg you to have the kindness to send the packet, which I take the liberty of enclosing, to the captain of the first Russian vessel which shall come to the Gulf of Rchelé.

Hoping soon to have the advantage of making your personal acquaintance, and not doubting that the most frank and cordial relations will soon be established between

between us.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most humble servant,

(Signed) Nicolas Ignatieff

Dispatch 17 - Inc 10
Aug 20. 1859

11 C

Legation of the United States
Peking July 28th 1859

Sir:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have arrived in Peking, and would have availed Myself of an earlier opportunity of delivering to you the inclosed Papers, but that I have been waiting for an interview with the Chinese Authorities, from whom I could learn how I was to be transported from one part of the City to the other. I do not feel authorized to withhold the documents inclosed from you any longer, as it may be important that you should receive them.

Your kind letter to me of the 7th inst, inclosing Document No 62, was delivered to me on My way to Peking, and I deemed it wisest to retain it until my return to

the

To His Excellency Monsieur le General Ignatieff
Envoy Extraordinary &c &c
Peking

the Mouth of the River, or until an earlier opportunity should be afforded you. I expect to leave Peking as soon after the ratifications of the Treaty have been exchanged as possible, and if the package has not then been sent, it will afford me great pleasure to take it or any other communication which You may desire to send.

Hoping that I may soon have the pleasure of making Your personal acquaintance

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Very Humble Servant
John P. Ward.

10-d.

Dispatch N°: 17- Inc 10d
Aug. 20. 1859

Pekin, the 14th/26 July 1859

Sir.

One of the aid-de-camps of the Count Murawieff-Amourski, the Prince Dadeschkeliani, is arrived at Pekin the day before yesterday from Dagu with dispatches to me. I shall send him back to-morrow, via Gulf of Pe-che-li and Shanghai, - and desiring to be useful to Your Excellency as much as I can, I am very glad to offer to you this occasion for sending your dispatches by this way to America, therefore this officer will wait for your dispatches till to-morrow (the 15th/27th) evening, and I beg you to send them directly to me at the hotel of the Russian Mission.

I should like to welcome your Excellency in your new residence by the Prince Dadeschkeliani himself, but the news I received about the measures taken by the Chinese upon the account of your sojourn in the Capital of the Celestial Empire, oblige me to give up my intention in order to spare your annoyances with the Chinese authorities. The

Chinese

Chinese Government has communicated to me, that the American Legation will not be authorized, till the ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, to circulate in the town nor to accuse any body of the Europeans - that even soldiers for that purpose would be placed at the entrance of the American Hotel.-

I protested immediately against such illegal measures, but the Chinese Ministers answered me, that it cannot be otherwise, for such is the customs in their country, and an exception is made only for Russians, who are a long time at Pekin.-

Thus I limit myself, - in order to avoid every sort of misunderstanding, - to send only this letter to your Excellency - I am sure that the energetic protestations of your Excellency and mine will in a short time put an end to this embarrassing and pitiful guardianship and remove the numberless difficulties imagined by the Chinese Government with the intention to prevent our relations - Any attempt

made

made by the Manchu Court to
bring about a perfect understanding
between us, will be, certainly, a
complete failure.

I am happy to have
been the pleasure to see you, not-
withstanding all obstacles, I have
the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

/Signed/ Nicolas Ignatieff

10E

Dispatch N°: 17. Inc. 10
Aug. 20. 1859

General Ignatieff presents his compliments to His Excellency John E. Ward, the Minister of the Government of the United States at Peking and has the honor to inform him that having not yet received an answer to his letter of the 14/26 July and despatches from the American Legation addressed to Shanghai, he has delayed the departure of Prince Dadeshkaliani 'till this night. Prince Dadeshkaliani has orders from Count Muraviefs Amursky to remain at Peking only one day, but General Ignatieff has detained him four days for the purpose of having an opportunity of being useful to Your Excellency in forwarding Your dispatches to Shanghai.

His Excellency J. E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States &c. &c.

Peking
16/28 July 1859.

Inc. 1 to No. 4 of Disp. No. 17.
Aug 20. 1859

Legation of the United States
Peking. Aug 3d. 1859.

Sir,

I am extremely obliged to You for the very kind letters of the 24/21 and 26/28 ult°, enclosing me a note from Count Mouravieff Amoorsky of the 9/26, which have this moment been received. Enclosed I take the liberty of sending You a letter of introduction which the Count was kind enough to give me when I had the pleasure of meeting him at the mouth of the Peiho River.

I

His Excellency
General Ignatieff
Envoy Ex. and Minister Plenipotentiary
&c. &c.

I had certainly hoped long ere this to have delivered it in Person, but Your letter fully explains to me the reasons why I have not been able to do so.

I shall certainly avail myself of the earliest opportunity of seeing You, although, if I should be compelled to leave Peking without doing so. I hope You will understand and appreciate the reason. I have resolved that the present treatment shall be continued no longer, and if the Treaty is not at once exchanged I will demand My escort back to My Ship, and, upon their failure to comply with the demand, I shall leave the premises with the Small escort I have

have, and let the Chinese Government answer to My own for any Consequences that may follow. I regret that Your kind Notes have been received after the departure of Prince Daveshkaliaw to the Mouth of the Peiho, so that I am unable to avail Myself of Your kind offer to Convey My dispatches to Commodore Tattnall.

Still hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you soon.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
John E. Ward.

Dispatch N° 20. Inc 10
Aug. 20. 1859

Peking
the 26 July / 7 Aug. 1859

Sir,

I have received yesterday your kind letter of the 22 July / 3 August.

The Chinese are aware of the aid which the Russians living a long time at Peking, would afford to the americans, in giving every information by their knowledge of the customes & proceedings of this peculiar country. Such is the principal reason for which they would not like to let us have a near intercourse, therefore they have given to the American Legation a house at a great distance from ours own, therefore they do not permit to anybody to come to us and do not remit to you my letters.

I have Endeavored to do all

His Excellency Mr. J. E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Ministre
Plenipotentiary of the United States
at Peking.

all that I could to deliver you from the guardianship which the Chinese authorities impose to all foreign representatives. I have at several times protested verbally, & in writing against the absurd measures taken by the said authorities for preventing interviews between us. The Chinese told me unconscionably, that they do not understand why I like so much to have communications with Your Excellency, when you do not say a word about this subject. At last receiving no answer from Your Excellency to my letters, and suspecting that the Chinese do not tell the truth in saying that they have remitted to you my notes, the next day I profited of the first occasion for sending to the Supreme Council of State of the Empire of China, a protest against the above-mentioned measures - a copy of which I have the honor to

Enclose

enclose herewith for Your Excellency's information. This protest obliged them, at least to deliver you my notes of the 11/23 July and 16/28 July.

The serious and decided attitude, which your Excellency has resolved to assume will soon put an end to the present treatment. To oblige the Chinese to yield to all your demands. Undoubtedly they cannot decline exchanging the Ratification of the Treaty.

I am very sorry that till now I could not make your personal acquaintance, the more so as the letter of the Count Mouravieff-Amoursky rendered me most impatient to have the pleasure of meeting Your Excellency

Supposing that news of Europe will interest you. I take the liberty to enclose twelve numbers of the "Times", which the last post running between Kiakhta and Peking brought us. If you wish to have the Nord & the Journal de St. Petersburg

Petersburg, I would be delighted to
put them to the disposition of
Your Excellency

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Nicolas Ignatieff

10 1/2

Dispatch No. 17. Inc 10 2
Aug. 20. 1859

Translation

Communication

from the Russian Plenipotentiary,
the General Ignatieff, of the Suite
of His Majesty, the Emperor of
Russia,

to

The Supreme Council
of State of the Empire
of China:—

The second article of the
Treaty of Tientsing stipulates
that futurely Russian diplomatic
agents shall not treat with the
Lee-fan-youan, but will com-
municate with the Supreme
Council of State, observing a
perfect equality.

Having contrary to the
Treaty received two days ago a
paper from the Lee-fan-youan
desire it to be notified to the
mentioned tribunal that it has
no right to confer with me. In

lower

every case the tribunal ought not to engage an idle correspondence, particularly when it is grounded on false reports of some low functionaries.

The subject of the said paper is most insignificant, and besides that nothing proves that the report made by the functionary of the Tsao-Zun-tan would not be erroneous. It is mentioned there of a Russian named Pinn, who perforce entered the house of the American Legation. None of the officers belonging to my suite, or of the members of the Ecclesiastical Mission have such a name. Russians live a long time at Peking peacefully, are well acquainted with your customs, and never would have acted violently, particularly without reason. Russians never do so.

The plenipotentiaries Son & Tsi announced me at our conference the 23rd of your sixth month that the Chinese Government decided to hinder any communications with

with Europeans living at Peking.
till the Ratifications of the Ameri-
can Treaty of Tientsing would be
exchanged. Such measures have
obliged me to protest immediately
against them, & to make now the
following observations.

We do nothing violently
in your capitol, being there your
neighbours and old friends. there-
fore only and in order to avoid
misunderstanding I have not sent
till now persons of my suite to the
American Legation, as I proposed to
do at first. but I must very se-
riously protest against measures
which hinder the American Lega-
tion in having communication
with Europeans. Such measures are
absurd. To counteract this inter-
course of foreign Representatives
is contrary to the ideas of every
civilized nation, is contrary to the
laws of hospitality, which are
observed even by Savages and
brutal

mutal morales. and in this case
is even contrary to common sense,
because Russia had always the
most friendly & sincere relations
with America as well as with China.
What danger can your apprehend
for your Emperor in tolerating com-
munication between Americans and
Russians ? Preventing every
intercourse between us the Chinese
Government expressed only its mis-
trust to both.

At the mentioned conference
I expressed my wish of sending
somebody of my suite to the Amer-
ican legation, directly after its
arrival at Peking, for compli-
menting the American Ambassador
upon his arrival at the capital.
The plenipotentiaries Son and Tsai
begged me to write rather a letter
and to give it up to the Chinese
official attached to our Mission
for conveying it. Therefore I wrote a
letter and emitted it by the same

official

official, desiring as it is the rule between Representatives of friendly nations to have directly news of the American Ambassador in order that I might announce to St. Petersburgh his arrival in health at Peking. In that letter I proposed to the American Envoy to convey his dispatches to America with my courier, whom I had the intention to send the next day to Pehtang. Having waited four days and receiving no answer from the Americans, I was obliged to let the courier leave Peking, the 20th of your sixth moon at noon. At the Gulf of Pechelie he will meet with the Americans & bringing them no news of their Legation at Peking, he will be obliged to tell them the true reason, and the Americans shall see that they cannot rely upon upon & how deceitful is the friendship of the Chinese Government.

Is it so their state affairs ought to be managed?

I.

I desire that it would be immediately given by the Supreme Council of State the most positive orders for emitting my letters to the American Ambassador without delay, as well as his answers to me and for removing all impediments to our personal communication.

The first day of the seventh month

(Signed) Nicolas Ignatieff

conformable to the original
(signed) Nicolas Ignatieff

Dispatch 17. Inc 10
Aug 20. 1859

119

Legation of the United States
Peking. 29 July / 10 August 1859.

Sir,

I have this moment received your very kind favor of the 26 July / 7 August and beg, in the warmest terms to express to You my grateful acknowledgments for the kind feeling which You have manifested to Me in every possible way since My arrival in Peking.

What has induced the Chinese Government to insist upon keeping us apart, I cannot understand, unless it be to make Peking as disagreable

To

to foreign Ministers as possible
Immediately on my arrival in Peking,
I expressed a strong desire to see You,
but was told it could not be done
until after the Public business was
despatched. They have interrupted
all Communication between us and
forced upon me the necessity of
fixing the day, beyond which, I
could not remain in Peking.
That day is to morrow; and I
have received a letter informing
me that my escort will be pro-
vided for me, so that I expect
to leave Pekin early in the Morning.
Although I have not been able
to see You I shall take with
me a recollection of Your
Kindness

kindness and report it to my
Government. It will be one
more link in the Chain of friend-
ship which already binds together
the two Governments.
They have refused to Exchange
the Treaty in Peking, upon the
ground that there is no Clause
in the Treaty requiring it to be
exchanged here, which unfortu-
nately is the fact. This refusal
was based upon the ground that
I had refused to Comply with
certain Ceremonies necessary for
an Audience with the Emperor.
Upon the Same ground, the
receipt of the Presidents letter
was refused, and if they had
adhered

adhered to this, the Treaty would not have been exchanged by me either in or out of Peking. but last night I received a conciliatory letter from the Commissioners stating that the Presidents letter would be received this day at two O'clock, and that the Treaty would be exchanged at Peitang. The letter was received to day with every mark of respect by the Prime Minister and I do not feel authorized to involve the two Countries in war by insisting upon a right not given in the Treaty. I shall therefore exchange the Treaty at Peitang and can

only

only hope that when the Chinese learn to know us better they will be relieved of much of that suspicion, which is so annoying and so dangerous to the peace and harmony of the Countries.

I am of course very anxious to reach my ship to relieve the Admiral from the painful anxiety under which I know that he has for some time past been labouring.

With thanks for the Papers which You have sent me, which, I assure You were most acceptable

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

John. E Ward

Dispat from Ho Kwei-tsing
Gov. Gen. of Kiangnan & Kiangsi
to Hi Ex. John E. Ward
Aug 31. 1859

照會

欽差大臣總理各國通商事務大臣兼署兩江總督部堂何 為

照會事咸豐九年八月初三日准

直隸督部堂恒 咨七月二十一日准

軍機大臣寄奉

大皇帝發下答覆

貴國

大伯理璽天德璽書交

貴大臣帶回因

貴大臣已於二十日申刻開掟南馱遞交

本大臣轉送等因除專差標弁敬謹

賫捧至蘇松太道衙門祇領轉送外

相應照會

貴大臣收領轉遞須至照會者

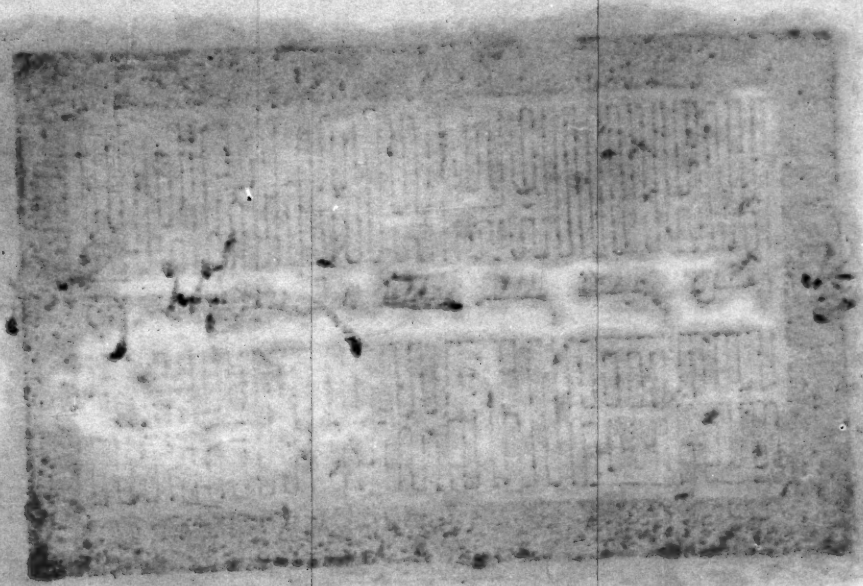
右照會

大亞美理駕合衆國欽命駐紮中華便宜行事全權大臣華

咸豐元年

四

日



Official despatch No 18.

Mr Dennis

R Nov 28

Legation of the United States
Shang hai, 1st Sept 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that on my arrival at this place on the 22d ulto. I received a communication from Mr Wikoff informing me that he was the bearer of the two Conventions: One for the adjustment of Claims, and the other for the regulation of trade between the United States and China. but that, too unwell to proceed on his journey, he had transferred them to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to deliver to me. This was not received by me until the 29th, when I also received Your Despatches Nos 5 6 and 7. with the enclosures. I remained at the Forts until Commodore Tattnall had but few days supply of Water left, when We

Hon Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

we were obliged to leave. I regret that these two Conventions were not forwarded to me in time to have the ratifications exchanged at the time and place of the exchange of the Treaty of Tientsin. As You remark in Your Despatch No 5, these Conventions are Supplementary in their Character to the Treaty of Tientsin and Silent on the Subject of the exchange of the ratifications. I do not think the exchange necessary, but Such I fear is not the Opinion of the Chinese Authorities, for they Surposed to make the exchange which I was unable to do, not having received the Conventions. Immediately on their receipt I addressed a letter to the Governor General of this Province, with whom I have agreed to correspond in relation to the details by which these new Commercial Regulations are to be carried into effect.

I have availed Myself

of

Bogue

of the earliest opportunity of transmitting to Messrs Roberts and Bradley the instructions of the Department given to them as Commissioners to adjust the Claims; and I have appointed Macao as the place of meeting and the 10th of November as the time. Macao is the point at which all the evidence connected with these transactions may be most conveniently obtained, and the 10th of November is as early as it will be possible for me, with a proper regard for the Public interests, to leave this part of China.

End

The disastrous result of the battle of the Peiho has done much to unsettle the condition of things in China. The whole manner and bearing of the Chinese population toward Foreigners have been changed, and

the

the People of this Place have been for weeks past under the painful apprehension of an outbreak and an attack upon the Foreign Settlement.

I certainly will not permit the English to monopolize for their own purposes the whole of the Old Site of the Foreign Factories at Canton without exhausting every means in my power to prevent them.

I have not yet received the papers in the Case of the "Caroline", which in Despatch No 7 You said would be sent by the next mail. I am obliged to the Department for the views which they have given me of that Case. It will certainly command my most earnest and anxious attention.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
John E. Ward

Byler

Encl.

Official No 19

Dec

Legation of the United States
Shanghai 17 Sept. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to inform You that since the date of my last dispatch, I have been endeavoring to have the Treaty published in China in compliance with the Third Article, that its provisions might be at once understood and obeyed by the people.
I would without hesitation have published the Treaty and directed our Consuls to collect the Tonnage dues according to its provisions but that the mode by which it is to be proclaimed is pointed out in the Treaty itself.
I herewith attach my correspondence upon this subject with the

Hon Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington D.C

the Governor General of this Province
Marked 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e and beg
particularly to call Your attention
to my letter of the 14th
Sept. marked 1c in which I
have fully examined the reasons
for delay in publishing the Trea-
ty advanced by the Governor Gen-
eral. The effort for delay on
the part of the Chinese Govern-
ment is in strict accordance with
their usual proceedings, and I do
not believe that the Treaty will be
published in China until it has
been proclaimed in the United States
and instructions given that it shall
be carried into effect. There is no
reason why this should not be done
because it was distinctly under-
stood in Peking that I was to
confer with the Governor General
of this Province only in relation
to the new Commercial Regula-
tions made at Shanghai Novem-
ber 8th 1858. This understanding
was

was both in writing and orally with Dr Williams and Sock. In relation to the last mentioned regulations, I was willing to confer with the Governor General because until instructed otherwise by Gov I should have been willing to have delayed those regulations until the affairs with the French and English had been settled, First because by the 15th Art of our Treaty it is declared that "the Tariff of duties to be paid by Citizens of the United States on the export and import of goods from and into China shall be the same as was agreed upon at the Treaty of Wanghia except so far as it may be modified by Treaties with other Nations" In the Preamble to the New Commercial Regulations it is declared that "the assent of the United States of America is duly and fully given because since the Signature of the Treaty Materials Modifications of the Tariff and

Etc

Other Matters of detail connected with the Treaty had been made by Great Britain, France and China: but it did not then and does not now appear to me to be just to force these Regulations into effect before the affairs of England and France have been properly adjusted. Second because I do not think we would gain anything by enforcing these Regulations. England would under the Most favored Nation Clause of her Old Treaty, immediately insist upon all the advantages derived from those Regulations and the relative position of England and the United States as to the trade in China, is regarded by the Merchants here as better under the Old than the New Regulations. Third, Mindful of the Policy of England and the United States towards China and how widely they have differed, I have considered it wise for our Government to

admit

admit that there should be but one mode of Carrying on the Trade in China, that all future advantages which England might hereafter obtain should at once accrue to us.

I have also received a Communication from the Governor General of the Province in relation to the Coolie trade - a Copy of which with my reply I herewith send marked 2a 2b.

I have with also annex a translation of the Emperors reply to the letter of the President, with a Copy of my Correspondence on that subject marked 3a. 3b. 3c. The original letter I will send with the ratified Treaty by the earliest opportunity.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
John E. Ward

Index of Dispatch No. 19.
From Shanghai. Sept. 17. 1859.

Enclosures	From	To	Subject Matter	Date
1a	J E Ward.	Ho to J E Ward	Treaty is exchanged & about to be proclaimed	Aug. 27. 1859
1b	Ho	J E Ward	Should defer doing so until Eng. & Fr. affairs settled	" 30 "
1c	J E Ward	Ho	Agreed to consult with him respecting new commercial regulations only, & wishes to see him	Sept. 5 "
1d	Ho	J E Ward	Must refer the matter to Court to explain the differences, & cannot meet him on 15th	" 10 "
1e	J E Ward	Ho	Consequences of not promulgating treaty may be disastrous, wishes to meet him Oct 10-20	" 14 "
2a	Ho	J E Ward	Wishes his assistance to suppress coolie trade	" 5 "
2b	J E Ward	Ho	Will consult on best mode when they meet	" 9 "
3a	Ho	J E Ward	Sends Emperor's reply thro' the Intendant	Aug. 31 "
3b	Emperor	President	Reciprocates sentiments of goodwill	" 18 "
3c	J E Ward	Ho	Has received Emperor's Reply thro' the U. S. Consul at Shanghai	Sept. 9 "

Disp. 19 - Inc 1
Sept. 17. 1859

Legation of the United States
Shanghai, August 27. 1859

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, begs to inform His Excellency Ho, Governor-general of the Two Kiang, that during his sojourn at Peking he held consultations with the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, and in consequence of those arrangements, he exchanged the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin at Pehtang with Hangfuh, the Governor-general, and Wanhsuh, the Treasurer of Chihli, on the 16th of the present month, and passed certificates of the same. Its terms and provisions are therefore now in full force and effect.

The Undersigned is therefore about to issue his proclamation to citizens of the United States, informing the merchants of the tonnage dues which are to be collected henceforth under the treaty; and he requests your Excellency to instruct the proper officers at the five ports in respect to this matter, and also at the two ports of Chaochau in Kwangtung and Taiwan in Fuhkien, which are opened by the American treaty, that the stipulations of the new treaty

are

are hereafter in force. He also desires that instructions be sent to the officers at those two ports to receive the consuls about to be appointed to proceed to them, & that they be properly respected in their public functions.

As it is very important to the interests of the United States and China that the new commercial regulations should be clearly understood by the people of both countries, and be enforced at all the ports at the same time, so that there shall be but one system, the Undersigned requests your Excellency to unite with him in a proclamation announcing these regulations and arranging the details without delay. This will conduce to the preservation of that friendship which now so happily exists between them.

John. E Wash

To His Excellency Ho Kwei-tsing,
Governor. general of the Two Kiang,
and Superintendent of Foreign Commerce, &c &c

Received

Ho. Imperial Commissioner in charge of foreign commerce, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, a President of the Board of War, and Governor-general of the provinces of Kiangnan and Kiangsi, herewith sends a communication.

I yesterday had the honor to receive your Excellency's dispatch, in which you state, that on the 16th inst. you exchanged the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin at Pehtang with Hangfuh, the Governor-general, and Wanhieh, the Treasurer of the province of Chihli; and that you are therefore about to issue your proclamation to citizens of the United States, and to inform the merchants that the tonnage dues which are to be collected henceforth are to be in conformity to the new treaty:— you also request me to instruct the proper officers at the five ports which are now open, and the two newly opened by this treaty, viz. Chau-chau in Kwangtung and Taiwan in Fukkien, in respect to this matter that the stipulations and provisions of the new Treaty are now in full force; and further, to unite with you in a proclamation announcing these regulations to all the merchants at

the

the open ports.

I have received already a dispatch from the high officers Kweiliang and Hwashana, in which they inform me that your Excellency had already exchanged the treaty at Pehtang. They further state that, inasmuch as the treaties with England and France were not yet definitively settled and in force, and as it would be very inconvenient to have two modes of carrying on the general trade at the open ports, they had written a communication to your Excellency, in which they remark that it would be proper to delay until the affairs of the English and French nations had been finally settled before acting on the new commercial regulations, but the best mode of arranging this question was committed to your Excellency and myself.

In your reply to that dispatch, the desirableness of having only one mode of conducting the foreign trade at the open ports is admitted, and you express a full willingness to consult with me respecting the manner of carrying it into effect. It gives me the utmost satisfaction to observe

your

your Excellency's thoughtfulness and earnest desire to promote and strengthen the amicable relations existing between all parties.

At present, however, the English and French treaties are not finally settled; and it seems to me that if the American trade is conducted according to the new treaty and regulations, the general commerce will not be conducted according to the same rule, but on the contrary serious impediments will arise in its management. I would therefore request your Excellency to delay until the treaties with England and France are finally settled, when the new commercial regulations can be adopted; I will then likewise send injunctions to the officers at the ports, and issue proclamations to the merchants for their observance. The whole trade will then be placed under one and the same rule. If your Excellency still decides to issue a proclamation, I request that it be in conformity with the reasons and statements which have already been discussed, that no mistake or confusion arise.

Your

Your Excellency ever speaks the truth, and acts with a regard to the public good; and that you may perceive that my words are likewise in accordance with the facts of the case. I think it best to annex a copy of your reply to the Imperial Commissioners dated the 10th. of this month.

(Appended is a copy of W. Ward's reply to Kweiliang and Hwashana, with their note to Gov. Gen. Ho transmitting it with directions to act according to it.)

To His Excellency John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary, &c &c U. S. A.

August 30. 1859.

Disp. No: 19. Inc 1
Sept. 17. 1859

Legation of the United States.
Shanghai, September 5. 1859.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 30th ultº, which reached him to-day.

In his reply to the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, the Undersigned did say that it was very desirable that the general trade at the open ports should be conducted according to one rule, and he expressed a willingness to consult with your Excellency respecting the mode of carrying this plan into effect; but he has never consented that the provisions of the Treaty with the United States, or the commercial regulations, should not be carried into effect before the settlement of the English and French treaties, nor can he give any such consent. It would be making his Government dependant upon others. He desires to consult with your Excellency respecting the best mode of carrying the new commercial regulations into effect; and with this view,

he

he earnestly requests that you will afford him an interview at Shanghai on the 15th inst., when this matter can be more fully discussed than it can be by letter.

The proclamation which the Undersigned proposes to issue is simply to announce that the Treaty has been exchanged, and is in full force; and that by Art. XVI. the tonnage dues hereafter to be collected upon merchant-vessels belonging to the United States will be at the rate of four mace per ton of forty cubic feet, &c. &c. He must insist that this provision be immediately accorded to all vessels belonging to his nation; and it was to prevent all confusion on this point that he requested your Excellency to give the necessary instructions to the proper officers at the open ports, and he cannot doubt your willingness to comply, since it noways affects the trade with England and France.

By Art. XIV, the ports of Chau-chau and Taiwan are opened to American commerce, and citizens of the United States can reside there with their families.

He

He desires with your Excellency to fix an early day when the consuls of the United States will be received at these two ports, and that stipulation carried into effect. No good reason can be alledged for delay in so doing.

The Undersigned being most anxious in every way to promote goodwill, and strengthen the harmony between the two nations, will delay further action until a reply is received from your Excellency; but as he now remains at Shanghai only for the purpose of arranging these matters, and his public duties will require him to leave very soon for the south of China, he requests an immediate reply, designating a time when American consuls will be received at the two newly opened ports, and also sending instructions to the officers at all the ports that the tonnage-dues upon American vessels hereafter be paid according to Art. XVI. of the new treaty.

If your Excellency can appoint an earlier day than the 15th inst. to meet

the

the Undersigned at Shanghai, to discuss the manner of carrying the commercial regulations into effect, he will regard it as a favor.

John E. Ward

To His Excellency Ho Kwei-tsing,
Imperial Commissioner in charge
of foreign commerce, &c. &c. &c.

Disp. No. 19. Inclo 1.
Sept 17. 1859

Ho, Imperial Commissioner, charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, &c., &c., herewith sends this reply.

I received your Excellency's dispatch of the 5th inst. on the 8th, and have carefully perused it.

It would appear from the copy of the communication which the high ministers Kweiliang and Hwashana sent me, that it had been regarded as proper to delay until the affairs of the English and French were definitely settled before bringing the new commercial regulations into effect. Your Excellency now desires, however, to appoint consuls, who shall proceed to the two ports of Chauchau and Taiwan previous to that time; and [also proposes] that all American ships resorting to the open ports shall pay tonnage dues according to Art. XVI. (of the

new

new treaty). This does not exactly correspond to what those high ministers have informed me; and it likewise differs somewhat from the expressions used in your Excellency's own communication, when you speak of the necessity of there being a uniform mode of carrying on the general trade at the open ports.

As I cannot venture on alone taking the responsibility of acting in this matter, it will be necessary to lay the subject before the Government and request His Majesty's orders. When they reach me I will set a time for an interview, but I cannot now expedite my movements so as to meet you on the 15th inst.

To His Excellency John E Ward.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of U. S. to China

September 10th 1859.

Disp. No. 19. Inc. 1
Sept. 17. 1859

Legation of the United States.
Shanghai, September 14th 1859.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to China, has the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's dispatch of the 10th inst. which came this morning.

In the communication of the Imperial Commissioners to which you allude, they expressly say, "When this has been done (i.e. the treaty "been exchanged) it will follow that its regulations "all come into effect, and are to be followed." They then speak of the general commerce carried on with China, and express the opinion that it would be highly undesirable to have two modes of conducting it. Now they no doubt referred to the Commercial Regulations made at Shanghai, Novr 8th 1858, because they had admitted that all the stipulations of the treaty, when it was exchanged, must go into effect. These Regulations, which were agreed upon subsequently, declare that they were made because the same had been made with England and France, and therefore it was desirable that they should all go into effect together.

There was reason in this request; and although

although I had not the power to consent even to the postponement of this, I expressed a willingness to confer with you upon the subject, with the view of so arranging the details that no obstacles should arise in conducting the general trade. This I am still willing and desirous to do, and will meet your Excellency at any time you may designate between the 10th and 20th of October. There is therefore no discrepancy whatever between the expressions used in my communications to the Imperial Commissioners and to you. I shall return to Shanghai about the 10th proximo, but must again leave it on the 20th

In relation to the stipulations of the treaty itself, I beg to call your Excellency's attention to Art. III. in which it is declared that. "In order that "the people of the two countries may know and "obey the provisions of this treaty, the United States "of America agree, immediately on the exchange "of ratifications, to proclaim the same, and publish "it by proclamation in the Gazettes where the laws "of the United States of America are published "by authority; and His Majesty, the Emperor of "China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees

"in

"immediately to direct the publication of the same
"at the capital and by the governors of all the
"provinces". Now, if I wished, I have no right
to alter this treaty in a single particular; and
I have been expecting, since the exchange, to
learn that in compliance with this provision,
the Government had directed the publication
of the same at the capital and by the governors
of all the provinces. If this is not done, your
Excellency must see that embarrassments and
difficulties will ensue, which may lead to the
most serious consequences. The copy of the treaty,
ratified by His Majesty, having been sent to Washing-
ton, will certainly be there proclaimed without
delay, that its stipulations may be known and obey-
ed by the people. If not proclaimed in China, the
citizens of the United States will consider them-
selves bound by one treaty, and the Chinese by
another, whereby it will be impossible for harmo-
ny to exist between the two nations.

I trust, therefore, on returning, that I shall
learn that the treaty has been published in China,
and that instructions have been sent to the officers
at the open ports to collect the tonnage dues on
American vessels according to the provisions of
Art. XVI.; and also what day between the 10th and 20th

prop: you have designated for an interview to confer upon the new Commercial Regulations.

The stipulations in Arts. XIV and XVI relating to the opening of the two ports of Chauchau and Taiwan, and to the rate of tonnage dues, have no connection with the English and French treaties, and can in no manner be made to depend on them, the American treaty having been made previously to those.

When the treaty is published in the United States, consuls will be appointed to both these ports, if not previously by me. Instructions will be given to the consuls at all the ports that the tonnage dues on American vessels are to be collected according to it, and American merchants will not then pay any other rate. I anticipate this state of things that your Excellency may fully comprehend the result of your refusing or failing to instruct the local officers without delay to collect these tonnage dues at this rate, and designate a time when consuls will be received at the two new ports

(Signed) John E. Ward

To His Excellency Ho Kwei-sing,
Imperial Commissioner, charged with
the affairs of foreign commerce.

John E. Ward

Dispatch N: 19. Inc 2a

Dispatch N: 19. Inc 2a
Sept. 17. 1859

Hs. Imperial Commissioner charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, &c., &c., herewith makes a communication

The acting Intendant of the Suchau Circuit Wu, and the expectant prefect Lan Shau, deputed to oversee commercial affairs, have reported to me as follows:-

"Lately some foreign merchants in "Shanghai have been clandestinely hiring "natives to go abroad beyond sea, and have employed brokers, reckless vagabonds who have "gone about beguiling people, and carried off "some of them by force; this has aroused the "minds of the inhabitants here to such a degree that there has been great danger of serious difficulties. We are now conferring "with the foreign consuls in order to get "them to prohibit this clandestine engagement of Chinese to go abroad as laborers, "and have received a reply from M. Edan, "the French consul at this port. He says "that he has laid the matter before His "Excellency M. Bourboulon, the French "Minister, who has issued orders to the "consuls [of that nation] in China, forbidding

"ding French merchants to hire natives as la-
"borers, and French merchantmen to carry
"them to distant lands to live. A copy of his
"reply is inclosed. We would request [your
"Excellency likewise] to communicate with
"the foreign ministers on this subject to the
"end that all of them may issue their injunc-
"tions against the practice, so that an entire
"stop may be put to it. This will effectually
"remove the cause of the evil, and all, both
"natives and foreigners will continue to live
"in harmony."

It is well known that the laws of China forbid its subjects privately going abroad to foreign countries; and the foreign merchants who resort to our ports for commercial pursuits are allowed only to buy and sell goods. Neither do any of the treaties made with foreign states contain any stipulations respecting the engagement of natives as laborers to carry abroad. Those foreigners at Shanghai who have lately been clandestinely hiring natives to take abroad, knowing that the fixed commercial regulations do not countenance them in it, have employed others to act for them,

and

and these have employed agents to go through the country to deceive and cozen men in every way, even going so far as to carry off people by force. Natives and foreigners began to look upon each other almost as enemies, and it required only a little more provocation to have caused a general riot and outbreak.

In conjunction with the governor of Kiangsu, I issued the strictest commands to all the Intendants, Commandants, Prefects and Magistrates of districts, effectually to repress this business. We also appointed two high officers, an Intendant and Prefect, to go to Shanghai to attend to this matter; they have apprehended Wang Afuh and three other agents in this traffic, who have been convicted of their crimes and suffered the penalty therefor, their heads being exposed as a warning to others. Measures have also been taken to seize all offenders who are engaged in this business, and bring them to condign punishment.

The recommendation of these two officers that foreign functionaries be requested to prohibit the clandestine engagement of natives to go abroad, seems to be

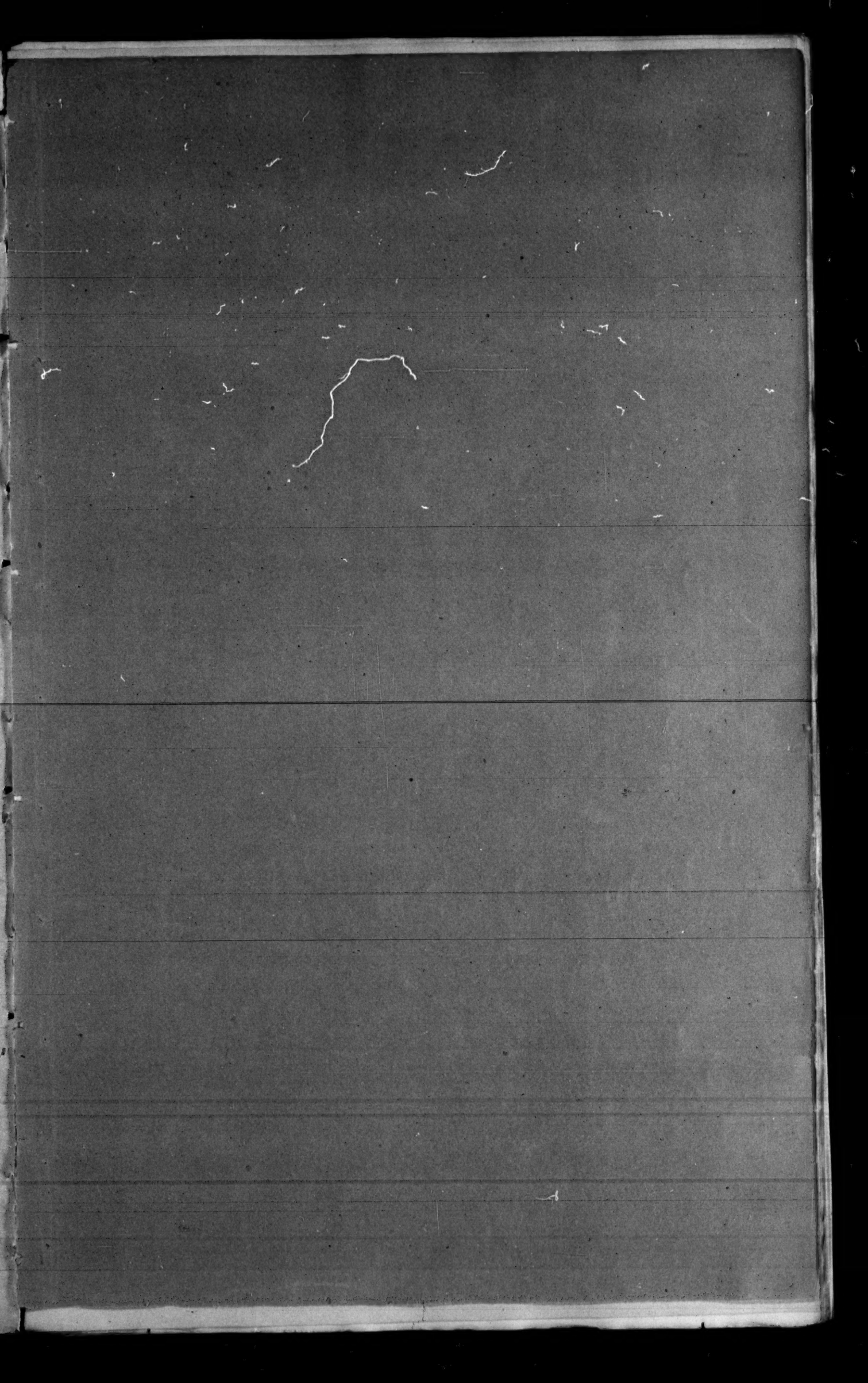
a

a likely mode of eradicating this evil and stopping its progress. I have therefore sent my officers to the civil and military authorities at all the ports requiring them to issue proclamations in relation to it — particularly to Shanghai, where the local magistrates are commanded to seize all who are engaged in this business, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law.

I also now inform your Excellency of these particulars, and request that you will enjoin the American consuls in China to prohibit this illegal hiring of natives to go abroad as laborers. This will prevent the occasion of strife, and strengthen the good feeling now happily existing between us.

To His Excellency John E Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of U. S. A. to China

September 5. 1859.



Dispatch No. 19. Inc. 2.
Sept. 17. 1859

Legation of the United States
Shanghai 7th Sept 1859

The Undersigned has this day received the Communication of His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner charged with the Affairs of Foreign Commerce &c &c in relation to the Clandestine hiring of Natives by Foreign Merchants to go abroad beyond Sea. The Undersigned fully appreciates the great Crime of Carrying away Natives from China by force or fraud, and will use every effort in his power to prevent American Ships from receiving on board any Natives against their will. The best mode of suppressing this traffic should be a matter of Serious Consideration: and as the Undersigned hopes in a few days to have the pleasure of an interview with

Gov

You will then fully discuss the subject, and trust that measures may be adopted which will in truly prevent the evil complained of.

John E. Ward

To His Excellency Mr Kwei-ling,
Imperial Commissioner in Charge
of Foreign Commerce &c &c &c

Disp. No. 19. Inc 3a
Sept 17. 1859

Ho. Imperial Commissioner in charge of foreign commerce. &c., &c., herewith sends a communication.

On the 30th inst. I received a dispatch from H. E. Hangfuh, the Governor-general of Chihli, in which he informs me that on the 19th inst. he had received from the General Council of State, the answer of His Majesty to the Letter of the President of the United States to be delivered to your Excellency to take back with you; but as you had weighed anchor and sailed the previous evening, he had forwarded it to me to be delivered in course.

I have therefore put it in the care of a special messenger, my flag lieutenant, who is charged to be most careful in taking it to the office of the Intendant of the Suchau circuit at Shanghai, who will see to its presentation

sentation. At the same time I now send this communication to your Excellency, that you may receive [the Letter], and give the orders for its transmission

To His Excellency John E. Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of U. S. A. to China

August 31. 1859

Disp. No: 19. Inc 3d
Sept 17. 1859

Reply of the Emperor.

The August Emperor in reply to the President of the United States of America, sends peace.

On the 27th of July in the present year, your Envoy John E. Ward reached our Capital, charged with your letter, which We have opened and perused. Its expressions and sentiments are in the highest degree sincere, notably the wish that the friendship and amicable relations between us be perpetuated. This is a matter of real pleasure and deep gratification to Us.

The Great Imperial Seal has now been applied to the Treaty negotiated last year [between our Plenipotentiaries], and a high officer has been designated to deliver the same into your Envoy's keeping.

To Ourself it has been appointed rever-

ently

ently to receive the mandate of Heaven to cherish those dwelling within the circuit of the seas; in this one family, both among those near and those afar off (i.e. in and out of China) it is desirable that there should not be separate interests. We expect therefore, the Treaty now having been definitively settled, that enduring concord and cordial good understanding between the President and Ourself will exist, and [our people] rejoice in the full possession of peace. Such a state of things, it appears to Us, will be to both a cause of the greatest gladness.

[Sealed with the Imperial Seal] in the ninth year, seventh month, and twentieth day (August 18. 1859) of the reign Hienfung of the Ta. Tsing Empire

Translated by S. W. Williams

Dispatch N: 19. Inc. 3
Sept. 17. 1859

Legation of the United States.

Shanghai. Sept. 9. 1859.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to China, has received the communication of His Excellency Ho, Imperial Commissioner in charge of foreign commerce &c. &c. informing him that the answer of His Majesty the Emperor of China to the letter of the President of the United States had been put in the care of his special messenger (the flag. lieutenant of your Excellency) who was charged to be most careful in taking it to the office of the Intendant of the Suchau Circuit at Shanghai, who would see to its presentation.

Immediately on the receipt of your Excellency's communication, I appointed the Consul of the United States

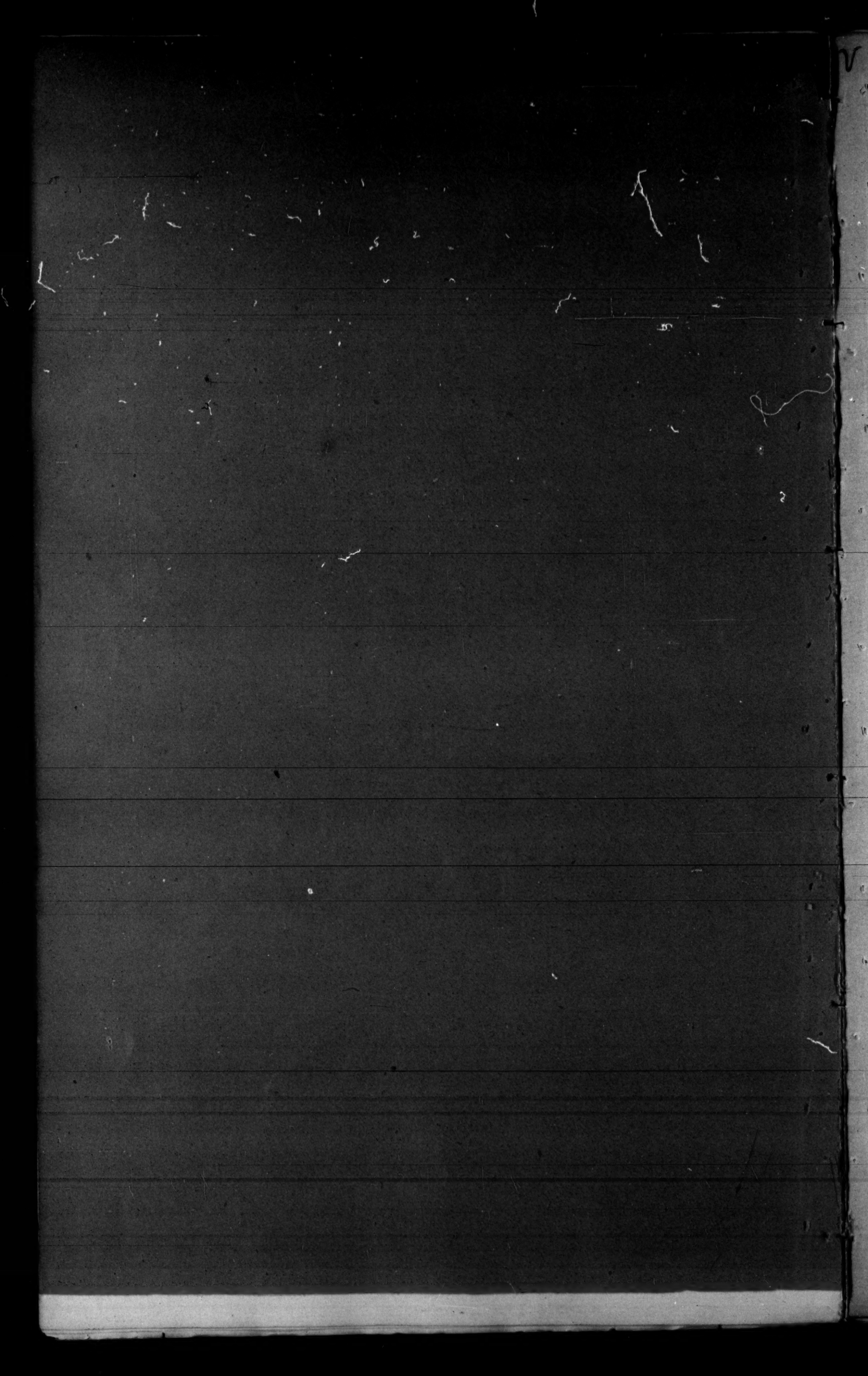
to

to receive the Letter from the Intendant with all respect, and to deliver it to me, This has now been done, and I will give orders for its transmission to the President

(Signed) John E. Ward

To His Excellency Ho Kwei-tsing
Imperial Commissioner charged
with the affairs of foreign commerce,

&c &c &c



Official N:20 Re. St. Jons. Mr Dodd

Legation of the United States
Shanghai. 20th Octr. 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Despatch No 8, inclosing a Copy of the Opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on the Subject of the Coolie trade.

Commodore Tattnall having visited Yedo, with a view of ascertaining when the Japanese Commissioners would leave for the United States, their number, &c, requested me to accompany him, as he thought that my presence in Yedo and an interview with the Japanese Ministers might be important in removing any false impressions which might have been created in relation to the affairs of China.

I

Hon. Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

I most gladly availed myself of the suggestion, as I was very glad of an opportunity to recruit my health, which was suffering from the effects of the climate of Shanghai, after the exposure and fatigue which I had undergone in my journey to and from Peking.

Through the politeness of Mr Harris I had a very interesting interview with the Prime Minister of Japan, who expressed much interest in relation to the foreign intercourse with China and the hope that the Ministers of Japan, who were about to visit the United States would be kindly received, of which I gave him every assurance.

On my return to Shanghai, where we arrived on the 17th inst, I terminated my official residence on board the Powhatan: I am greatly indebted to Flag Officer Tattnall and the officers under his command for the uniform courtesy and kindness which was manifested

Sally

Sally - extended to me whilst I was on board that Ship; and to Flag Officer Tatnall for the promptness and ability with which all the views of the Government were carried out, and for his valuable Counsel and aid in the many trying scenes through which I have been called to pass. I beg to express my obligations through the Secretary of the Navy.

Through the efficiency of the Chief Engineer, Mr Shock, the Ship has at all times been ready to make any movement required of her; and the Steamboat 'Toeywow' has been made very efficient to carry out all the purposes for which she was chartered

On My return to Shanghai, I received from the Governor General a Com-

-munication

munication, dated September 17th 1859, in reply to my last Communication to him - a copy of which I had the honor of sending Gow in my last Despatch.

On the 19th inst the American Consul at Shanghai, Mr Smith informed me that the Taotai of Shanghai had requested an interview with him immediately after my arrival from Japan. This interview took place Yesterday; after which the Consul, Mr Smith handed me another Communication from the Governor General dated October 6th 1859, stating to me at the time that he had been repeatedly requested by the Taotai to say to me that he had been instructed by the Governor General to say that the letter then delivered did not contain his views or his Sentiments, but that he had been compelled to write it under instructions from the Court of Peking.

Copies

Copies of both these Communications. Of my Communication is deeply and of the Conversation at the interview between the Consul and the Taotai, as taken down by the Interpreter and subsequently read over to the Taotai, I herewith enclose marked, 1. 2. 3. 4. From them You will see the present condition of things here in relation to carrying into effect the Stipulations of the new Treaty

My impression is, that the Chinese Government is really desirous of carrying out in good faith all the Stipulations of the Treaty, but they are afraid of further embarrassing themselves with the English and French, and therefore their reluctance to proclaim the Treaty and to carry out its provisions: And I very much fear that there is an effort on the part of other Nations to prevent the American Treaty being carried into effect until their own affairs have been arranged.

However this may be, as soon as

I

I have learned that the Treaty has been published in the United States, unless otherwise instructed by You, I shall order the Consuls at all the open Ports to collect the Foreign dues on American Ships according to the provisions of the New Treaty.

This is the only provision of the Treaty which, in my opinion, it is important at once to enforce.

The trade at the two Ports opened by the Treaty is now carried on as freely as if those Ports had been formally opened.

The intercourse between the two Nations is now as friendly as it has ever been, and I see no good reason for disturbing [it] them.

If however You should be of a different opinion, I am prepared fully to carry out Your instructions. In that event however, a much larger Naval Force will be required than is

Now

now here, or expected to be here.

The American claims are being as rapidly paid up as can be expected.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
John. E. Ward

Dispatch 20. Inc 1.
Oct. 20. 1859

Ho. Imperial Commissioner, charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, herewith sends this reply.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of Your Excellency's communication of the 14th inst., which I have carefully perused. In it you remark that as the Treaty has been exchanged, it is necessary, according to Art. III. that it be now proclaimed at the Capital, and published by the Governors in all the provinces for general information.

But as the treaties with England and France had not yet been definitively settled, and it was to be feared that difficulties would arise in conducting the general trade [if this was immediately done], the high Ministers Kweiliang and Hwashana have already sent your Excellency a communication to the intent that the time for carrying into new Commercial Regulations into effect should be deferred until all the matters with those two nations are finally arranged.

Your Excellency in reply expressed a readiness to agree to this arrangement; and this is the reason why the Treaty of Tientsin, though it has been exchanged, has not yet been published by proclamation. It is not owing to any

mis-

mistake or misunderstanding in the matter.

In the dispatch now under reply, your Excellency requests that the stipulations in the treaty respecting the rates of tonnage-dues, and the provision for opening the two ports of Taiwan and Chauchau to foreign commerce, be previously carried into effect, even if the other points (respecting the tariff, transit, &c.) are delayed for a time. I have already made these propositions fully known to the Government for his Majesty's action, and when the Imperial Will is received, I shall be able to act in the matter.

I can assure you that the undecided position of the relations with the English and French in connection with their treaties, is not alone a source of trouble to your Excellency; but I am likewise exceedingly perplexed by this state of things, as you may readily believe, and indeed fully know so that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate to your annoyance

To His Excellency John E Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States.
September 17. 1859.

Dispatch N.° 20 Inc 2.
Oct. 20. 1859

Ho. Imperial Commissioner, charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, Governor-Ge. neral of the Two Kiang, &c., &c., herewith sends a communication.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch, in which you desire me to make arrangements respecting the rate of tonnage-dues to be levied on [American] ships and to open the ports of Cháuchau and Taiwan to their commerce.

As I had examined the correspondence which passed at the capital between your Excellency and the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, in which it is stated that it is of great importance that the general trade at all the open ports should be carried on in a uniform manner, and finding that it did not altogether correspond with this request. I could

not

not venture to interfere with it on my sole authority, and therefore, as I have already mentioned to you, laid the matter before the Throne for instructions.

I have now been honored by a rescript from His Majesty, in which it is ordered that the general trade at the open ports be still conducted as heretofore until the matters connected with the English and French treaties are definitively settled, after which the new commercial regulations will come into effect. The dispatches of the Imperial Commissioners to your Excellency are as plain as need be on this point, while your replies also allow the propriety of conducting the general trade uniformly. In carrying on public business between China and foreign governments sincere goodfaith should be the basis of all consultations, and this changing from one view

to

to another is highly unsuitable.

In relation to the favor which I requested on your part, viz. that tonnage dues might be levied on [American] ships according to the new regulations, it is very probable that it can be arranged, and I will further memorialize His Majesty to grant this privilege; but as the ports of Cháuchau and Taiwan are not included among the five already legalized, the question of their being opened must be considered as coming within the scope of the consultations held when your Excel. lency was at Peking, and this stipulation be in abeyance until the affairs of the Allies are set. tled before carrying it into effect.

The general commerce with China does not alone concern the United States, and if these two ports be opened to its trade before they are to that of other nations, the action of His Majesty's Gov.

ernment

ernment will thereby be very seriously embarrassed; nor, in saying this is there any intention on its part of regarding the United States as in any manner dependant on other countries.

If your Excellency has business which renders it imperative for us to have a personal interview, the American consul can be advised to inform the Intendant of the Suchau Circuit, or Dan Shau, my deputy at Shanghai, and they will inform me in relation thereto.

To His Excellency John E Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States

October 6. 1859

Dispatch No. 20. Inc 3d
Oct. 20. 1859

Consulate of the United
States of America at
Shanghai China
October 19. 1859

Sir

I have the honor to
hand you a Communication from
His Excellency Hoo Governor
General &c. this day delivered to
me by His Excellency Woo Acting
Toutai &c at this port requesting me
to deliver it to you.

His Excellency the Toutai wished
me to say to you, that the Governor
General ordered him to say to me,
that the Communication did not speak
his own views upon the topics therein
mentioned, but the views of the
Emperor, and to ask me to say
this to you: and also, that it would
have been improper for him the Governor
General to have stated this to you in
the Communication, and therefore he
desired you to be informed of this verbally
through His Excellency the Toutai and
myself.

His Excellency John E. Ward
U. S. Minister

I also have the honor to hand you a memorandum of what His Excellency the Foutai said to me at our interview to-day, as given to me by the Interpreter at this Consulate.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
W. D. G. Smith
U. S. Consul

ONSULATE
OF THE
ited States
OF
MERICA.
SHANGHAI

Disp 20. he S
Oct. 20. 185

Memorandum of what the Tootai said to the Consul Oct. 19. 1859, as noted by the U.S. Interpreter.

1. To allow vessels to pay Tonnage dues according to the new treaty.

2nd To open the ports of Swatow and Tan. Wan.

When Mr Ward was in Pekin the Commissioner Kweliang sent a letter stating he would like to have the American Government wait until the English and French difficulties were settled and all the new treaties would go into effect together, and in reference to this delay he requested Mr Ward to talk over a (discuss) with the Gov. General Hoo when he arrived in Shanghai.

Mr Ward answered that it would be well if there was no difference or distinction between the different countries. My country being at peace with yours at present, it is necessary for us to be friendly, and in reference to the only delay regarding the new treaty going into effect, I am willing to discuss the practicability of it, and when I return to Shanghai I will discuss it with the Gov. General Hoo.

When

When Mr Ward came to Shanghai he wrote the Gov. General Hoo stating he wished to do two things:-

1st To have American vessels pay Tonnage dues according to the new Treaty.

2nd To open the ports of Swatow and Tan. Wan.

The Gov. General Hoo wishes Mr Ward on receipt of the accompanying letter to write back to him and say that he (Mr Ward) must insist on the two ports being opened at once, and I the Gov. General will, immediately send a petition to the Emperor to this effect. Hoo does not wish Mr Ward to state in his communication that he writes it at his request, and merely gives this as a friendly suggestion on his part privately; and the Gov. General feels almost certain that the 2nd proposition may be carried into effect very shortly, and the Gov. Genl wishes Mr Ward to delay carrying out the other articles of the Treaty until the English and French difficulties are settled, and then all the Treaties go into effect together.

In

In regard to the Gov. Genl. Hoo coming to Shanghai he begs to say that having so much important business to attend to, occasioned by the troubles in the interior, it is almost impossible for him to come to Shanghai. Should Mr Ward have other affairs to discuss and insist on the Gov. General coming to Shanghai, he will do so. Being afraid that Mr Ward might be astonished at his non-appearance, he sends this explanation of his conduct which cannot be placed in an official communication. Should Mr. Ward be able to dispense with the Gov. Genl.'s presence in Shanghai, and send through the Consul to the Footai and Taou any message he may wish to get to him, he will be extremely obliged.

This is told to the Consul by me the Footai at the request of Hoo the Governor General, and the Consul General Smith is requested to report it to Mr Ward the United States Minister. The reason it is conveyed in the form of a verbal message is, because it is impossible to put it in

an

an official communication.

Question by the Consul. Have you any propositions to make to me in regard to the Treaty going into effect, to be transmitted by me either to the Minister or to the U. S. Government?

Answer. I have nothing more to say in regard to the Treaty going into effect, and shall await Mr Ward's answer to be conveyed through you and transmitted by me to the Gov. Genl, and then I will await the Gov. Genl further orders.

W. L. G. Smith
U. S. Consul

Dispatch 20. Inc 4
Oct. 20. 1859

Legation of the United States, Shanghai, Oct. 20. 1859.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's two communications of the 17th September and 6th October 1859.

The Undersigned has no disposition to discuss further the subject of carrying the new treaty into effect, as your Excellency has said that such discussion would be without purpose. That any discussion whatever has arisen upon it has been most surprising to the Undersigned, who had believed that when the treaty was exchanged in compliance with His Imperial Majesty's proclamation, in which he declared, "After this has been done, let lasting "friendship and commerce continue between "the two nations;" and when the Imperial Commissioners had written him, that after the exchange of the treaty was made "its regula- "tions all come into effect, and are to be fol- "lowed," that then discussion was at an end. Fully appreciating the embarrassments which might arise to the Chinese Government from hastily

enforcing

enforcing the new commercial regulations made at Shanghai, not only with the United States but with the Allied Powers, the Undersigned, at the request of the Imperial Commissioners, expressed a willingness to discuss with your Excellency at this city the best mode of carrying out these Regulations so as to avoid, if possible, all difficulty to the Government. In this he was but giving another evidence of the desire of his own Government to continue the relations of friendship which have hitherto so happily existed between the two countries. But these relations cannot continue at the sacrifice of the dignity and the honor of the Government of the United States.

Your Excellency has not only failed to meet the Undersigned at Shanghai, but when he has asked that the stipulations of the Treaty, solemnly ratified by the two Governments, should be carried out in good faith, he finds you without power even to do this; and after a delay of two months is told that the two ports cannot be opened, and that trade must be conducted as heretofore.

The

The Undersigned repeats, that upon all matters in which the English and French are interested with the United States in China, he has been and still is willing to confer with your Excellency as to the best mode of avoiding all embarrassment to the Chinese Government; but the stipulations of a treaty made without reference to any other Government, and prior to the treaties of those two Powers, cannot be delayed for their action. He has asked nothing which can embarrass the Government of China, or which is not consonant alike with their interests and their dignity to grant. In all this he has shown no vacillation, but has strictly adhered to what was agreed upon at the Capital.

Your Excellency cannot be ignorant that vessels have been trading, are still trading, and will continue to trade at the two ports opened by the American Treaty; and the Undersigned will issue no proclamation forbidding American vessels to resort to those ports, because, by the terms of the Treaty, which has been exchanged according

according to His Imperial Majesty's rescript, they have the right to trade at those ports, and the citizens of the United States the right to reside there. By your failure to have American consuls recognized there, the Chinese Government is deprived of the customs and tonnage dues to which they are justly entitled; and the American Government of the presence of officers to control and regulate their citizens, and see that they carefully observe treaty stipulations.

The Undersigned therefore now formally demands that these ports be opened without delay, and that the terms and stipulations of the treaty be faithfully carried into effect; not with a view of prolonging this discussion, which neither the time nor the inclination of the Undersigned will permit, but that the consequences of a failure to observe the Treaty may rest where they properly belong.

With every feeling of personal kindness and respect towards yourself, and of goodwill to the Government of China, but in the spirit of candor

which

which he trusts has characterized all his intercourse with the Chinese authorities, the Undersigned, in closing this discussion with your Excellency, states that he must refer the whole subject matter to his Government — a government which rigidly observes all treaty stipulations on its part, and as rigidly demands their observance on the part of other nations.

To His Excellency Ho Kwei-tsing
Imperial Commissioner charged
with the affairs of Foreign Commerce
&c &c &c

咸豐

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如無干犯別故自可准其釋回若實有犯法情事仍當照例究辦即日查明詳咨轉覆可也相應照覆

貴大臣請煩查照施行須至照覆者

右照

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大亞美理駕合衆國欽命駐劄中華便宜行事全權大臣華

行文該處官憲果有其人務祈釋回是望等因准此查

山東登州尚未開港外國人本不應擅自前往況天津人胡恩第

即係花教師携往教習官話何以返滬時又不同回上海如

果胡恩第並不犯法該地方官又何致悞行羈留其中恐

有別情既准

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山東巡撫轉飭福山縣查明有無胡恩第其人因何羈留

如無干犯別故自可准其釋回若實有犯法情事仍當照

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即係花教師携往教習官話何以返滬時又不同回上海如

Dispatch from Ho Kwei-tsing
Gov. Gen. of Kiangnan & Kiangsi
to H. E. John E Ward
Nov 5. 1857

大清欽差總理通商事務 兼管稽查海關事務 為

照覆事十月初十日准

貴大臣來文內開據美國宣教牧師花蘭堆呈稱本年四月

間意以山東登州開港搭船前往並携帶有教官話天津人胡恩

V. Dec 8 Rec'd 11. Dec.

No. 21. Legation of the United States,
U. S. S. "Germantown",
November 18. 1859

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that at my recent interview with the Gov.r General, I felt it to be my duty to place before him the condition and present administration of the Chinese custom-houses at Shanghai & Canton

In order to understand this subject, a brief history of the introduction of the foreign inspectorate system is necessary. It was felt to be the interest of all the Treaty Powers that the Chinese should faithfully collect their revenue; and as great frauds had been committed, it was agreed in Shanghai in 1854, between the Ministers of the three Treaty Powers and the Governor-general, that the administration of the custom-house there should be committed to the charge of an American, an Englishman, and a Frenchman acting under the Intendant, who should see that the revenue laws were faithfully executed.

This

To the Honorable Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State,
Washington

This system was found to work so well that it was deemed advisable by the Chinese to introduce it at all the ports open to foreign trade. In the new Commercial Regulations, the power was given to the Chinese Government to employ one Superintendent or deputy under the direction of the Imperial Commissioner charged with the affairs of commerce, who should establish the system, and employ such assistants as he might desire to aid him in executing the revenue laws. Before these regulations came into effect, Mr Lay, an Englishman, has received this appointment; and his first act was to remove the only American and Frenchman employed at Shanghai, and place the custom-house there under the control of an Englishman. He then proceeded to Canton, where he soon published a series of regulations, odious and oppressive to all the merchants, and some of them, in my opinion, not in conformity with the Treaty. Englishmen were there appointed, and an American, at first engaged in the customs, was told that he held his position only until a successor arrived from England.

I have satisfactory evidence that the Regulations issued at Canton were first submitted to the British Minister and then to the

British

British consul at that port, who approved them before they were published. They were neither made known to me nor Mr Perry, but a copy of them was sent to the latter, notifying him that they would go into operation after a specified day.

On learning these facts, I brought them to the notice of Ho, and required of him that no rules should be made for the collection of the revenue at any port until they had been submitted to the American consul and approved by him; or if he did not approve them, then to me: and that if foreigners were to be employed in the custom-house, the large American commercial interest there should be represented. These propositions received his assent, as the correspondence shows (Inc 1a 1b 1c); and I am the bearer of a letter from him to the Hoppo at Canton, instructing the latter how to act.

I hope to see this arrangement carried out, for I have thought it right to instruct Mr. Perry to obey no rules to which he has not consented, until my arrival (Inc 2); and I am now on my way there to examine into the subject.

W.

Mr. Bruce is deeply interested in having this system established; and I see no objection to it if Americans interests are properly represented at the different custom-houses; but until otherwise instructed, I shall oppose by all the means in my power, whatever may be the result, the establishment of a system which must place all the custom-houses in China entirely under the control of the English, if the Americans are not to be consulted in its administration (Inc. 3a 3b)

Having learned from the Rev. W. Holmes, an American missionary at Shanghai, that his Chinese Instructor, who had accompanied him north, had not returned, and he had reason to believe had been detained by the Chinese authorities, I brought the subject to the Governor-general's notice at my interview. He promised to attend to it, as our correspondence shows (Inc. 4a 4b 4c); but since the receipt of his reply, the man himself has safely arrived in Shanghai

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
John E. Ward

Index of Inclosures
Dispatch No. 21
U. S. S. Germantown
November 18. 1859

Inclosures	From	To	Subject Matter	Date
1a	J E Ward	Ho	Wishes to have Americans represented in custom-houses at open ports	Nov 3. 1859
1b	Ho	J E Ward	W Reed assented to employment of foreigners in customs, they are controled by Chinese officials, I will write to Canton	" 5 "
1c	J E Ward	Ho	That regulation not in force, Mr Perry is to oppose such rules as he has not assented to respecting collection of revenues	" 9 "
2	Do	O H Perry	You will oppose such rules about revenue ~~assent~~ U. S. citizens in collecting as you have ~~assented to~~ not yet approved	" 3 "
3a	Hon F Bruce	J E Ward	Reasons for helping Chinese to collect their revenue, Says post a difficult one	" 9 "
3b	J E Ward	F Bruce	Systems requires American representatives to insure its harmonious action	" 11 "
4a	Do	Ho	Wishes him to inquire about Hu	" 3 "
4b	Do	J L Holmes	Laid his request before Gov, & incloses	" 9 "
4c	Ho	J E Ward	Will inquire of Hi thro' Gov. of Shantung	" 5 "

Disp. 21. Inc 1.
Nov 18. 1859

Legation of the United States
Kwanshan November 3d 1859

The undersigned (with titles) in his personal interview with your Excellency this morning had the opportunity to state the difficulties which were likely to occur from an attempt to enforce certain rules and regulations at some of the Chinese ports, particularly at Canton, without the approval of the american authorities at those ports. He now repeats what he then said, that if the Chinese Government collects its Customs without the assistance of foreigners, the americans have no desire to interfere with any rules or regulations established by its Officers not inconsistent with the treaty; but if foreigners are to be employed in the Chinese Custom-houses or otherwise aid in the administration of the Customs, then he must insist that no rules shall be adopted at any of the Chinese ports without the approval of the United States Consul at that port, or the american Minister or Chief Diplomatic agent in China, &c.

The undersigned must also insist

that

that at each of the ports where foreigners are employed in the Collection of the Customs, at least one American Citizen shall be employed, whose name shall have been first submitted to the American Minister or Chief Diplomatic Agent in China and by him approved: also that the Chief Commissioners for Collecting the Customs at one third of the other ports at least shall be American Citizens, and, if there should be only two ports at which foreigners are employed to aid in Collecting the Customs that the Chief Commissioner of Customs at one of those shall be an American Citizen, in either case to be appointed after their names have been submitted to and approved by the American Minister or Chief Diplomatic Agent in China.

The undersigned understood your Excellency to accede to these just and reasonable propositions at our interviews and now places them on record at your request, asking an immediate reply

reply. He also begs that the proper in-
structions may without delay be sent
to the authorities at Canton, as he
is apprehensive that serious difficulties
and embarrassments may arise if
this be not done at once.

To His Excellency Ho Kwei Tsing
Imperial Commissioner
&c &c &c

Disp. No. 21. Inc. 1 & 2
Nov. 15th. 1859.

No. Imperial Commissioner charged with the affairs of foreign Commerce, Governor-general of the two Kiang, herewith sends a reply.—

I had the honor yesterday to receive your Excellency's dispatch of the 3rd inst. in which you remark as follows:—

(The communication of Mr Ward is here quoted nearly entire)

In respect to this whole subject, I may observe in order to carry on foreign Commerce with regularity at the open ports, His Majesty's government has established Custom houses at them for collecting the duties on foreign goods, and placed them under the Control of Collectors. But seeing that the Clerks and tidewaiters about them are not fully competent to write and speak the languages of other Countries foreigners have been employed at Shanghai to assist in managing the collection of revenue; and lately also at Canton, the same plan of engaging their services has begun to be adopted. this has been done at both of these ports in the most public manner, and with no other intention than to assist in carrying on

office

office duties: as before the Collector still
oversees everything, and the foreigners merely aid
in his work.

Last year, in conjunction with the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hsuehkang, I had Consultations with Mr. Reed, the United States Minister, and we settled several Supplementary Commercial regulations. in the X^th article of those regulations it is stipulated as follows:—

"It being, by treaty, at the option of
"the Chinese Government to adopt what means
"appear to it best suited to protect the revenue
"[accruing on American trade], it is agreed that
"one uniform System shall be enforced at every
"port: it shall be at liberty, independently of
"the suggestion or nomination of foreign authorities,
"to select any foreigner it may see fit to aid
"in the administration of the Customs revenue &c &c

From this it appears that those foreigners who are to assist in the Custom houses are to be selected for their talents, skill and experience; nothing was said respecting the Nation they were to belong to, and their employment and discharge rests entirely with the Chinese Officers. It would be by no means convenient that they should be limited as to the number or the Country to which

their

their employes belonged.

Furthermore, the regulations which it may be necessary to make at the ports about the collection of revenue entirely appertain to the functions of the Collectors none of his assistants have any right to interfere at all in them. How desirable is it, therefore seeing that the Collection of duties concerns the general welfare, every thing in the details should be conducted with the greatest regard to equity and public right, in no particular opposing the stipulations of the treaties. Should any act contrary to right be enacted, the Merchants of all Countries would oppose it in a body, and the Collectors alone be unable to act unjustly to any one Country. If improper or injudicious regulations be established, the Consuls at the ports are at liberty to Consult with the Collectors about them, but the foreign assistants in their offices Cannot embarass or interfere with them.

In the dispatch under reply, reference is made to affairs and disputes at Canton in which wrong is alledged to have been done, but the merits of which are not very clearly described. So that there is not clear evidence

to

to go upon and act. I am however now sending a Communication to the Collector there, and I will instruct him to examine carefully into the particulars, and report to me what has transpired which is not Conducive to the Harmonious Conduct of the trade there, and whether or not Americans can be employed in the Customs as assistants.

I therefore now send this reply, with the request that your Excellency will carefully inquire into the Subject and see what are its merits.

To His Excellency John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the U. S. A. to China

November 5th 1859

Disp. N. 21. Inc 1.
Nov. 18. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Shanghai November 9th 1859

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the three communications of the 5th inst. from your Excellency. and have carefully read them. in one of them you quote the X^th^ article of the Commercial Regulations adopted at Shanghai in relation to the Collection of Customs by the Chinese Government; but it was at your Excellencys request that I agreed that those Regulations should all be suspended until the treaties with England and France had been exchanged and I have so instructed the U. S. Consuls. If you desire to annul that agreement and let those Regulations come into effect and will inform me. I have no possible objection; but until this is the case no portion of them can be quoted as giving any rights to either party; and I only refer to it now to remind your Excellency that in the article alluded to. the word American is used for the

To His Excellency Ho Kwei-tsing.
Imperial Commissioner, Governor-general
of the Two Kiang &c &c &c

the word "foreigner to assist" in the american treaty; in the English treaty the word English is used and the word French in the French treaty, which in the Chinese version of each of these regulations the word foreigner is used. Clearly showing that whilst it was the intention of all the parties making them to give the Chinese Government liberty to employ any foreigner they pleased without the interference of the foreign Ministers, yet that each of their Nations should be represented in the staff of Custom house employés after the regulations came into full Operation.

Such was the system adopted in Shanhai, and all were satisfied; but recently all the Americans have been turned out of the Custom house and their places supplied by Englishmen alone; and the Englishman who alledges himself to be at the head of all the Custom houses in China has gone to Canton there to establish a set of rules, obnoxious to all merchants and odious to all Americans, because it is known to all of them that these rules have been promulcated under his influence without

without Consulting the American Consul.
They are also to be enforced entirely by Eng-
lishmen. The only american in the Cus-
tom house being about to be superseded
by an Englishman as soon as he shall arrive.

Under these circumstances I have felt
it to be my duty to instruct the U. S. Con-
sul at Canton not to permit any rules
to be enforced against American Citizens
to which he has not given his assent. I shall
leave myself for that post on the 12th inst
& see that he withholds his assent from
no rules or Regulations which are just and
proper and not inconsistant with the treaty;
but that none whatever are enforced against
American Citizens until they have been
submitted to their Consul, or the Minister
through him, or until Americans have a full
and equal representative in the Custom house
there with other foreigners in Carrying
them out.

My official intercourse with Your
Excellency has so well satisfied me with
your sense of justice and knowledge
of international law, that if you could
personally be at

at Canton or Shanghai to manage and control these matters, I would willingly leave them all in your hands; but as this cannot be, I must earnestly request that your Excellency will immediately give such instructions to the authorities at Canton as will fully carry out the understanding we came to at our recent interview.

With sentiments of great respect

Dispatch No. 21. Inc 2
Nov. 18. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Kwanshan, November 3. 1859.

Sir,

On the eve of my leaving Shanghai for this place to meet the Governor-general by appointment, I learned the difficulties at Canton in relation to the custom-house regulations. I have submitted the matter to his Excellency's consideration, and I have his assurance that no rules nor regulations shall be put in force at any of the open ports without the consent either of the American consul at that port, or of the American minister or chief American diplomatic Agent in China. He has also promised me, without delay, to instruct the proper officers at Canton to this effect.

I am now detained until the replies to my communications to the Governor-general are received. I shall leave for Canton the moment they are received; but, as I shall be compelled to go down the coast

To Oliver H. Perry Esq
U. S. Consul,
Canton

coast in the "Germantown," and may be detained by unfavorable winds. I send this communication by express to Shanghai, that it may be forwarded by the mail, and you be informed as soon as possible of the facts that you may give all the aid in your power to the citizens of the United States in opposing any rules and regulations to which you have not given your assent

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
John E. Ward

P. S. If the effort is still being made to enforce these rules, I think it would be well to communicate the substance of this letter, or so much of it as you may think best, to the Hoppo

J. E. W.

Disp. N° 22. Inc. 3.
Nov. 18. 1859

Shanghai, November 9. 1859

My dear Sir,

In looking over the past correspondence, I find three cases which throw considerable light on the view taken by the British Government of the extent to which the Chinese are entitled to go to protect their revenue

In one case at Fuhchau, two boats engaged in a contraband transaction were seized and confiscated together with their produce, by the Chinese custom-house. It was referred home, and Lord Clarendon directed no steps to be taken, as the confiscation was legitimate.

The other two cases are those of the "Wynaud" and "Paoushun", which made a great noise here at the time. The first vessel, the "Wynaud," was loading rice near the mouth of the Wusung River, but outside the limits of the port. She was seized by the foreign Inspectors, brought into port, and obliged to unload the rice, which was con-

H. E. fiscated.

Hon J. Ward

&c &c

fiscated. There was a long correspondence about the abstract right to seize, as well as the particular circumstances of the case. The decision of Lord Clarendon in conformity with the opinion of the Law officers of the Crown, sustained the legality of the confiscation.

The "Parashan" had, in violation of the Regulations, reported herself in ballast – the master having, unknown to the owners, taken cargo on board and presented no manifest. The Inspectors refused to give her a clearance unless $500 were paid as a penalty for the infraction of the regulations. There was much discussion as to the fact of there being or not an intention on the part of the owners or master to commit a fraud on the revenue. The conclusion finally arrived at by the Law officers was, that the absence of such an intention was not sufficiently made out, and Sir J. Bowring was directed not to apply for the restitution of the penalty which had been paid by the vessel.

I think that these cases are in accordance with Mr. Cushing's principle

that

that questions connected with duties as they arise out of an international tariff settlement, are diplomatic, and do not fall within the judicial attributes of consuls; and that when the British Government, determined, in conformity with the American treaty, on relieving its consuls from any share in the collection of duties for the Chinese, it decided not to deprive the Chinese of those summary powers of self-defense, which every country has found it necessary to adopt to prevent frauds on its revenue. Of these, the right to confiscate, and to refuse a clearance until penalties for breach of regulations (a mild substitute for confiscation) are paid, appear to me to be indispensible; and the remedy, in cases of abuse, is by application through the consul to the local authorities; and if redress be denied to the Minister.

I do not apprehend that the concession, or rather the recognition of this power as belonging to the custom-house will cause us any serious embarrassment. We shall always have influence enough to bring its officials to reason; for our customs' difficulties in

China

China have arisen from the weakness and corruption, not from the violence or excesses of the local authorities; and the benefits of the loose and unequal system that prevailed have been reaped by the merchants and shipping of the Unrepresented, at the expense of those of the Treaty Powers. This is the embarrassment which led to the Inspectorate at Shanghai.

I quite concur in your opinion, however, that regulations ought not to be prescribed without communicating with the consuls of the port, and without previous reference to the Ministers, should the consuls object to them as contrary to treaty; but I also think that the consuls ought to follow the example of their ministers, and that it would be well, if they were, in these cases to act as much as possible in concert. If there are treaty objections to regulations let them be specified and discussed; if there are unnecessary restrictions or impediments to trade and shipping, let them be pointed out and improved. It is on these points of detail that a consul

can

can, with great advantage, give his opinion:- the less he has to do with the general question the better. Its decision belongs to the Ministers, and the discussion ought to be, as much as possible, confined to them. We come with unbiassed minds, and don't look at the general question through the midst of local interests and prejudices.

As respects the constitution of the custom-houses, I apprehend no one can contest the principle that the Chinese are entitled to employ and put at its head any one they choose. This is the main distinction between it and the inspectorship system, in which the Treaty Powers were to a certain degree morally responsible for the nominees of their consuls. But in the interest of the Chinese Government, and in order to conciliate and give confidence in it to the different trading communities, I think the more hybrid it is, and the less open to the charge of representing one foreign nation exclusively, the more smoothly and satisfactorily

factorily it will work. No one has pressed this view on Mr Lay more than myself, and I am convinced that he is aware of its importance. But his position is a very difficult one, for he is responsible to the Chinese for the good conduct and efficiency of the Europeans he introduces into the establishment. Mr. John Heard and Mr Williams know the difficulty he has experienced in finding Americans who would be agreeable to their own community. I have no doubt it will be got over at last.

On the other hand, if the doctrine of national representation be laid down too broadly, an element of rivalry and discussion will be introduced, destructive to the efficiency of the establishment; and if it happens that you have to complain of the proceedings of an English inspector, or I of those of an American, it is to be feared that the question of his removal will excite national jealousies, and will become a test of the degree of influence

ence the British or American Minister respectively exercise. I do not apprehend that such a consideration will weigh much with any minister worthy of his office, but I am by no means sure that it will not operate among our subordinates.

I venture to make these remarks unreservedly, as I lived in Egypt four years, where extended intercourse and commerce having rendered necessary an improved administration, and the consequent employment of Europeans, I have had some experience of the difficulties we have to expect. The embarrassment that arises from the jealousy of distinct nationalities, is, as far as my experience goes, a more serious obstacle to the introduction into the East of the advanced ideas and improved administration of the West, than any that grows out of the conduct of their Governments, and can only be put down by a thorough concert among the Ministers, and an honest determination to aid each other

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in carrying out the new system on such conditions as will make it efficient, and afford reasonable guaranties to the different interests involved.

I can assure you that you will never find me reluctant to acknowledge what is due to a large trading community like that of the United States, whose objects are identical with our own.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your's very faithfully

(Signed) Frederick W. A. Bruce

Disp. 21. Inc. 3d
Nov. 18. 1859

Shanghai, Nov. 11. 1859

My dear Sir,

I am very much indebted to you for the three Cases which you have furnished me, illustrating the views and policy of the British Government in relation to the power of the Chinese in protecting their revenue. I am satisfied that the American Government, under the same circumstances, would have pursued a similar course. I have instructed all American Consuls, that if American property should be seized for an alledged violation of the treaty regulating the commerce between the two Nations, or of rules made in accordance with that treaty, to examine at once into the case; and if in their opinion neither the treaty or the rules made in conformity thereto have not been violated, to demand a restoration of the goods; and if not restored to report to me that I may examine into the matter and adopt such measures as

H. E. Hon F. W. A. Bruce
&c &c may

may be necessary. but to aid the Chinese authorities in protecting their revenue to the utmost extent.

To enable them to do this, two interesting questions present themselves. 1st How or by whom are those rules to be established? Certainly not by the Chinese Alone without Consulting the Consuls. For neither and neither of our Governments would willingly submit their Citizens or Subjects to rules framed alone by the Chinese; but this would be less odious than a system of rules adopted Nominally by the Chinese. but really by foreigners responsible neither to their own or to any other government, for their official misconduct. It is therefore, in my opinion, absolutely necessary that before any rules are adopted for the regulation of Customs, they should be submitted to and approved by the Consul at the port where it is proposed to adopt them. If he rejects any reasonable and proper rules, there is an appeal to the Minister. a System of rules might be thus established, which would give

give satisfaction to all. and Commerce would be fettered with no other restrictions than such as were absolutely necessary to protect the revenue. no other rules should be adopted; the convinience of the Custom house Officials should not be Consulted, at the sacrifice of great Commercial interests.

The second important question is- by whom shall these rules and regulations be enforced. I have no desire to place any american citizen in the employ of the Chinese Government, but the great Commercial interest of the United States require protection, and the Administration of the laws Cannot be intrusted entirely to foreigners of a different nation. Rivalry and jealousy does and must exist even among the Commercial men of the same nation, how much more among those of different Countries. But you have so fully agreed with me upon these subjects in all our Conversations that reference to them now is only made to give my reasons for the unequivocal and determined opposition which a sence of duty forces me to make to the system, it is now

sought

sought to be inaugurated at Canton; for the stubborn fact remains that the only American employed at Shanghai has been removed, and the only one at Canton soon will be, when there will not remain among the numerous employés of the Customs, one representative of the Commercial interests of the United States

I assure you, my dear Sir, that I am ever ready to acknowledge the aid rendered to the civilized world by your Government for the noble part she has taken in opening this important Country; and far from having any jealousy of the glory which she has acquired, and must with her policy yet win. I fully appreciate how entirely identical are our interests, and will do all in my power to Coöperate with you in the work in which you are engaged; and if the wise and liberal policy which has characterized all your acts that have come under my observation, would but be adopted and faithfully carried out by others, the most thorough concert of action and almost harmony would prevail I remain

My dear Sir, Very Truely yours

John E. Ward

Disp. No: 21. Inc 4:
Nov 18. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Kwanshán, November 1. 1859

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary &c., &c., has the honor to inform your Excellency that he has received a communication from the Revd J. L. Holmes, an American citizen, a preacher of the gospel, and a most estimable man, informing him that about the first of last June, he visited the port of Tangchau in Shantung, under the impression that it was, or soon would be, opened by treaty. He took with him a man named Hü Ngan-ti, a native of Tientsin about forty years of age, as a teacher of the mandarin dialect, who, on his return to Shanghai, preferred to come on in a native vessel, and remained at Yentai in the district of Fuhshan, for that purpose. Several months have elapsed, and as this man has not made his appearance, Mr. Holmes has reason to apprehend that the local authorities in that district have arrested him on

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on the charge of having some connection with the English traders at Yentai, and still hold him in custody; and as such is not the case, he requests that inquiry may be made and the man set at liberty

The Undersigned has made inquiry into the case, and believing that these statements are true, he requests Your Excellency to institute an investigation through the authorities in Shantung, that this man be relieved from restraint if in custody, and allowed to return to Shanghai

John. E. Ward

To His Excellency
Ho Kwei-tsing, Imperial
Commissioner, Governor
General of the Two Kiang.
&c &c &c

Disp. No. 21. Inc 4
Nov 18. 1859

Legation of the United States
Shanghai November 9 1859

Sir

I beg to acknoledge your Communication of the 31st ult. and at my recent interview with his Excellency Ho. Kwei-liang I laid the case of the teacher whom you have reason to believe has been arrested by the officials in Shantung, before him and also subsequently in a written Communication, I now enclose a translation of his reply.

I may assure that as the present Governor of Shantung is Wankiuh, with whom I had several pleasant interviews last Summer at the north, I may draw a favorable inference that he will not neglect this application for His liberation from Custody

Yours Obediently

Rev S. L. Holmes
Shanghai

Translation

Disp. No. 21. Inc 4c
Nov. 18. 1859

Translation

No. Imperial Commissioner charged with the affairs of foreign Commerce Governor general, &c &c herewith sends a reply

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellencys dispatch in which you inform me as follows,

"The Rev. J. L. Holmes, a preacher "of the gospel has presented to me the "following statement:—

"During the month of June last "I went in a ship to the port of Tangchau "in Shantung, under the impression that it "was or soon would be opened by treaty. I "took with me a teacher of the Mandarin "dialect named Hii Ngan-li, a native "of Tientsin, aged about forty years. "On my return to Shanghai, this man "preferred to remain at Yentai in the "district of Fuhshan, and come on in "a native vessel: but as several months "have now passed and he has not appeared, I am apprehensive that the local "authorities have arrested him and hold

him

"him in custody on the charge of having some
"Connection with the English traders, at
"that place. I therefore respectfully request
"that inquiry may be made for him, and he
"be set at liberty if such should be the
"Case.

"I have inquired into the Circumstances
"of the Case, and knowing Mr. Holmes
"to be an estimable, upright man, I accor-
"dingly request your Excellency to Communi-
"cate with the proper Authorities in Shan-
"tung, that if this man be in the Condition
"supposed, such measures may be taken
"by them as will relieve him from restraint
"and allow him to return to Shanghai."

It is well known that the port of Tong-
Chow in Shantung is one not yet opened to the
entrance of foreigners, and they violate the
regulations of the Empire by presuming to proceed
thither. But why did not this native of Dent-
sin, Mie Nganti, who accompanied the preacher
Mr Holmes as a teacher of the Mandarin
dialect, return with him when he came back
to Shanghai, if he had not been infringing the
laws of his Country. Why should the Local au-
thorities

orities suspect him and arrest him? I am afraid that there are some other circumstances in the affair; but now having received your Excellency's dispatch respecting it, I shall send a communication to the Governor of Shantung, requesting him to direct the district magistrate of Yuhshan to immediately make inquiries about this man Hsi Nganli, and learn why he has been arrested, and if he has committed nothing illegal, and there is no other charge against him, to liberate him that he may return; but if inquiry should disclose that he has committed offences to try him and punish him according to law, and clearly report the proceedings in the case for transmission to me.

I therefore now send this reply to your Excellency that you may be apprized of what has been done in the case.

To His Excellency
John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
U. S. of A. to China
November 5th 1859

Rec'd Feb.

Dec 6

Official No. 22

Legation of the United States.
U. S. S. "Germantown."
November 19. 1859

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 27th ult. I received a communication from Ho. Imperial Commissioner charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, &c. &c. relating to the time of carrying the Treaty of Tientsin into operation, a copy of which (Inc. 1) is inclosed. The next day, I received a verbal request, through the Intendant at Shanghai, and the American consul Genl. Smith, that I would appoint an early day to meet the Governor general at Kwanshan. I accordingly designated the 3d inst. that being the earliest

To Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State, Washington

first day that would give me sufficient time to arrive at the appointed place, and so informed him in my reply of the 28th ult. (Inc. 2)

Leaving Shanghai on the morning of the 1st inst. I reached Kwanshan on the 3rd; and immediately received a dispatch from His Excellency, who had already come to the place, a copy of which is annexed (Inc 3) The appointed interview took place at 1 o'clk in the Municipal Temple, and I inclose a full account taken down by W. Williams (Inc. 4). Subsequent to the interview, and before leaving the town, I addressed a dispatch (Inc. 5) to Ho; and on the 8th inst. I received his reply, in which he agreed to the propositions made to him in it (Inc. 6).

The preliminaries in relation to the treaty having thus been satisfactorily arranged, I issued a Proclamation, and published the treaty

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in conformity with our agreement, instructing the consuls at the five open ports in relation thereto (Inc. 7, 8) that on and after the 24th inst. tonnage dues would be collected on all American vessels according to its provisions, and that the two new ports of Chau-chau and Taiwan would be opened to American commerce on and after January 1st 1860, or as soon thereafter as American consuls could reach them. The Treaty of Tientsin will then be in full force and effect in all its provisions.

You will see that I have agreed to suspend the new commercial regulations and tariff negotiated last November until after the English and French difficulties have been settled, when they will all go into effect together. My reasons for adopting this course have been fully explained in former communications, and I hope are approved. I may add, that so far

far as I have been able to learn, every American merchant is gratified that the operation of those regulations is for the present suspended

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

John E. Ward

Index of Inclosures
Dispatch No. 22
U. S. S. "Germantown"
November 19. 1859

Inclosure	From	To	Subject Matter	Date
1	Ho Kwei-tsing	J E Ward	Treaty should go into effect, will memorialize as to time, Regulations to be suspended	Oct. 24. 1859
2	J E Ward	Ho	Will meet him at Kwansham on 3d Nov	" 28 "
3	Ho	J E Ward	Com. Regulations not same as treaty, wishes him to instruct consuls, treaty can be acted on	Nov 2 "
4		Minutes of interviews at Kwansham & demands of Ho		" 3 "
5	J E Ward	Ho	Treaty proclaimed, tonnage dues collected Nov 24, and two ports to be opened on new year	" 3 "
6	Ho	J E Ward	Agrees to these proposals, Tariff and Commercial Regulations suspended	" 5 "
7	J E Ward	U. S. Consuls	Directions inclosing copy of treaty and	" 10 "
8	Do	U. S. Citizens	Proclamation announcing treaty	" 8 "

Disp. N°. 22. Inc 1
Nov. 19. 1859

Hoo, Imperial Commissioner, charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, Governor-general of the Two Kiang, &c &c herewith sends a communication.

I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's dispatch of the 20th inst., with which I have made myself fully acquainted.

It is well known that the treaty which was negotiated and signed at Tientsin between the Ministers of China and the United States, has already, in compliance with his Majesty's commands, received the Great Seal, and the ratifications have been exchanged, so that there can be no reason for not carrying its provisions into effect. But seeing that it was highly important that the general commerce with all nations be conducted on a uniform plan, and as the affairs with the English and French were still unsettled, the Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang and Hwashana, requested that there should be some delay in carrying the new regulations into effect, to which proposition your Excellency was pleased to accord a willing consent.

These deliberations and arrangements

merely

merely referred to the time for carrying the new regulations into effect, one party wishing them early, the other late; but they did not in the least degree affect the meaning of the treaty itself.

In regard to your Excellency's demand to have those provisions in it, defining the rate of tonnage dues, and stipulating for the opening of the two ports of Chán-chau and Táiwan, carried into operation immediately, I applied to the Court for instructions, and have already informed you of the orders which I received.

The dispatch of your Excellency now under reply very clearly mentions that at the two ports about to be opened, trade has hitherto been carried on, is now carried on, and will continue to be in ships resorting there; and you therefore urgently demand that they be soon opened [to legitimate commerce]. I have therefore concluded to embody the reasons which you alledge in this and other dispatches respecting the propriety of opening these two ports and levying the new rates of tonnage dues according to the treaty, in a me-

morial

morial which has this day gone by express to the capital, asking for instructions. As soon as His Majesty's orders are received, I will inform the officers at the open ports, that the treaty between the United States and China having been exchanged, those provisions respecting tonnage dues and opening the two ports of Chau-chau and Taiwan, are now to go into effect. I accordingly send this reply for your information

To His Excellency John E Ward.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of U. S. to China

October 24th 1859.

Disp No. 22. Inc 2.
Nov 19. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Shanghai, October 28th 1859.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. has the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst.; and as consultations are desirable in carrying out the details upon the matters referred to in our correspondence, he will have the pleasure of meeting your Excellency at a personal interview at Kwanshen on the 3d proximo, there to arrange them.

With compliments.

John E. Ward

To His Excellency Ho Kwei-tsing,
Imperial Commissioner charged with
the affairs of foreign commerce,
&c. &c. &c.

His Imperial Commissioner charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, Governor-general of the Two Kiang, &c. &c. herewith sends a communication.

On the 1st inst. I had the honor of receiving your Excellency's dispatch of the 28th ult° in which you inform me that — "as consultations are desirable in carrying "out the details upon such points as are "still unsettled, you will meet me at a per- "sonal interview at Kwanshan on the 3d prox. "there to consult upon and arrange them."

I will accordingly be at Kwanshan on that day for this purpose, and I request your Excellency to repair to the Municipal Temple (the Ching-hwang miáu) in the town at 1 o'clk P.M. which will be a convenient place and time for holding our meeting.

Referring to the three points which appertain to the Treaty of Tientsin, and which your Excellency now demands may be carried into effect, I will, as soon as our personal consultations respecting them have taken place, immediately dispatch a a memorial to Peking by the fastest post, requesting

requesting his Imperial Majesty's orders granting that they be carried into effect. This shall be done as soon as the rescripts are received.

The Commercial Regulations and new Tariff which were both recently negotiated at Shanghai [with the U. S. Minister], appertain to the general commerce between China and other nations, and are so closely involved with their trade, that they certainly cannot be carried into effect before the same made with other nations go into operation. Your Excellency must be well aware of the difficulties now existing between China and other countries, and I therefore request that you will, under these circumstances, wait until the treaties with England and France have been exchanged. When that has been done, and these new Regulations go into effect, American ships shall have the same advantages, and their trade be conducted upon the same footing. This will fully prove the friendly sentiments which exist between us [or, between the two nations].

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I am afraid, however, that the American merchants and shipmasters will not fully understand that the time for carrying these new Regulations into effect is not yet definitely settled, not be aware of the reasons for the delay; and I have therefore now to request that your Excellency will issue instructions to the American consul at Shanghai and the other ports that they may act in compliance with what we have agreed upon.

I shall be much obliged for your Excellency's speedy reply to this, that I may at my convenience forward the necessary instructions to the proper officers at the open ports that they may know how to act.

I avail myself of this occasion to express the sincere wishes I have for your increasing happiness

To His Excellency John E Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the
United States

November 2. 1859.

November 3. 1859

An interview was held this day at Kwan-shan, a town in the prefecture of Suchau, between Ho Kwei-tsing, Governor-general of the Two Kiang, and Mr Ward, U. S. Minister to China. Mr Williams and Capt. Page of the U. S. S. "Germantown", with the Intendant of the Suchau Circuit and Ho's deputy at Shanghai, were present.

Mr Ward observed in reference to the object of the meeting, that he had not come to it to discuss the points on which he and Ho had corresponded, but merely to arrange about carrying them into effect; and therefore he had not answered his dispatch of 2d inst. received that morning. He now desired the Governor-general to carry the ratified treaty into effect.

Ho replied that he was quite ready to do so, but under the circumstances, he thought that he must wait till the Imperial rescript was received before he could act.

This was declared to be inadmissible, for His Majesty had already made the exchange. Some explanations were here entered into, detailing the conversations held at Peking with Judge Sieh about the desirableness of carrying on the general trade

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in a uniform manner after the American Treaty had gone into effect, and telling Ho that the only points which Mr Ward had then consented to discuss with him on his return south were those connected with the Commercial Regulations negotiated and signed at Shanghai.

Ho. There is no doubt but the treaty will go into full effect, and I will make every effort to carry it out on receiving instructions from Court.

Mr Ward. I cannot wait for such instructions. The treaty is now in force and I am going to proclaim it. The United States will not take less than other nations, and we have not met here to discuss the treaty at all.

The translation of the following paper was then handed to Ho:—

"The treaty between the United States and China "having been exchanged at Pehtang in accordance "with the commands of His Imperial Majesty, is now "in full force, and I shall immediately proclaim it "for general information; and make known to the "U. S. Consuls that after the 24th of November (the "1st of the 11th Chinese moon), American ships are to "pay the tonnage duties at the rate of 4 mace per "ton, and that the two new ports of Chau-chau and

"Taiwan

"Taiwan are then to be open to American commerce.
"Whenever the U. S. consuls arrive at those ports
"after that date, the local authorities shall receive
"them, and afford them every facility for performing
"their duties.

"The Commercial Regulations and Tariff
"being closely involved with the general com-
"merce of other countries with China, may wait
"till the English and French treaties have been
"exchanged, when they shall be carried into effect
"and made applicable at the same time to the
"commerce of the United States with China. This
"is done to show the good understanding and friend-
"ship between the two nations."

He read it carefully and agreed to every part; but an alteration was made at his request that the date of opening the two new ports should be delayed till two moons from the day of the interview, or January 1. 1860, until which time no consuls should be sent there.

The difficulties at Canton in collecting customs duties under the new rules were then mentioned to Ho, who had heard nothing of them and listened to the particulars with interest. He and the Intendant both declared that they

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wished to act with the utmost fairness to all nations in the new arrangements, and agreed to the proposal that American citizens should be employed on the staff of custom-house officers wherever foreigners were employed, that one third of the foreigners engaged as collectors should be Americans, and that if only two ports were managed in this way, the collector at one of them should be an American.

He consented to send a dispatch to Canton immediately, so that embarrassment might be prevented by the refusal of the American consul to obey some regulations lately issued there without his previous knowledge and consent. The Intendant himself agreed to attend to this matter at Shanghai.

The detention of Hii, a Chinese teacher lately left at Tangchau in Shantung by the Rev. J. L. Holmes, was mentioned; and the Gov. General promised to write to the authorities of that province to obtain his release if he was imprisoned.

These three topics were discussed between the parties present, and their main points afterwards embodied in three communications sent that day to Ho.

Disp. N°: 22. Inc. 5.
Nov 19. 1859

Legation of the United States
Kwanshan, November 3. 1859.

The Undersigned, U.S. Minister to China, has the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's dispatch of the 2d instant. Referring to the interview which he had the honor of having with you this morning, he now begs to state, as the result of it, that on his return to Shanghai, he will immediately have the American treaty, recently exchanged in Pekin, proclaimed and published for the information of American citizens. He will also instruct the American consuls at all the open ports, that on and after the 24th instant (the 1st day of the 11th moon), the tonnage duties on American ships are to be collected according to the provisions of that treaty; and that, at the expiration of two months from this date United States' consuls will be sent to the two new ports of Taiwan and Chau-chau, at which date those two ports shall be opened to American commerce.

The Commercial Regulations and Tariff negotiated and signed at Shanghai, being closely involved with the general

commerce

commerce between China and other countries, the Undersigned will, at your Excellency's request, consent to wait till the English and French treaties have been exchanged, when they shall be carried into effect, and their provisions all be made applicable to the commerce of the United States at the same time with those nations. He believes, that by so doing, he is carrying out in good faith the true intentions of the Commissioners who settled those Regulations and Tariff; and although, by strict right he might insist that they should be at once enforced, he adopts this course to show the good understanding and harmony which now exists between the United States and China

John. E. Ward

To His Excellency Ho Kwei-tsing,
Imperial Commissioner, Governor
General &c &c &c

His Imperial Commissioner, charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, Governor-general of the Two Kiang, &c. &c. herewith sends a reply.

I yesterday had the honor to receive your Excellency's dispatch of the 3d inst., in which you inform me as follows:-

"On my return to Shanghai, I will "immediately have the American treaty "proclaimed, and published for the information of "American citizens. I will also instruct the Ame- "rican consuls at all the open ports that on and "after the 1st day of the 11th moon, the tonnage dues "on American ships are to be collected accord- "ing to the provisions of the Treaty of Tien- "tsin; and that at the expiration of two moons "from this date, United States' consuls will be "sent to the two new ports of Taiwan and Chau- "chau, at which date those two ports shall be "opened to American commerce.

"The Commercial Regulations and new "Tariff being closely involved with the Genral "commerce between China and other countries, "I will, at your Excellency's request consent

"to

"to wait till the English and French treaties
"have been exchanged, when they shall be carried
"into effect, and their provisions all be made
"applicable to the commerce of the United
"States at the same time with those nations," &c

The remarks which your Excellency
now makes respecting carrying the provisions
of the new Treaty into effect, and those which
are contained in the communications that
have passed between us upon the same sub-
jects, are all extremely clear and to the point;
while, at our interview on the 3d they were again
discussed in the carefullest manner

The proposition which your Excellency
has made to have the two ports of Taiwan and
Chaouchau opened in two moons from this time,
I have laid before the Government in a me-
morial forwarded to the capital by rapid post;
and when His Majesty's orders have been
received giving authority to the same, it
shall be immediately carried into effect.

Your Excellency has also set the 1st
day of the 11th moon as the day for commencing
the collection of the tonnage dues on American
ships according to the provisions of the treaty

of

of Tientsin. I agree to this time for carrying this regulation into effect, and will send orders to the proper officers at all the open ports, directing them, on and after that date, to levy the tonnage dues on American ships according to the new rate.

The Commercial Regulations and new Tariff negotiated and signed at Shanghai, being so closely involved with the trade and affairs of other countries cannot now be carried into operation; and the willingness which your Excellency exhibits to defer their execution until the treaties with England and France have been exchanged, when they will become alike applicable to the trade of all nations, most fully proves the great regard you have to the general welfare, and the excellent sentiments of friendly goodwill which you entertain.

I send this reply with the assurance of my respect, and the request that your Excellency will take such measures as may be proper in carrying out the arrangements.

To

To His Excellency John E Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the
U. S. A. to China

November 5. 1859

Disp. N°. 22. Inc. 7.
Nov 19. 1859

Legation of the United States.

Shanghai Nov. 10. 1859

Sir.

I beg to inclose to you a copy of my proclamation of the 8th inst. with certified copies of the Treaty of Tientsin in English and Chinese.

It is perhaps unnecessary to apprise you that the Tariff and Commercial Regulations negotiated and Signed at Shanghai, November 8th 1858, are not yet in force.

All Decrees and Regulations issued from this Legation under the treaty of Wanghia still remain of full effect.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
John E Ward

To

To W L G Smith Esq

U. S. Consul, Shanghai

To C W Bradley LL D

U S Consul, Ningpo

To Thomas Dunn Esq

U S Consul, Fuhchau

To T Hart Hyatt Esq

U S Consul, Amoy

To Oliver H. Perry Esq

U S Consul, Canton

Disp N: 22. Inc 8.
Nov 19. 1859

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire was negociated between the Plenipotentiaries of those nations, and signed by them in the English and Chinese languages on the 18th day of June, 1858, at Tientsin; which Treaty has been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Emperor of China; and the said Ratifications have been duly exchanged:—

THEREFORE, be it known, that this Treaty is now published for the general information and guidance of all whom it may concern; and I hereby call upon all citizens of the United States, residing in, or visiting this Empire, to obey its stipulations, and thereby promote the amicable relations now existing between the two Nations.

At all the Ports open to commerce, tonnage duties will be paid on merchant vessels belonging to the United States, according to the provisions of this Treaty, on and after the 24th day of November, 1859.

The Ports of Chau-chau, or Swatow, in the Province of Kwangtung, and Tai-wan on Formosa in the Province of Fuhkien, will be opened to American commerce, and for Americans to reside with their families, on and after the first day of January, 1860.

L. S.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office at the Legation of the United States in SHANGHAI, this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fourth.

JOHN E. WARD,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Attest,

W. WALLACE WARD,
Secretary of Legation.

Rec'd 20 Feb.

No. 23.

Legation of the United States.
Macao, December 10. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that immediately on my arrival at Canton, I received an invitation from His Excellency Lau, the Governor-general of the Two Kwang to visit him at his palace in the city (the first, I believe, ever extended to a foreign minister); the invitation was readily accepted, and on the 26th ult: I made him a visit, in company with Commodore Stribling, at his yamun, which was returned by him on the 29th ult: At both these interviews, we had long and satisfactory discussions in relation to the mode of collecting the Chinese customs, and their administration at the port of Canton has been arranged to my entire satisfaction, as will appear by the correspondence (Nos 1. 2)

It

To the Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State,
Washington

It is but an act of justice to say, that I found the English Commissioner of Customs ready to accede to all demands, which I could with justice or propriety make. The rules which have been issued have been amended so as to come strictly within the provisions of the treaty, and those which were not necessary to secure the collection of the revenue stricken out. An American is to be placed at the head of the custom-house at Canton, and at one of the other ports, which arrangement, as only six ports are at present to be conducted according to this system, will give the Americans a fair proportion.

Coming to China with strong prejudices against the English, it was natural that I should sometimes have imagined that an effort existed to thwart our views, and a reluctance on their part to concede to us that which we were entitled to. Investigation and experience have alone been required to remove all such erroneous impressions on my part.

Before

Before leaving Shanghai, and after all matters relating to the treaty had been arranged with the Chinese Government, I thought it a favorable time to present to it the set of stand. and weights and measures which had been brought out by my predecessor for that purpose. (Inc 3.4).

Since my arrival at this place, I have received the reply of Ho, the Imperial Commissioner, to my last letter in relation to the collection of customs (Inc. 5) but it is now of less importance, as the matter had been arranged when it was received.

I have appointed W. Charles W. Bradley Jr. to be Vice Consul at the port of Twatau about to be opened; copy of his commission is annexed (Inc. 6). I have hitherto been unable to find an American who is willing to go to the other port of Taiwan in Formosa for the fees of office; and I fear it will be without a Consul until a salary has been fixed by Act of Congress.

and

and an appointment made by the President. The Chinese authorities have issued the necessary orders for both these Ports to be opened on and after Jan. 1. 1860

Without in the slightest degree intending to interfere with the regulations of the Navy, I feel it to be my duty to inform you that if the war commences at the North during the coming spring and summer, there may (and probably will) be, disturbances at some of the open ports; and our citizens, with the large interests we have in China, will in that event, with the present naval force, be without adequate protection

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
John E. Ward

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List of Inclosures in Dispatch No. 23
Macao, Dec. 10. 1859

No. 1. From I E Ward to Law, Proposing commutation of tonnage duties on river steamers Nov 28

Inc 2. From Law to I E Ward. Management of customs, tonnage duties levied biennially on the passenger steamers at Canton Dec 5

Inc 3. From I E Ward to Ho. Sends set of weights & measures Nov 10

Inc 4 " Ho to I E Ward. Receives them, & will place them in the Shanghai custom house Nov 14

Inc 5 " Ho to I E Ward. Customs shall be arranged to suit American interests Nov 14

Inc 6. Commission of C W Bradley Jr as Vice Consul at Swatau Dec 10

Desp. 23 - Inc 1 -
Dec. 10. 1859

Legation of the United States.
Canton, Novem. 28th 1859.

The Undersigned. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S. to China, begs to express to your Excellency the gratification he felt at learning, when at the interview held at your official residence, that American citizens would be fully and fairly represented in the Custom-house under the new system about to be established at Canton, wherein foreigners are to be employed; and further, that no rules should be enforced against American citizens, but such as had been submitted to and approved by the American consul or Minister as being conformable to treaty.

The Undersigned also called attention to a new rule about to be enforced

in

in relation to levying tonnage duties upon steamboats belonging to citizens of the United States employed in carrying passengers, baggage, and other free articles. While it is true that these boats carry some goods, on which the duty is regularly paid, their chief employment is to convey passengers, both foreigners and natives, to whom they have been of great use; but, as they constantly come and go, to levy tonnage duties would drive them from the river, which would be a great inconvenience to the subjects of both our countries who have hitherto used them. He expressed the opinion that a commutation of the tonnage duties upon these boats, by which they would pay them once in every six months, would be a just and equitable settlement of the matter;

and

and he was much gratified to find that your Excellency's views on this point agreed with his own.

When these things have been arranged, the utmost harmony will exist between our countries, and commerce be uninterrupted, which the Undersigned begs to assure your Excellency is his most earnest wish.

John E. Ward

To His Excellency Láu Tsung-kwang,
Governor-general of the Two Kwang
&c &c &c

Law, Governor-general of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, a deputy-censor, ex-officio President of the Board of War, &c. &c. herewith sends a reply.

I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of the 28th ult. in which you inform me as follows:-

(Mr. Ward's dispatch is here quoted)

As it was necessary to confer with the Collector of Customs upon the matters contained in the above, I accordingly sent him a communication, directing him to examine into them, and have received the following reply:-

"It was agreed at Tientsin, between the "Chinese Commissioners, and the Ministers of "England, America, and France, among other "arrangements, that the Chinese Government "might adopt what means appear to it best "suited to protect its revenue, and that one "uniform system should be adopted at every "port: It is at liberty, irrespective of the "interference of any foreign officer, to select "any foreigner it sees fit to aid in the "collection of revenue. I have recently "received a dispatch from His Excellency

"Ho

"Ho. Governor general of the Two Kiang, di-
"recting me to arrange the mode of collecting
"the revenue at this port according to the
"plan in operation at Shanghai; and I commu-
"nicated the arrangements beforehand to the
"American consul, that he might inform the
"merchants that they would go into effect on
"the 24th of October.

"With regard to those foreigners who have
"been engaged as assistants in the administra-
"tion of customs, there has been no distinction of
"nations; but, seeing that His Excellency Ho is
"altogether ignorant as to what foreigners are
"good or bad, capable or otherwise, he has
"deputed Mr. Lay, who is in charge of the de-
"partment to select persons who are suitable;
"and I know that his design is to select both
"Americans and Frenchmen. At all the
"ports men will be selected for their fitness
"for the duties, and transferred as may be
"desirable in managing the system, just
"as they can most assist in public business.
"It is not intended to employ men of one na-
"tion at one port, and those of another nation
"at a second; though, if there be, among the
"persons employed in the customs, untrust-

"worthy

"worthy incapables, they will be dismissed, no
"matter to what country they belong, in order
"that public business be not impeded.

"Such regulations as are adopted for
"collecting the revenue must clearly be ac-
"cording to treaty stipulations, none in the
"least degree contravening their requirements;
"and whenever it is necessary to establish
"any rules, they will previously be made
"known to the American functionaries for
"their examination and revision. His Ex-
"cellency, the American minister, need have
"no anxiety that in all these arrangements
"the treaty will not be adhered to.

"It appears that the steamers, which
"daily pass in and out, can hardly be put
"on the same footing with merchant ships
"which make the passage once or twice a
"month; though, of course, they pay the re-
"gular duties on the cargo according to
"the tariff. I have already informed the
"consuls that the merchants should pay
"the tonnage duties on these steamers
"quarterly; but, from the present com-
"munication to me, I learn that it

"is

"is proposed to pay them biennially, but only on
"those steamers which continually go in and
"out of port, and not on other vessels. His Exp.
"cellency the American Minister having had
"a personal interview whereat this matter was
"discussed, it is deemed proper to arrange it in
"that manner. The foreign merchants should
"be informed of it, and know that the regula-
"tion applies only to steamers, other vessels not
"being entitled to avail themselves of it, but
"paying according to the fixed rules. This
"will strengthen the amicable feelings at
"present subsisting, and this reply is sent
"to your Excellency to examine and take
"the measures deemed fit."

The above reply coming to me, I accordingly now communicate it to your Excellency, hoping that it will prove satisfactory.

To His Excellency John E Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of U. S.

December 5. 1859

Disp. 23. Inc 3
Dec. 10. 1859

Legation of the United States,
Shanghai, Nov.r 10. 1859

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary &c of U. S. to China, has been honored by instructions from the President, received through the Treasury Department, to deliver to the Chinese Government, a set of the standard weights and measures made by the most skillful artists for use throughout all the states of the United States in the custom-houses and other places where accurate standards are required.

This set has been sent out for presentation to His Majesty's Government as a mark of friendly respect, and in the belief that the articles will prove serviceable to his officers in comparing the weights and measures used in China with those used in the United States. They are made of brass, and consist of

A Half Bushel
A Gallon, Quart, Pint and Half Pint
A Yard Measure
Weights from 1 lb to 50 lb avoir.
Weights from 1 oz to 1/10,000 oz troy.

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The five boxes in which they are contained have now been placed by me in the keeping of the United States Consul at Shanghai, who will deliver them to the Intendant of the Suchau Circuit or whoever else may be designated to receive them.

John E. Ward

To His Excellency
Ho Kwei-tsing. Imperial Commissioner, charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, &c. &c. &c.

Disp. 23. Inc. 4
Dec. 10. 1859

No. Imperial Commissioner, charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, Governor general, &c. &c. herewith replies.

I had the honor yesterday to receive your Excellency's dispatch of the 10th inst. in which you state as follows:—

(Mr. Ward's communication is quoted entire, except the list of contents of the boxes.)

On perusing the above, I can readily understand that a set of weights and measures like this should properly be transferred to the department over which the Intendant of the Sechau circuit presides, in order to assist him, whenever it may be necessary in making comparisons or verifications.

I have directed the Intendant to receive the cases and convey them to his office of customs and report upon them to me; and in making this acknowledgment and reply, I beg that your Excellency will be at the trouble to give such directions, as will enable that officer to receive them.

To His Excellency John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary U. S. A.

November 14. 1859.

Disp. 23. Inc 5
Dec. 10. 1859

His Imperial Commissioner, charged with the affairs of foreign commerce, Governor-general, &c &c herewith sends a reply.

I had the honor, yesterday, to receive your Excellency's dispatch of the 10th inst., in which you refer to the engagement of foreigners to assist at the Chinese custom-houses in the collection of revenue, and that it was unsuitable to quote the Xth Article of the Commercial Regulations negotiated at Shanghai, inasmuch as their operation has been suspended. The dispatch likewise refers to the issue of rules for regulating the collection of revenue at the open ports, in which functionaries of the United States must be consulted before carrying them into effect, seeing that the foreigner in charge of the customs at those ports has issued a set of regulations at Canton highly injurious to all the American merchants; adding, that it is your Excellency's intention to proceed to Canton on the

12th

12th inst., to examine into the affair yourself.

In my reply of the 5th inst. I carefully and fully discussed this general subject, and stated that I had already sent a dispatch to the Collector at Canton, directing him to revise the unpublished rules, and ascertain which of them were injurious to the interests of commerce, and also learn whether any Americans could be employed as assistants in the customs there.

In that reply I adhered to those principles of reason and propriety on which our conference had been conducted, and did not adduce the Xth Article of those Commercial Regulations as a proof in support of my argument, for I am well aware that we have come to the decision to suspend action upon them, and not now carry them into effect. But, if, in accordance with the general tenor of those Regulations, His Imperial Majesty's Government has already called in

in the aid of foreigners, it seems to be needless for foreign functionaries to interfere at all in the details; for if so, then the whole revenue system might as well be managed as in former times; - and why, too, now refer this matter to the Collector at Canton for his revision?

The rules to be adopted at the several ports should be modified according to the circumstances of each port, and though foreigners assist in their discussion and arrangement, the whole must afterwards be submitted to the Collector for his scrutiny and approbation, and then wait until I have myself decided upon them before they actually go into operation. If the regulations do not, after all, contravene treaty stipulations, still more have foreigners no right to interfere in their execution.

I will now again address the Collector

at

at Canton, advising him to examine the regula-
tions issued there, and revise any of them which
are detrimental to the merchants or shipping of
the United States, so that those interests shall be
protected and harmonized; and at the same time
to inquire whether Americans can be em-
ployed as assistants in the customs at that
port, and what men of talent and capability
from that country are eligible to be employed.

When your Excellency reaches Canton as now
proposed, you will of course fully examine the
regulations which have been published, and learn
whether they are consonant to treaty stipula-
tions, and their details can be discussed with the
Collector of Customs, and the whole matter fully
arranged.

To His Excellency John E. Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c.

November 14. 1859.

Disp 23 - Inc 6
Dec. 10. 1859

Copy

To Charles W. Bradley Jr. Esq.
Swatau.

Sir,

The exigencies of American interests at the newly opened port of Swatau rendering it important to appoint some one to discharge the duties of Consul of the United States at that Port; and having confidence in your integrity, prudence, and ability, I do, by the authority invested in me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China, appoint you to be Vice-Consul of the United States at the port of Swatau, and empower you hereby to perform all the duties and receive all the emoluments of said office, until the pleasure of the President of the United States shall be further known.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at the Legation of the United States Macao, this Tenth day of December 1859.

John E. Ward

Attest
S. Wells Williams
Sec. of Legation

Re. 7. Apr.
Mr Smith

Official N: 24

Legation of the United States
Macao, Jan. 23. 1860

Sir

Herewith I have the honor to forward you a schedule of the items of outlay on account of the visit of the U. S. Legation and Embassy to the Gulf of Pichili and Peking during the months of June, July and August of last year, and the visit to Kwanshan in November to see the Governor-General. The outlays are certified by the proper vouchers except the four items which I have disbursed myself. These outlays all come properly under the head of extraordinary expenses, and in conformity with my instructions from the Department, dated 22 Jan.y, 1859. I have drawn for them from the special contingent fund of Ten Thousand dollars placed at my disposal, in four different bills drawn May 14th, Sept 17, 1859 & Jan 9. 1860, amounting in all to £1663.4.6. for which I have received $8900.44, as per annexed account with its certificates of rate of exchange

To the Hon.ble Lewis Cass
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
John E Ward

V

Re. J. Op. Mr Dwight

Official No. 25

Legation of the United States
Macao, Jan. 23. 1860

Sir,

With this I have the honor to forward the accounts for contingent expenses incurred by this Legation during the past year 1859, including the expense for postage paid in London by the Dispatch Agent for the four quarters ending September 30. 1859

For the balance of the account of payments in China, amounting to $340.32, I have drawn on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. my bill at 30 days sight for £80.16.6 stg. in favor of S. W. Williams, as per annexed certificate from the Manager of the Mercantile Bank at Hongkong

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
John. E. Ward

To
The Hon.ble Lewis Cass
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

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No. 1 Re. J. A. P. Mr. Derrick

China

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United States Legation

Macao, January 24th 1860

Sir

I have considered the conduct of Captain Manton of the American Ship "Messenger" and that of the Captains of the "Kitty Simpson" "Governor Morton" & "Pioneer" as connected with the Coolie Traffic and thus seriously affecting our relations with China, of sufficient importance to make it the subject matter of a Special Dispatch.

I sincerely hope that the attention of the Congress being called to this subject, some Law will be passed regulating this Trade and putting it more under the Control of the American Minister or Chief Diplomatic Agent in China.

I beg to refer you to the enclosures numbered 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15. for the 16.17.

Hon^ble Lewis Cass

Secretary of State.

facts of this particular case.—

The attention of the Governor General had been directed to the undisputed fact that Chinese were taken onboard these vessels lying at Whampoa by force or fraud against a positive Rule of the Port of Canton that they should only be shipped at that place, and he simply desired that a proper examination should be had, that no one should be taken out of the Country who had been kidnapped or stolen.—

The examination at the Barracoons and onboard the Ships, I have satisfactory evidence, is a mere evasion.— The men are forced to answer in the affirmative when asked if they are willing to emigrate; an answer in the negative exposes them to being severely beaten.—

I beg to call your particular attention to the letters of Mr Nye our Consul at Callao, enclosures 13 14 and to the letters of the Governor General and my replies to him

enclosures 8.9.10.11

Under all the facts of this case the Chinese Custom House has, I think, very properly refused to give Captain Allanton his Certificate of Clearance until the Coolies have been properly examined, and Mr Perry has refused him his Papers until he shall have obtained this Certificate; and you will see by my Correspondence with Mr Perry that I have sustained him up to this point in carrying out the Treaty.—

The Coolies taken from the "Messenger," about five hundred in Number, have been brought to Macao by Messrs Vargas & the Charterers of the "Messenger" as the Captain alleges, without his Consent and against his will. They are now in a Barracoon in this place not under his control, but under that of Messrs Vargas & the Charterers who are not American Citizens.—

The Governor General insists on the one hand that these Coolies

must all be returned to Canton for examination: On the other Capt^n Manton has been insisting upon having his papers from the Consul with the avowed intention of Coming to Macao receiving there Coolies & thus evading the Regulations of the Port of Canton — I have instructed Mr Perry not to give Capt^n Manton his ships Papers without Clearance having been first obtained by him from the Custom House, and I have written to the Governor General that if his regulations & rules have been violated the Captain must be punished, but that I would not permit him to require an American Captain to perform an impossibility or to exercise any acts of oppression towards him — enclosure

11 In the meantime having learned that a Dutch vessel had been Chartered by Mess^rs Vargas & to take these Coolies from Macao, I have instructed Mr Nye to give Notice to the Macao Authorities

that

that these Coolies were taken from an American Ship and brought to Macao in an American Steamer by the Charterers of the Ship in violation of the regulations of the Port of Canton, the consequence of which had been the virtual seizure of the Ship from which she could only be properly released by a return of the Coolies to the "Messenger" and that if they were permitted to be taken away by any other Vessel I should represent to the Governor General that the American Vessel could not comply with this requisitions from their default

enclosure 16

Mr Nye has, up to this time received no written reply — the Governor of Macao being absent and the Council not having been called together, he has been assured, however, by the Secretary that all the Coolies brought from the "Messenger" shall be detained in Macao until the Matter is Settled —

I am now confined to the house in Macao by indisposition, I shall visit Canton as soon as I am able to leave this place and will then have an interview with the Governor General and do all in my power to have the Coolies returned for examination, failing in this I shall propose to him to fine every American engaged in violating the Laws of the Port and then allowing the Ships to have their clearances — If he refuses to do this I shall feel it to be my duty to order Mr Perry to give the Papers to the Captains and to allow them to go to Sea, as a further detention would cease to be a punishment for an offence & become indicative of oppression but this I shall not do until satisfied that the Coolies cannot be returned to Canton and will not be taken from Macao by any one of the vessels —

I am happy to inform you that no American Vessel will have

any connections with this Traffic,
but American vessels are Chartered
by the Subjects of other Governments,
and so odious has become the
Trade by recent transactions that
other Governments have either
forbidden their vessels to be engaged
in it or so restrained and regulated
the Trade as to throw it almost
entirely in the hands of Americans—

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Very respectfully,
Your Obed.nt Servant.
John. E. Ward

26th January—

I have this moment received a
Copy of the reply of the Portuguese authori-
-ities to Mr Nye in relation to the Coolies,
and add the same to enclosures — Enc: No 17—

John. E Ward

Enc: No 1

Copy

To

His Excellency

John E. Ward

Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.-

The undersigned wishes briefly to state the case of the ship "Messenger" and bring to your notice her troubles, as he is able to view them - At the time you were kind enough to give me an audience at Canton, we were collecting emigrants in the usual manner, with an examiner on board appointed by Mr. Perry and since that period we have been particularly cautious that our share of the emigration should be conducted in a straight forward honest manner, to this fact Mr. Perry will bear Witness - Some fortnight since as the "Messengers" emigrants were nearly collected, Mr Perry called on board and gave the undersigned notice that when the Ship

was ready for sea, before giving her
papers, he should examine every
Coolie on board as to their Willingness
to perform the voyage, this was agree=
=able to the undersigned, and was
certainly very proper.

On monday last at about
10 A. M. Mr Perry attended by some
six Mandarins of rank, and a large
retinue of servants, linguists etc:
arrived in the Steamer "Cornwallis",
attended by six large, and four small
Chinese armed boats, the armed boats
surrounded the Ship.

Mr. Perry notified the undersigned
that the officers were appointed by
the Governor General to examine the
emigrants, but it being so late that
night it was arranged that on the
following day at 12 M. the examina=
=tion should take place, accordingly
they came onboard in Considerable
state, and the emigrants were at once
brought forward, they were examined
one by one as to their name, birth
place, age, their knowledge of the

Contract they had signed, and their willingness to go in the Ship— four of their Clerks took down the answers of the emigrants, and the examination conducted in a fair, equitable manner elicited the most unbounded satisfaction of the Chinese Officials, Mr Perry and Mr Vargas, the Charterer's Agent who had Charge of the emigrants— Of some Two Hundred and thirty three onboard the "Messenger" Twenty eight of the number altered their minds from their previous examinations and were immediately released and departed with the Mandarins— They examined Specimen of the Coolies' provisions and were highly pleased— Such was Mr. Perry's Confidence and satisfaction that previous to leaving the Ship, he gave the undersigned permission to drop the Ship below the 1st. Bar with her emigrants onboard preparatory to sailing— From the "Messenger" the Officials proceeded onboard the Ship "Gov: Morton" and a similar

examination commenced of 210 emigrants, but six were disposed to abandon the voyage, and their contract among these was found a renegade policeman of the City of Canton, he wished to go in the Ship, but the Officials asked as a favor that he might be given up, and Mr Vargas readily assented, such was the good feeling and meeting of the Officials.

After visiting the between decks of the Ship they declared themselves highly pleased and proceeded onboard the Ship "Pioneer" — The examination in this Ship was precisely similar, and from 166 emigrants, 15 were found desirous of abandoning their Contracts — There was no stint in the manner of the examination, the Officials asked any and all questions they chose, and made themselves entirely familiar with the case of each emigrant — Having Completed the examination, they through the interpreter gave Mr Vargas free permission to send

the

the emigrants to Cuba as soon as he chose, they even went further, and gave him permission to engage laborers in the same manner provided they examined them before leaving—

At this point Mr Perry through the interpreter asked for a certificate or statement of what had occurred, viz: the fact of the examination of 630 Coolies, and that but 48 refused to fulfil the contracts they had signed—

Mr Perry will inform your Excellency of the nature of the certificate given, and how clearly it mirrors the Chinese character, Your Excellency will be able to judge— Upon inquiry of Mr Perry if the ships papers could be given to the undersigned on the following day, he answered that upon the report of the officials reaching Canton, he thought there would be no further trouble— Such was his confidence in the examinations resulting from, and his intimate knowledge of what had transpired—

On arriving at Canton on the following

day and applying at the Customs for the grand Chop, the undersigned was informed that the Superintendent of Customs had decided emigrants to be cargo, and that tonnage dues were due from the Ship, these being paid I was informed the grand Chop would be given me, suspecting no duplicity in the matter, the under= =signed with some trouble procured $ 750, and having paid the amount, again desired the Ships Clearance, when it was announced that the Superintendent of Customs, acting under orders from the Governor, had refused to give it=

Upon enquiry of Mr. Perry, the undersigned was informed that the Governor had refused to sanction the acts of his own high officials at Whampoa, and demanded the immediate Shipment of the emi= grants to Canton, to be examined.=

Mr. Vargas upon hearing this removal ment of the emigrants to Macao agreeable to the permission given

by the officials. The undersigned upon applying to the Customs for the Clearance a second time, was informed that the Stores on board his vessel were dutiable and that upon examination of the ship by the Customs, and duties being paid, the Clearance would be given.

Returning to whampoa the accompanying report annexed was procured, taken to the Customs, and a Statement made by the undersigned that he was ready and willing to pay the duties due - whereupon the undersigned was informed that the Customs had no power in this matter, and that Mr Perry and the Governor were in Correspondence regarding it - Further complaint was made by the Commissioner of Customs that the rice among the Stores, could not be reexported as it was Contrary to Law - The undersigned stated to him, that it came direct from Macao and that it had never

left the ship, and in this matter, the undersigned refers your Excellency to a decision of Mr. Bruce made known in December last to the Community of Canton to the effect that Tea & other articles imported from Hongkong in a ship, and not unladen, while in a port of China was not subject to duty — So in this matter, the undersigned maintained that the rice as stores not unladen did not come under law forbiding the exportation of that article — Reporting these facts to Mr Parry, he having at that moment returned from an audience with the Governor, he assured the undersigned that the Governor refused to allow the ship to depart unless the Coolies ~~wanting~~ engaged by his officers were brought to Canton — The emigrants were never under the control of the undersigned, and he has never had any power over them — The "Messenger" has no passengers onboard as per Report of the Customs annexed —

W. Vargas

W. Vargas the Charterer's Agent took charge of the emigrants after the examination, and sent them away. The undersigned had no power over them, nor had the undersigned ever passed a receipt for them, and the undersigned believes Your Excellency will agree with him that he cannot be held responsible for them.

The Chinese, and allied Governments are acquainted with W. Vargas, for he has been applying for the past two months for permission to open a depot in the city of Canton. The Commissioners well know that the monsoon is fast waning, and yet they have not granted his request.

If the Chinese Government require the return of the Coolies it seems to the undersigned, that their remedy lies with the Spanish Consul, who he believes represents W. Vargas — But the undersigned asks your Excellency why should an empty Ship be detained as a Means of Coercing another party, and

he not an American?

The undersigned has in this matter acted he feels without Deceit, in a straight forward honest manner, and asks Your Excellency to refer to Mr Perry for the truth of this State- ment — He has never been for- bidden to collect emigrants at Whampoa, on the contrary has employed the services of a Mandarin appointed by Mr. Perry — Has always given up any Coolies called for by relations or friends and has endeavored at all times so to Conduct his share of the emigration that there should be no wrong Connected with it — Will your Excellency interfere that the "Messenger" may be released? —

The ship is entirely ready for Sea, has a full Crew onboard, has expended her credits, and closed her accounts, and is as the undersigned begs Your Excellency to believe in great pecuniary distress. —

(Signed) Benj^n D. Manton

Master Am. Ship "Messenger"

Whampoa Jan^y 8^th 1860. —

Copy Whampoa, January 7th 1860.-

I the undersigned senior tide waiter at Whampoa have examined the Ship "Messenger", and find that with the exception of the under = = mentioned list of Stores, the Ship to be without Cargo, and has no Coolies onboard.-

List of Stores

Water	77.241	Gall^{s}
Wood	661	Peuls
Salt fish	274	Boxes
Tobacco	12	do
Tea	12	do
Sugar	6	do
Vinegar	5	Casks
Oil	20	Barrels
Bread	45	Bags
Greenstuff	37	do
Soap	2	do
Salt Eggs	9	Tubs
Molasses	22	Jars
Pickles	682	do
Rice	1535	Bags - 24.756 lbs
Salt Provisions	60	Barrels
Yams	49	Bags

Sweet Potatoes 32 Bags
Pumpkins 403
Squash 45 Bags

(Signed) J. H. Smith

Enc: No 2

Copy

Hongkong, Janʸ 10th 1860.

To

His Excellency

Hon John E Ward

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy

Extraordinary to China.

Sir,

Mr Consul Sarry has in his hands an official Despatch from the Canton Superintendent of Customs, deciding Coolies to be Cargo, and the Messenger has paid her tonnage dues under that decision, thus she has acquired the right to carry the Cargo on which she has paid port dues and has legalized by the act her departure from Whampoa, at least so it appears to the undersigned

Very Respectfully,

Your Obt Servant

(signed) Benj "D. Manton

Enc: N°3

Copy

Legation of the United States.-

Macao, 16th January 1860.

Sir,

I have delayed replying to your communication of the 8th inst and also to your letter of the 10th until I could receive a written report of the case from Mr Consul Terry.- That Report has just been received and with any disposition on my part in all cases to aid American Citizens I regret to inform you that under the existing state of facts it is impossible for me to render you any assistance. By the positive stipulation of the Treaty, the American Consul must withhold the ship's papers until you have obtained the certificate of Clearance from the Hoppo or Superintendent of Customs.- Should this Clearance be unjustly withheld from any American Captain, I should feel it my Duty at once to demand them and to take the necessary steps if they should be refused.-

Such, in my opinion, is not

your case, the payment of tonnage dues is one of the Rules of the Port which I must be complied with before the certificate of Clearance can be obtained, but the payment of those duties does not alone entitle you to Clearance, indeed, they are due and required to be paid on vessels of the United States on their being admitted to entry—"Treaty 22d Art:"—

Very respectfully,
Your Obt Servant
John. E Ward

Captain Benjamin D Manton
Master Am. Ship "Messenger"
Canton

Enc: No 4

Copy

Whampoa Jan'y 17th 1860.

To

H. E. Hon. John E. Ward.
Minister Plenipot'y and Envoy
Extraordinary to China.

Sir,

I duly rec'd your Communication of the 16th inst.

The "Messenger" has now paid a fine of ~~more than~~ $2000 actual Expenses in the delay she has met with. A detention of one week more will lose her charter of $ 45.000, to gain which she has already expended more than $ 30.000 at this Port. May I ask you in this extremity, what is to be done? I know of no appeal except to yourself. These Coolies had all been examined four separate and distinct times, they are Willing Emigrants,

I am, very Obed'tly Yours.

(Signed) Benj. D. Manton
Master Ship "Messenger"

Enc: No 5

Copy U. S. Consulate Canton
January 10th 1860.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 31st ult, Captain Manton Commanding the American Ship "Messenger" and who has for several Months past been engaged in Collecting Coolies at Whampoa, applied to me for his papers, I told him it would be necessary for him to obtain a certificate of Clearance from the Hoppo or Superintendent of Customs before I could do so and pointed out the (22d) article in the Treaty requiring such a Certificate.

Captain Manton then applied, in writing, to the Customs for his Clearance. No answer was returned that day, the following day being Sunday the Custom House was closed.

On Monday Morning no Clearance

was given — It had been intimated to me, that the Hoppo had been instructed by the Govnor General to withhold the clearance on the ground that the Captain had not complied with the Rule and Regulations which the Govnor had prescribed in regard to the Collection of Coolies to go aboard to labor —

During the morning I called at the allied Commissioners & Jamm, and there learnt positively that the Govnor Law had ordered the Superintendent of Customs to withhold the "Messengers" papers. —

I therefore determined to call upon the Governor and ascertain from him what was his objection to granting a clearance to the Ship?, which I did in Company with the allied Commissioners. —

After the ordinary and usual salutations, I enquired of the Governor the reason for his refusing a clearance to the "Messenger"? he replied that the vessel had been engaged during the past month or two (subsequent

to the date upon which he authorized under certain regulations & Conditions the Emigration of Coolies to foreign countries as laborers / in Collecting Coolies

After the Conversation I returned to the Consulate, almost immediately after my arrival I received a Communication from the Governor General a Copy of which I endose, marked A I. Commencing with the words "Make a declaration with all speed" He then goes on to say "that reports had reached him, that an American ship named the "Messenger" at Whampoa with several hundred pigs, (Kidnapped Coolies) on board, who had not been inspected by any Chinese deputed Officers and that the vessel was to sail this evening or tomorrow Morning, that it is therefore his duty to request me to take measures to detain the vessel, in order that an examination of all the Coolies onboard whether they are willing or unwilling to emigrate, after which enquiry the proposed measure

can be taken. that he apprehends that hereafter numerous petitions will be presented?

After an investigation it will become impossible by reason of the departure of the vessel. and that he has written to the Hoppo who will Co-operate with him in the matter."

About half an hour afterward I received another dispatch from the Governor General a Copy of which I enclose marked A 2. stating that he had deputed Civil & Military Officers to proceed to Whampoa and make an examination and that he wished me to accompany and Co-operate with them."

Immediately upon the receipt of this Communication I determined to proceed to Whampoa.

Soon after my arrival at that anchorage I, in Company with the Mandarins and Mr. Frederick Meyers (a Student Interpreter to the British Government and sent down by the Governor General to interpret) went on

board

board the "Messenger" I proceeded to the Loop where I met Captain Manton I told him I had received two pressing despatches from the Governor requesting me to retain his papers until his ship was thoroughly examined He stated that he did not want & would not have the Mandarins onboard his vessel as he considered they had no right to be there - I replied that in that case I should myself leave the ship -

I made this reply to Captain Manton because I believed that the Mandarins had a perfect right to go onboard and inspect his Ship - Art. XVIII of our Treaty says that "the Superintendent of Customs shall have the privilege to appoint Inspectors who shall have the right to go on board any american vessels, and I considered these officers as Inspectors duly recognized by the Hoppo for he refused to grant a Clearance till the Ship was examined by them, and if

the Inspectors have the right to inspect "Cargo" surely they have the right to inspect Coolies who are reported to them as being Kidnapped or Detained on board against their will.

Capt^n Manton after I told him I wanted leave the vessel consented to allow the Mandarins to come on board. He accompanied me to the Gangway where the Mandarins were standing. Observing W^m Meyers he enquired of him who he was. W^m Meyers replied that he was a Student Interpreter to the British Government that the Governor General had requested the allied Commissioners to grant him the services of one of their Interpreters, that he was there in no other Capacity than Interpreter for the Governor General. Capt^n Manton objected to allow him to remain onboard, and made some reference to the fact of his having a Silver

Band on his cap - I saw evidently that it was better to stop the discussion and prevent any thing unpleasant occurring and I therefore told Mr Meyers that I thought it would probably be better for him to leave the vessel which he did - We then proceeded to the Cabin. I told the Captain that the Mandarins were there for the purpose of Inspecting the Coolies to see that none were onboard against their own free will.

After some Conversation Captain Manton said that he would turn the Coolies out of his vessel and let them go, the Mandarins asked where they would go to and the Captain replied he did not know the Mandarins said that would not do, that if they were discharged they must be given to them to conduct to Canton - I remarked to Capt Manton that I thought the Coolies ought to be examined by the Mandarins as

they have asserted that some of the Coolies were unwillingly detained onboard the vessel.

After some more Conversation with Captn Manton he stated that he was willing to have them inspected at 4 o'clock the following day I told him that I thought that a late hour to Commence the inspection of over 600 Coolies onboard the "Messenger" the "Pioneer" and the "Governor Morton" and that it would necessarily take several hours to make the examination and I could not perceive any good reason for the delay. He then appointed 12 M. the next day for the examination. The Mandarins & myself assented to this appointment as it was already late to Commence the examination being then nearly nine o'clock. We then left the Ship.

The following morning, at an early hour Captn Manton called upon me he Complained of the hardship of his case that his Ship was

lying

lying at anchor at a very great expense I replied to him that it was not my fault, that the Hoppo had the power to detain the Clearance of any American vessel that had not conformed to the law, and that the Treaty positively stated that the Consul should should not deliver up the papers of any Ship before the Certificate of Clearance had been given by the Superintendent of Customs.

After he had left me, knowing that a great number of Coolies were to be examined & believing that it would be better that some System should be adopted, I drew up interrogatories to be propounded to each and every Coolie

About half past ten O'clock I again saw Captain Allanton, when he stated that he objected to the examination being carried on by the Chinese Interpreter, sent down

by the Governor, stating that he was a man in the employ of Mr Parkes, and that he believed that he would not interpret truly. that he believed that Mr Parkes was trying to do every thing to deprive persons other than English and French of the benefit of the Coolie trade, that he believed he was endeavoring to obtain for Mr Austin the British Emigration a monopoly of the whole business and that he objected to Mr Parkes teacher acting as the Interpreter but was willing that the Interpreter Ahong who I had previously sent down, to Whampoa should act as Interpreter

I replied that I had no idea that Mr Parkes was endeavoring to obtain a Monopoly of the trade but that I had no objection to Ahong examining them but that I would insist that the Governors Interpreter should be present

that he should have the right to correct any error that Ahong might make in conducting the Interpretation.

Captain Manton then said that the examination should take place at once.

I then called upon the Mandarins and informed them that I was ready - explained to them, that in order to accelerate the examination, I had drawn up interrogatories to be propounded to each Coolie & that Ahong would conduct the examination but that their Interpreter should be present so that if Ahong made any mistake or error in translating the statement of any of the Coolies he the Mandarin's Interpreter should correct him.

I then told them that I was ready to proceed with the examination. they then accompanied me to the "Dresenger"

We arrived onboard at about half past eleven o'clock and immediately proceeded with the examination; besides the Interrogatories suggested by me the Mandarins questioned many others - wrote down the names, age and residence of each.

After we had finished with the "Messenger" we proceeded to the "Governor Morton" and from thence to the "Pioneer" examining each Coolie onboard these different vessels.

From the "Messenger" I took out 28 Coolies, from the Governor Morton "7 and from the Pioneer 15 Coolies the whole of which I handed over to the Mandarins.

I returned to Canton on Wednesday and on Thursday called upon the Governor General, he informed me that his officers had not conformed to his instructions, that he intended that all the Coolies should have been

brought

brought up to Canton for examination,
and that, he had ordered the Mandarins
to do, that he would send boats down
to bring them up; I told him that I
was not aware that such was his desire,
in fact, that they had only a few Hong
Boats with them which they used for
their own sleeping purposes, two or
three Boats for the accommodation
of their own followers, and one small
(as called by foreigners) Mandarin
Boat, but that if His Excellency in-
sisted upon their being brought to
Canton, I would give the necessary Order.

I explained to the Governor
that the "Messenger" had been collecting
Coolies for some time previous to the
issue of his Rules and Regulations, in
regard to the collection of Coolies and
that I thought he ought to deal
leniently with that Ship.
He replied that he was aware that the
"Messenger" had been engaged in the
collection of Coolies anterior to the date
of his proclamation, and on that
account he was willing to deal as

leniently as possible with the officers of that Ship. He stated however that the Men must be brought up to Canton that he would send down boats to carry them up. I replied that in consequence of the large number of Coolies to be examined, it would certainly be much better for the Ship itself to come up to Canton as it would be very difficult for Sir Gallemy's Officials if the Coolies were scattered about in boats to look after them and see that they were properly fed and taken care of. The Governor replied that he was willing that they should be brought up in the Ship - that he wished arrange a building wherein the examination of the Coolies should take place, and that they should be landed for examination in batches of ten or twenty at a time & that those who stated they were willing to emigrate as labourers under the Contract would be allowed to return to the Ship and that those who objected would be retained.

I thus took my leave and returned to the Consulate I found Captain Manton in the office and I told him the result of my interview with the Governor and that he had better bring up his Ship to Canton he replied that he would not get his vessel over the Barrier, that she was drawing 18 feet of water & I replied then they will have to come up in boats, and the Governor says that he will furnish them, but I advised him (Captn Manton) to Charter Steamers and have them towed up.

Some further conversation took place during which he complained of the injustice done to him by the Governor General and begged that I would give him his papers. This, I replied I could not do after this the Captain left the Consulate

I waited all the next day to hear what the Captain intended to do. Towards night Captain Manton called upon me again and stated that during his absence at Canton the

Coolies had all been taken out of
his Ships by the order of Dr. Vargas.
I then asked him what had
become of them and he replied that
he did not know and would swear
to this. I told him it was singular
he did not know what had become
of over two hundred Coolies taken
from his vessel and that the Governor
General would most certainly
insist that they (the Coolies) should
be produced at Canton, otherwise he
would not grant a clearance, and
until he did I could not give
him his papers, he replied that
he could not produce what he had
no Control over, that they (the
Coolies) did not belong to him
and that he never gave a receipt for
them.

Capt. Manton again left. I
could not ascertain what has become
of the Coolies, but I had my suspicion
that they had been run off, as I had
been informed that a Steamer had
been seen towing boats filled with

Coolies

Coolies. On the day following (Saturday 7th January) I again called upon the Governor General & had a long Conversation with him, he stated that he was anxiously waiting for the Coolies and that he was surprised that they had not yet arrived, that he intended to send boats to Whampoa during the day for the Coolies.

I told the Governor that I had been waiting to hear from the "Messenger" (or rather the Captain) and for him to bring up the Coolies that I was informed that they had all been removed from the Ship and that I suspected they had been run off. I had no Official information from the Viceroy at Whampoa as to what has become of the Coolies, however I promised to proceed to Whampoa that night and examine (with the Hong Merchants) into the matter and bring up all the Coolies I could find on board American Vessels lying at Whampoa but was detained that evening in

Consequence of the Custom House
Steamer not being ready to start.—

Captain Manton came to
my office in the evening (Saturday
7th) and informed me that he had
just arrived from Whampoa and
that he had brought up a report
in writing, from the Senior Custom
House Offiar (or Tide Waiter) who
had that day examined his Ship,
Enclosed please find a Copy of Captn
Manton's Communication Marked
A 3, also a Copy of the Customs
Officer report marked A 4 the
purport of our Conversation I will
here give in general terms.
Captain Manton you cannot have
your (Ship's) papers until you
produce the Coolies which were on
board your Ship when I in Company
with the Mandarins examined her.
Captain M.— I cannot produce
what I have no Control over and
what I have never had under my
Control furthermore I have never been
responsible for them in any Manner

shape or form. they never belonged to me, and never gave a receipt for them & I give you my word and honor that they (the Coolies) were under the direct control, orders & supervision of Mr Vargas, I therefore, as the Consignee of the Ship demand my papers from you.

Mr P— You must produce the Coolies.—

Capt Dall— How can I produce what I have not, & have never had?

Mr P— You have Rice in your vessel which you cannot take out of the Country.—

Capt Dall— Well, I am willing to discharge or sell that & to pay all duties on the rest of the goods which are in my ship, and having now acted fairly and honestly with the Chinese Government, having even paid Tonnage dues against my will & am ready to settle all accounts for which I & my Ship am responsible I therefore request that you will demand of the Customs my Clearance and give me

my papers not allowing them to detain me any longer upon mere suspicion.-

W P. Well I shall refer the matter to Mr Ward on Monday.-

Captn Manton then took his leave.-

Sunday (January 8th.) I went down to Whampoa and saw the Captains of the different ships.-

Captain Manton of the "Messenger" stated in writing as per enclosed marked A 5. "that he had no Coolies on board of his Vessel" In like manner Captain Montgomery of the "Pioneer" as per enclosed marked A 6 - But the Captain of the Governor Morton informed me that he had 95 Coolies on board his vessel, I told him, he must deliver them up to the Mandarins, which he did, & they are now in the Governor Generals Yamun awaiting examination.-

It is impossible for Your Excellency to imagine how much I have been harassed and troubled since American Ships commenced Collecting -

Collecting Coolies at Whampoa.—

I have received many petitions from the relatives and friends of the Coolies on board and have always invariably given orders to Mr Blanchard to discharge any Coolie he may discover onboard any Am[n] Ship against his own free will and Consent.—

The Course which I have had to pursue in this business has been a most delicate one.—

Many persons of different nations have been interested in the Cargo of the "Messenger" and other American Vessels Collecting Coolies at Whampoa, & I can conscientiously say that in all my official course in regard to this Coolie Traffic I have endeavored to do my duty.—

Hoping that your Excellency will sustain me in the course I have thus far pursued in the matter,—

I remain,

I remain, Sir,
Your most obt. Servant
(signed) Oliver H Perry
U. S. Consul

His Excellency
John E Ward
Minister Plenipotentiary
&c &c &c

Copy A. 1.

Translation

Lao Governor General of the two Kwangs &c. &c.

Makes a declaration with all Speed

Reports have reached me to the effect that there is an American Vessel named the "Messenger" at Whampoa with Several hundreds pigs (Kidnapped men) on board who have not been inspected by any Chinese Deputed officer:

This Vessel is to Sail this evening or tomorrow morning

I therefore hasten with all Speed to Communicate with you.

It is my duty to request that you will take measures to detain this vessel, in order to the examination of all the pigs (Kidnapped Men?) onboard, with the enquiry whether they are willing or unwilling to emigrate, after which enquiry the proper Measures can be taken in either case: The vessel being American the responsibility rests upon yourself.

as Consul of the United States. If she be not detained it will be impossible after her departure to investigate the cases of those onboard, and I apprehend that hereafter numerous petitions will be presented after investigation has become impossible. A state of affairs which could not be agreeable to yourself.

I have written to the Hoppo of Canton who will Coöperate in this matter, and now Communicate to yourself the necessary dispatch.

To O. H. Perry Esqr
Consul of the United States at Canton

Hsien Fung 9th Year 12th Month and 16th day

January 20 1860

True Copy
J. Mitchell

Copy A. 2

Lao Governor General of the two Kwangs.

Make a further declaration.

On the 8th of the present month (December 31st 1859) petitions were received from men of the Chinese people, stating that numbers of honest men, have been kidnapped by villains, who take them to Whampoa to sell as pigs (Coolies) onboard of vessels of different foreign nations &c.

I, at once Communicated with you requesting you to Coöperate with Chinese officials, accompanied by men capable of pointing out vessels onboard which, pigs, (Coolies) are bought, to go with them, investigate the matter and bring back such men, and to examine and to set them at liberty.

The officers deputed, have now returned and report that they proceeded to your residence with my declaration, finding you, however, absent on official business, unable to have an

interview with yourself thus pro-
ceeded to Whampoa, and went with
your Vice Consul there onboard 3
American vessels, and discovered 6
kidnapped men, who were brought
back.

In addition to these are many
tens of Chinese onboard each of the
vessels, in some cases upwards of
one hundred and judging from the
circumstances that came under their
notice, it would appear that there are
many who are unwilling to go abroad.

The Vice Consul having objected
to enter on an investigation with a
view to the giving up of all these Coolies,
the Officers were unable to examine
all in detail. There is besides an
Oldenburg vessel onboard which there
are already many tens of Chinese
some of whom have been submitted
to examination.

Now with reference to the
affair of hiring Labourers I have
already stated that it is not convenient
to have receiving Ships at Whampoa,

as the prevention of Kidnapping is under such circumstances, most difficult.

I have already sent you a declaration stating that Kidnappers have been emboldened hitherto to carry on their lawless trade, by having receiving ships to retire to.

I find that no cases of this crime occurred before these vessels anchored at Whampoa and there can be no doubt that the schemes of Kidnappers were the offspring of the Receiving-ship's System.

But further, establishing such a vessel at Whampoa would be like anchoring her out at sea, and would give an ever-increasing impetus to the plots of these vagabonds, for decoying people, the place is an out of the way one where it would not be easy for Chinese and foreign officials to conduct investigations, and Kidnappers are very numerous at present.

An official deputed by me visited there some time ago 44

persons who had been Kidnapped,
and made prisoners of 36 Kidnappers
whereupon I beheaded 18 of the
most guilty. Indeed it is but
too apparent that the whole Country
swarms with these wretches and
were a receiving Ship established
I very much fear that we could
not put a Stop to the old practice
and that the Kidnapping of poor
people forced into an unwilling
Contract would injure the plans
which both you and I wish to devise,
for putting an end to the Evil.
This would be most deplorable, rather
let the regulations of the Office at
Canton be generally adopted.

Now the Officers deputed by
Myself have returned and report that
3 receiving Ships are still Stationed
at Whampoa, which is not in accordance
with the Spirit of my late Declarations.
Besides it is perfectly impossible that
I the Governor General having a due
regard to the protection of Chinese Subjects
can allow two or three hundred

Chinese

Chinese to be taken aboard by foreigners without having been first examined by Chinese officers to ascertain whether they are desirous to go aboard or not.

The equitable manner in which the Government of the United States has hitherto acted is an assurance that they also will not suffer this to take place.

I have now, especially appointed additional Civil and Military Officers to proceed to the spot and take the matter in hands.

In addition I have ordered that all the Chinese onboard the Oldenburg vessel, which has no Consul, shall be brought up in full for examination, and in the case of the American no different method should be adopted. I accordingly forward the dispatch in order that on receipt of my declaration you may at once Cooperate with the Officers whom I have deputed, and proceed to Whampoa, examine all the men onboard the 3 American vessels not

previously examined by the Authorities
and deliver them in full, to be
brought by the Officers to the City, for
the examination of each, in detail,
that it may be seen whether they are
entering or not to go abroad, after
which the proper measures can be
adopted in either case, in order to
adhere to the Spirit of my previous
declaration &c. act in Conformity
with the existing Amity and peace.
Thus we may avoid the presentation
of petitions in Numbers by the
relatives of Chinese subjects, after
the possibility of investigation has
passed away, and may put a stop
to the evil of Kidnapping
A most important Matter
Wherefore I dispatch this Decla-
ration.

January &c 1860

To. O. H. Perry Esq
U. S. Consul
for Canton

Copy A. 3.

O. H. Perry Esq
U. S. Consul

Dear Sir,

The American Ship "Messenger" lies below the 1st bar at Whampoa with all her crew onboard and ready for sea; As her Consignee I have applied to the Customs for a Clearance, which after having paid Tonnage dues and submitted to the Examination of the Ship by the Inspector of Customs, a Copy of which is herewith enclosed, has been refused me.—

The matter now is beyond my control, and I ask your interference, that the property of Americans be no longer delayed in the ports of this empire & subjected to so much trouble and expense from mere Suspicion.

Very Respectfully
(Signed) Benj^n D. Marston.

Canton
Jan^y 7^th/60

A. 4.

Copy

Whampoa January 5th 1760.

I the undersigned Senior Tide Waiter at Whampoa have examined the Ship "Messenger" & find that with the exception of the undermentioned list of Stores, the Ship to be without Cargo and has no Coolies onboard.

Water 77. 241 Gallons
Beef 661 pcs
Salt fish 274 Boxes
Tobacco 12 lb
Tea 12 do
Sugar 6 do
Vinegar 5 Casks
Oil 20 bbls
Bread 46 Bags
Green Peas 37 do
Soap 2 do
Salt Eggs 9 Tubs
Molasses 22 Jars
Pickles 682 do
Rice 1635 Bags - 247861bs
Salt provisions 60 Barrels
Yams 149 Bags

Sweet Potatoes 32 Bags

Pumpkins 413

Sinemans 40 Bags

(Signed) S. H. Smith.

Copy A. 5.

O. H. Perry Esq
U. S. Consul
Canton

In answer to your interrogatory I have to state that there are no Coolies onboard my Ship.—

Respectfully
(signed) Benj. "D Manton
Master Ship "Messenger"

Whampoa
Janry 8th 1860—

A 6.

Copy

O. H Perry
U. S. Consul Canton

In answer to your interrogatory, I have to state that there are no Coolies onboard my Ship.

Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
(signed) I. S. Montgomery
Master of American Ship
"Pioneer"

Whampoa
January 8th 1860.

Enc: No 6

Legation of the United States
Macao, 11th January 1860.

Sir

I have this day received your communication of the 10th Inst in relation to the removal of Coolies from the "Messenger" and the consequent refusal of the Grand Chop by the Custom House

I have also received a communication from the Governor General upon that subject, to which I am now preparing a reply, and will write you more fully by the next mail In the meantime you will give all the aid in your power to the Chinese authorities to prevent the Kidnapping of Coolies under the pretence of Shipping Emigrants, and until further instructed you will withhold the Papers of the "Messenger", and all other vessels engaged in Shipping Coolies Contrary to the Rules established by the Chinese Authorities, & not permit her to go to sea.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt Servt
John E. Ward

Oliver H. Perry Esqre
Consul of the United States
for Canton.

Enc No 7

Legation of the United States
Macao, 16th January 1860 –

Sir,

Your Despatch of the 10th inst. informing me of the Conduct of Captain Manton Commanding the American ship "Messenger" has been received. –

Your conduct in refusing to Captain Manton the Papers of the Ship "Messenger" until he shall have obtained the certificate of Clearance from the Hoppo or Superintendent of Customs meets my entire approval. –

By a letter received from the Governor General, I learn that this Certificate of Clearance is withheld because of the non compliance of Captain Manton of the Rules and Regulations made by the Governor General in relation to the Shipping of Coolies from the Port of Canton. – With those Rules

Oliver H Perry, Esquire
Consul of the United States for Canton.

and Regulations Captain Manton and all other American Captains must Comply.—

Very respectfully,
Your Obd. Servant.
John E. Ward

Enc: No 8.

Lau, Governor-general of the Two Kwang, & President of the Board of War, Deputy Censor, &c. &c. herewith sends a Communication.

The United States Consul at Canton requested sometime ago that something might be done to regulate the hiring of laborers and shipping them onboard the ships anchored at Whampoa,- for the case is, that latterly, the reckless Crimps, who have gone about the Country beguiling and seizing the peaceable inhabitants, have all depended on these dépôt ships at Whampoa and its neighborhood to receive them, and thus the ships furnish a Convenience to these Kidnappers beyond the reach of justice, and where they think there is nothing to fear.-

Now the anchorages about Whampoa lie out to seaward, and these dépôt ships shift their position, while the Contrivance and guile of the Crimps who seize their Countrymen are hard to be understood or prevented: thus, native and foreign officers are alike foiled

in trying to circumvent these pro=
=ceedings. In order, however, to check
the evils of Kidnapping, it has been
deemed best to open public places at
Canton itself.— Regulations have
been issued for their management,
approved by the English and French
and also made known to Mr. Perry.
Why has he not generally promul=
-gated them, and required his country=
men to buy them? For a month
or more, the American ships at
Whampoa have been constantly
receiving Coolies onboard privately,
and the people are continually
coming to my office in great numbers
with petitions, complaining that
their sons, nephews, and brothers
have been beguiled by Crimps, and
carried off to the American ships
at Whampoa, where they are brought,
and then held in Confinement
between the decks.

I have repeatedly sent officers
to Mr. Perry to confer with him upon
this subject, and they have also gone

together to whampoa to examine for themselves, and ascertain the number of Chinese onboard The Consul informed me that the ship "Messenger" had 578 men on her, and visited me on the 4th inst to consult respecting them, when it was decided that they should all be brought to Canton to be examined as to their willingness to go.—

In two days, however, he came again to see me, and told me, that the Chinese on board having heard that they were to be taken out, had left the "Messenger" for another vessel, and he did not know where they had gone A strange discrepancy, truly, in his statements! He mentioned, however, that he was going to Hongkong to see your Excellency about the affair, and get instructions how to act.—

I have since learned, that on the night of the 6th the small steamer

"Mele" took out 200 Men from the
"Messenger", and carried them out
of the port.—

My wish has been not to
trouble your Excellency about this
business for the Consul will no
doubt fully inform you of all
the particulars. I inclose Copies
of the six Communications
which have been sent to him in
relation to it, for your examination
I confide in your Sense of justice
in relation to such Conduct and
doubt not but that you will instruct
the Consul to order the four Masters
of the American Ships, who are now
forcibly detaining Chinese onboard
their vessels, Charged with no Crime,
to bring every man to Canton and
likewise Compel the Steamer "Mele"
to bring back the 200 whom she
took out of the "Messenger" to this
City for examination This procedure
will be conformable to treaty Stipula-
tions and accord with the regulations
lately issued regarding hiring Laborers.—

I will then, likewise issue a proclamation to the people to the effect that foreign nations have not violated their obligations and all the principles of justice

I have the pleasure in availing myself of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency the enjoyment of every happiness. —

To His Excellency John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of U. S. A.

January 8. 1860.

Enc: No. 9

Legation of United States

Macao, January 12. 1860.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's dispatch of the 8th inst. in relation to the Conduct of certain Americans at Whampoa, and begs to assure you that the conduct of the bad and reckless men, who have been engaged in stealing the people of China and putting them onboard Ships at Whampoa, receives no support or sympathy from him.

He has instructed the U. S. Consul at Canton to render all the aid in his power to the Chinese Authorities in enforcing the judicious regulations which have been made for the purpose of preventing Kidnapping under the pretense of obtaining laborers to send abroad, and not to allow any Coolies to be placed onboard any American vessel at Whampoa except by their permission.—

If at any time, contrary to these directions, coolies are received onboard there, he is to proceed thither immediately with the Chinese officers and release them; and his earnest cooperation in this, and in carrying out the regulations, may be depended on.

In relation to the coolies, who were onboard the Messenger, the Undersigned has instructed the Consul to use his best efforts and aid the Chinese authorities to ascertain where they have been sent, and to have them returned onboard if possible, and until this has been done, that the men may be examined as to their willingness to emigrate, he is to withhold the ship's papers and not permit her to go to sea. No American vessel will be permitted to leave any Chinese port with a single native onboard, who is taken by force or fraud.

The undersigned desires to conform to the stipulations of the Treaty, and have the regulations issued

at Canton regarding the hiring of
laborers strictly enforced – He learns
that the coolies taken from the
"Messenger" are claimed by a man
not an American, and over whom
he has no control, and he cannot
say how far it may be in his
power to have them returned – The
Captain pretends that they were
taken from his ship without
his authority or consent.
The case is now undergoing careful
investigation, and it is hardly
necessary to assure Hon Secretary
that the Undersigned desires to
Co-operate in preventing Kidnapping
natives, and bring to justice the
wicked men of any nation engaged
therein. –

It is necessary to add that
American ships carry these laborers
under their contracts with foreigners
of other Countries who charter the
vessels; our these men, therefore, he
has no control, but he has instructed
the Consul to carefully see that the

ships observe all the rules of the port,
especially those in regard to the
engagement of laborers —

The undersigned has the
honor, in making this reply, to
wish that Jno. Coulthurst may
enjoy every happiness —

John. E Ward

To his Excellency Lair,
Governor General of the Two Kiwangs

4 5 3

Enc: N.º 10

Late Governor General of the
Provinces of Kwang tung and Kwangsi,
a Deputy Censor in the Censorate, &c. &c.
herewith sends a reply.—

I had the honor to receive Your
Excellency's Communication on the 14th
inst. in which you mention in
reference to the coolies who had been
taken from the ship Messenger to
another vessel, that you have ordered
the Consul to assist [the Chinese
authorities] in seeking for & bringing
them back on board of her and until
this has been done the ship's clearance
& papers are to be retained and she is
not to be permitted to leave port, and
further if any American vessel is known
to retain Chinese onboard by force or
fraud, such vessel is not to be allowed
to leave the port: this will show that
treaty stipulations are to be maintained
and at the same time compel every one
to adhere to the regulations which have
been established for the examination of
laborers at Canton itself.— I am much
gratified with the tenor of Y. E. dispatch

in which the obligations of a treaty are honored and a desire shown to manage this affair with equity and candor.—

However, in reference to the observations that you do not know whether the hundreds of men taken from the "Messenger can be brought back or not, and that her Captain declares that they were taken from his ships by force by people of another nation without his consent or authority and whom he could not stop, I cannot compare them with other parts of the present dispatch— The Chinese who were enquired on board that Ship by orders were ordered on the 2nd inst: by me through the Coöperation of the U.S. Consul to be brought up to Canton to be examined, and that Officer came to my office on the 5th & personally told me that there were 578 Chinese detained onboard— I accordingly, at that interview, deputed Officers to go down with them and examine as to this fact, the whole

number could then have been brought
to this city and Consul Perry said
that he would order the Captain of
the Messenger to do so –
By whose will was it then that
that very night, in disobedience to
these orders, this Captain of the
Messenger weighed anchor and went
some miles down the river, got a
small steamer and sent some
hundreds of these Kidnapped natives
in her to a distant place? If, as it
is averred, the Kidnapped natives were
taken from the "Messenger" without
the Captain's wish by persons of another
country, was it also without his wish
that he got up his anchor in the night
of the 5th in violation of the Consul's
orders and went down the river?
was it with like unwillingness that
in the darkness of night he employed
the small steamer to carry off these
poor men thinking that nobody would
know about it? I think, for myself,
that he was in league with these people
of another country, & I am also of

opinion that his conduct will not bear
I. E. scrutiny.—

I have also heard that the
American ships Governor Morton,
Pioneer and Kitty Simpson, on that
same night, sent many several
Kidnapped Chinese detained on
board to other places; but it has
been my impression heretofore that
the Captains of [Am.] ships always
had the entire control of whatever
took place onboard their vessels. If
then the Captains of these ships
would not allow foreigners of other
countries to forcibly put any thing
onboard without their consent, I
suppose they would not consent that
the foreigners should carry it off without
their permission.—

In taking these natives onboard
their ships, and in secretly sending
them away on the night of the 5th,
these Captains have all violated the
regulations of the port, and they are
themselves fully amenable, even if
other foreigners did carry off the natives,

and they can not thus lay the blame on others.—

I shall expect that the Consul will retain the papers of all these four ships and not let them depart, and then the foreigners who have carried off their natives from them will not be able to carry them far but be obliged to bring them back on board the ships. I will then have the number all brought to Canton for examination by proper officers and this will settle this affair.—

I trust that H. E. will enjoin upon the Consul, that such proceedings be now taken as will effectually accomplish this, and in sending this reply, beg to offer my respectful salutations.—

To H. E. John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States
of America to China.—
January 17 1860—

Enc: № 11

The Undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Communication of the 17th Inst.

Having manifested his determination to Your Excellency to see that the Rules and Regulations made for the Port of Canton consistent with the Treaty, are observed by all American Captains and Citizens, the undersigned is surprised at the tone of Your Excellency's Communication in relation to the Coolies said to have been taken from the American Ship "Messenger".-

Over the persons now in possession of those Coolies he has no jurisdiction or power - they are not American Citizens — If upon investigation it shall appear that the Captain of the "Messenger" has aided foreigners of other Nations in sending kidnapped Coolies taken from his Vessel to distant places, he has violated the Laws of your Port and must be punished — but for the return of the

Coolies you must look to those who
now have control over them.

The Undersigned again
repeats he will not permit any
American vessel to leave the Port
with Kidnapped Coolies onboard but
if any vessel has faithfully and
honestly accounted for all the
Coolies which may have been on
board, there is no longer any reason
why she should be detained and
the undersigned wants not permit
this to be done.

The Undersigned has ordered the
American Consul to retain in his
possession the papers of all the
vessels named in Your Excellency's
despatch until he shall have an
opportunity of examining personally
into this whole business when he
trusts he may be able to agree
with Your Excellency as to the Course
which should be pursued.

It is his intention to see that the
stipulations of the Treaty are faith
fully observed by all American

citizens, but it is equally his
determination to see that impos=
=sibilities are not required of them
& that no acts of oppression are
exercised towards any one of them.

The undersigned hopes to be in
Canton on the 30th of this Month
when it will be his earnest endeavor
to arrange these matters to the
entire satisfaction of Your Excellency
Immediately on his arrival in
Canton he will inform Your
Excellency and will then hope to
have a personal interview.

John. E. Ward

23d January 1860.

Enc. No 12

Legation of the United States –
Macao 12th January 1860.

Sir,

Since my arrival in Macao, I have received a letter from the Governor General and also a statement from Mr Perry in relation to the conduct of Benjamin D Manton Master of the American Ship "Messenger" in connected with the Coolie traffic – Unless prompt and decided measures are taken by the American authorities against such reckless and lawless men, we cannot hope to preserve friendly relations with the Chinese Government –

Some time since, the Governor General informed me that to prevent the Kidnapping of the Chinese people, he issued an order that all laborers who desired to emigrate from China should be shipped at Canton that the Government might have an opportunity of ascertaining whether they

went willingly or unwillingly.—

In defiance of this order Coolies were constantly received onboard the "Messenger" at Whampoa. When the ship was about to sail the Governor General sent officials with an Interpreter to ascertain if there were any onboard who had been kidnapped. The Interpreter was an Englishman and Captain Marston refused to allow him to interpret. The Governor General then made an agreement with Mr Perry that the Coolies should be brought up to the City where he would have a house prepared and there in numbers of twenty and twenty five they might be taken on shore to be examined, when all who were willing to go should be returned to the ship.

When Mr Perry went down for these Coolies, he found that they had all been sent out of the ship. The Captain declaring that he was unable to produce them

It is ascertained that they have been taken by a steamer called the "Mede" which flies the American flag, but I learn from Mr Perry has no american papers. The only object of the Governor General it seems to me, has been to prevent the abducting of innocent Chinese against their will.

The Captain, from the facts submitted to me, has been the aider and abettor of Kidnappers and practised himself deceit and fraud.

I have instructed Mr Perry not to give him his papers until he has received his clearance at the Custom House. This he cannot do without returning the abducted Chinamen, and this he ought to be made to do.

Mr Perry has expressed to me the apprehension that he would go to Sea without his papers. Should he do this - our National

position with the Chinese would certainly be most seriously compromised, and I can only prevent it through Your interposition. She is now I understand lying outside the bar at Whampoa. I earnestly request therefore that You will take such steps as will prevent the vessels going to sea until she is authorized to do so.—

I must also beg you to have the Steamer Mississippi examined that her National Character may be ascertained so that we may either take our Flag from her, or if she is entitled to carry it, adopt such measures as will prevent its being dishonored.—

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
John. E. Ward

Flag Officer
Chas B. Stribbling
U.S.S. "Hartford"

Enc: No 13

Copy. Macao, December 18th 1857.

My dear Sir,

I trust that you have safely reached Stongkong en route to Manila, and I almost reproach myself for intruding upon H, E's purpose of pleasure in the visit, with an intimation that I have recently rescued another kidnapped man — Chun Amok — whose Mother came and stopped at my house three Days. — He had been onboard an American Ship at Whampoa which gave color to my application for an official order from the Procurador to search for him. He tells me that he tried to leap overboard at Whampoa, but was caught and threatened with death if he again attempted it. He also says that out of about 50 men in the Barracoon with him there are several who have property and families. — He having returned to Canton, I expect applications from their relatives for

my intervention for their release in a few days.—

I see no effectual means, however, to prevent the Compromise of our Flag in these atrocities, but in making the search of each Ship on the eve of departure imperative upon the respective Consuls:—

That is to say, that every "Coolie" (so called), shall be interrogated and all who have been deceived released:—

The Ship (or Charterers for it will virtually come from the latter) to pay the Consul $2 for himself and his Interpreter and $1 for a fund to assist the deceived back to their homes.—

If H. E. thinks the rescued Men could be claimed without returning the outlay of the Charterers upon them, the refusal of such repayment would be a still more effectual check to these enormities, but it may be Doubted if the Portuguese Courts would release such men from obligations

Contracted before the local authorities according to their forms: So that a fund to provide for the deficiency of means on the part of relatives to redeem the Kidnapped and inveigled, would be necessary here, at least.—

As I long ago requested the Secretary of State to Consider my resignation of the Consulate here definite—as before intimated to H. E.—I have no delicacy in suggesting a fee to the Consul.—

It has only just occurred to me to allude to this vexed matter again, so that I write somewhat hurriedly for this Steamer late at night.—

I avail of the occasion to fulfil my promise to send H. E the translation of the Speech of the King of Siam to the Governor General of Macao.—

I am, My dear Sir,
Yours faithfully
(Signed) Gideon Nye Jr.

H. E.
Hon.ble John E Ward
&c &c &c

Enc: No 14

Copy

Consulate of the United States.-
Macao, November 28th 1859

Sir,

The consideration of Your Excellency has no doubt already been directed to the gineral subject of the evils of the Coolie Traffic, but since some of these evils are incidental to and inseparable from the nature of such dealings with a people so Constituted and so situated, in respect to Foreigners, as the Chinese, there has arisen a Contrariety of Opinion respecting the extent and gravity of actual abuses and premeditated wrongs, I deem it my duty to bring to your special Cognizance, as strikingly illustrative of these abuses, the Circumstances of a Case of grievous wrong to a respectable Chinese in which American Citizens were becoming participants

His Excellency
The Honble John E Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United States.-

cipants when my intervention rescued the victim from the ship "Norway" on the morning of the 26th instant.

Upon perceiving the importance of the case and the value of this man's testimony, I conceived the purpose of a fuller examination, than my regard for the sufferer's fatigue permitted me to make in the first instance, before H. E. with the assistance of D. Williams as Interpreter; and as he intimated the intention to return to his family at Canton by the Steamer "Spark" on her next trip, I postponed a second examination with the expectation that you would reach this place in the meantime.

As however he did not understand my purpose, he left with his younger Brother who had come here seeking him for Hongkong owing to a summons from an elder Brother there. This is not perhaps important since I have his address already and know where to find some of his relatives also. Indeed, the essential points in elucidation

of the question of the wrongs inflicted upon the Chinese and of the participation of Americans therein, are already covered by my Minutes of what he told me immediately after his arrival: — which I now proceed to state. —

I should premise that the information upon which I acted in the search for this man, came from another Chinese who had escaped & been released (the hypothesis in regard to him having light cast upon it hereafter) from a Barracoon in this city and it was of the following purport: namely: —

That he — "Lae Lui Wing" a native "of Shun tuck district but now from "Canton had been lost four months, "that he had been in the Barracoon "of ——— in this city and being ill "had not been shipped off." —

I was at the same time applied to in behalf of another man — the former home by of the Crown Solicitor of Hongkong Mr. Cooper Turner — of whom there was no distinct trace, but who has since been found at a Barracoon here. —

I ascertained that during the previous 48 hours about 1.000 Chinese had been sent onboard the American Ship "Norway" already mentioned, and after sending my Deputy twice in search of her Captain I addressed to him the following letter.—

Consulate of the United States.—
Macao, November 25th 1839.—

Sir,

I am this morning applied to for the recovery of two men who have been lost,—and one of which, at least, is believed to be onboard your ship, he having been traced to one of the Barracoons from whence your vessel has received Coolies.—

I request your best efforts in behalf of the Bearers of this letter, who are the relatives of, respectively, Say Lui-Wing of the Shun Tuck District, 32 years of age, and Ah See a Hakka of 22 & 35 years of age, for the return of their said friends to my office.—

I shall desire to be fully assured that neither of these men are onboard before I can permit your ship to go to sea.—

I am,

I am - Sir,

Your Obed. ent Servant

(signed) Gideon Nye Jr

Vice Consul of the U.S. America

for Macao -

Some subsequent steps, which it is not necessary to state and which it might seem invidious to explain with particularity, since blame should not too directly attach to individuals, resulted in the rescue of this "Sae Lui Wing", whose story of hardship and all-but miraculous escape from servitude I proceed to tell from his own lips. -

Upon his presenting himself I at once recognized his face, as he told the Interpreter he did mine. He said - I am Sae Lui Wing a native of the Shun Tuck district; but my home is at Canton, where my Wife, a son 3 years old and a daughter 7 years old reside at the Tai-ping-Sha - I was in the employ of the Department of the Customs and it was my duty to assist in the examination of the Cargoes of vessels; I know several of the Linguists.

This explanation of his former employ-

= ment

employment-above accounted for our having seen each other before.—

Since he left for Stonyhong, I learn from a friend of his where he lodged the other day, that he had attained one of the lower Mandarin ranks represented by a white Button.—

"But how, then, did you get into a "Coolie Ship?"—I asked. He replied—"I "went from Canton to Fatshan about "four Months ago and getting belated so "that the large passage boats of the day "had left, I took a small boat in Company "with two other persons wishing to go to "Canton and whilst Sleeping we were all "carried to Whampoa, when discovering "that I had been kidnapped I offered "the boat people Fifty taels to release me, "but they said "No—you will inform "the Mandarins against us—you must "go in the foreign Vessel"—Afterward "the Foreigners gave me and others $ 6 each "to gamble with to gain our liberty, as they "said, if we had luck, but it was all a "deception, their purpose being to amuse "us with the fable.—

"While still on board the Foreign ship
"I was severely hurt on the back of my head
"which as you see is still sore - by falling
"during a Fy-foong and I had my tail cut
"off by recommendation of a Portuguese Keeper
"in order to admit of the more ready healing
"of the wound. I have been ill for some
"time in consequence of the fall"

(A fortunate circumstance perhaps
to him, as otherwise he would probably
have been shipped per "Flora Temple"
just lost with her 850 Coolies in the
China Sea.)

"I have been in Macao nearly three
"Months - at the Barracoon of _____ about
"two Months ago many Men were sent
"from it to some Ship there leaving"
(the "Flora Temple")

"Before sending the men all are
"mustered in the large room or Compound
"and the Keeper cries out that those who
"are willing to go are to take one side and
"those not willing the other; then the un-
willing ones are flogged into acquiescence.
"I was so flogged myself. There were men
"of family and men of literary pretensions

"among the Captives; these were most
"reluctant to go and were most flogged;
"Even among them told me of their having
"houses and land of their own, of their having
"no need to labor: On one occasion there were
"four or five of the most reluctant flogged until
"nearly dead, and then put into a sick room
"and fed on Congee for weeks — One of these
"escaped & was purposely sent away and he it
"was who told my family where I was. — Others
"in their despair Committed suicide with
"Opium and others hung themselves" —

"Many had begged to be allowed to
"write to their friends to raise the money for
"their ransom, but were told that there was
"no one there to write for them." —

On the morning of his rescue, when
first taught he was at sea, from having
been unable to sleep the night before until
3 or 4 A. M. at the thought of being carried
away from China — to that but for the second
search he would not have been rescued. —

He is full of thankfulness to those who
were instrumental in saving him to his
family and Country and I am under great
obligations to a Countryman of ours here for
the

the faithfulness of the last search, who being absent at the moment, I do not name lest he should not care to have his name appear officially.—

Submitting this case as indicative of the great moral wrong involved in the Coolie traffic, I have no need to suggest the grave political dangers which are the natural Consequence,— since they directly invoke the exercise of the Wisdom of Your Excellency to avert from our Country and our Flag alike, dishonor and positive danger.—

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your Excellency's

Obedient Servant

(signed) Gideon Nye Jr

Vice Consul of the United States

for Macao;—

Enc: No 15.

Copy

U. S. Consulate Canton

January 18th 1860.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of the 16th inst.

In reply I beg leave to state that I will reply to the same at my earliest opportunity.

Last evening at about 4 o'clock I received a communication which was addressed as per endorsed (Copy of the Allied Commanders dispatch to the Consuls of Foreign Nations at, and for the Port of Canton China.

The Despatch, with enclosures, depositions &c is one of the most voluminous documents that I have ever received, as it covers over 296 pages of official paper. As the "Medea" is going to Macao, I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th Inst.

Respectfully,
I have the honor to be,
Your

Your Ob. Servant
(signed) Sol H. Mitchell
for O. H. Perry
U. S. Consul

Hon:
John E Ward
U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary
&c &c &c

Copy

Canton 12th January 1860—

Gentlemen,

We have the honor to for=
=ward for your information and con=
=sideration Copies of a Communication
and its enclosures from His Excellency
Lord the Governor General of these
provinces to the Allied Commissioners
dated the 6th instant requesting the
Allied Commissioners in Chief to advise
him as to the measures best calculated
to effect the suppression of the Whampoa
Coolie Trade, carried on as this has lately
been,

Enclosure 1

Baron G. de Bourgueville, Consul for France,
C. A Winchester Esquire, Consul for Great Britain
O. H Perry Esqr Consul for United States
R Carlowitz Esq Consul for Russia, Sayany &
J. de A Vander Hoeven Esq, Consul for Netherlands
Senor Ortiz y Zuerbegaray, Consul for Spain
T. C. Leslie Esq Consul for Portugal
Robert Jardine Esq Consul for Denmark
W. J Bryant Esq Consul for Belgium
Waldemar Nielsen Esq, Consul for Hanse Towns
C. Anne Esq Consul for Sweden & Norway
& any other Foreign Representatives, if in Canton

been, under circumstances most injurious to the character and interests of the Foreign Community.—

We also take this opportunity of placing before you the depositions of 106 men, who have lately been brought away from certain Cooli receiving vessels at Whampoa, Namely, the American Ships "Messenger" "Pioneer" and "Governor Morton" and the Oldenburg barque "Fanny Kirchner."—

Enclosure 1/

You will read with pain the particulars therein given of the System of torture that has been pursued in order to wring from the victims of the trade a nominal Consent to an eight years engagement in the Island of Cuba, and you will see that deception has been practise in order to induce them to believe that their shipment had received the sanction of their own authorities.— Notice may also be taken of the assertion so frequently repeated in the depositions that

those Coolies, who have not yet been removed from the above named Ships remain aboard against their will and their endeavors to make that unwillingness known are suppressed by the persons who have them in charge.—

We doubt not that you will concur with us in thinking that it can be no sufficient defence to say that this violence and deception is in most cases the act of the Chinese, and not of the foreigners engaged in the trade. The latter must long ere this have become acquainted both with the true character of the instruments they employ, and the abuses to which the payment of head money must lead, and there is moreover evidence to show that the ill treatment of which they complain is not unfrequently inflicted aboard the foreign vessels, and by foreign hands.—

In case it should be thought that these Depositions are not deserving of

full reliance, we should inform you that each witness was examined separately and out of hearing of his Compatriots, and it is not easy to see what object the majority of the Witnesses have in fabricating falsehoods after they had once regained their liberty — but in case some of your body would wish to test for themselves the accuracy of these statements, or to obtain further information from the Witnesses themselves, We have sanctioned their temporary detention in Canton, in order that they may be brought before you if you desire it. —

To the first named letter from His Excellency Laou to the Commissioners, we are now able to add another one, dated January 9th Communicating the course adopted in the case of the "Fanny Kirchner" which His Excellency is desirous to show is uniform with that pursued towards the American receiving ships. — We here refrain from any description of the fatal occurrences of the night of the 24th instant

Enclosure 3

onboard the last named vessel, or of
the recent transactions connected
with the Coolie Cargo of the "Menenger"
but if when engaged in the Consider-
ation of the subject, you should
desire additional information
either as to the proceedings we have
alluded to, or the general question
of Slave Stealing as it is now
extensively carried on in these
districts for the supply of the Coolie
Trade, we may refer you to the
Allied Commissioners who have
ample details in their possession.

Fully sensible, Gentlemen,
that the suggestion of these preventive
measures which Sir Cullinay is
so anxious to see instituted apper-
tains rather to your province than
that of the Allied Commanders, we
would wish to place the matter in
your hands and to beg you to Concert
among yourselves the measures
best calculated to correct the abuses
that have been brought to light.

We may mention, however, that

this is the second appeal which His Excellency has made to us upon this subject, the first being simultaneous with the issue of his recent Circular to the Consular Representatives announcing to them the establishment of a system of free Emigration, and requesting them to require their respective Countrymen to Conform to the rules upon which that System is based It appears however that His Excellency's requisition have been only partially Complied with, for while several parties Connected with the Shipment of Coolies at Whampoa desisted from their operations upon being warned by the Consular Authorities of their illegal character, others again with little appreciation of His Excellency's liberal Concession and no direct opposition to his prohibitions, Continued to Collect Coolies through the agency of the Crimp boats and to receive them onboard the above mentioned Ships.

The prevention of such proceedings in the future and the faithful observance of the rules established by the Governor General is the point which should now engage the attention of all responsible persons in this Community connected so immediately as the subject is with the peace and order of this important Port, and the preservation of a good feeling between foreigners and the Chinese population — We confess that we do not ourselves see why it should be more difficult to control foreign vessels when engaged in the shipment of Contract laborers, than when following any other ordinary operation, But whatever may be the steps necessary to secure the ends in view, you will, we are satisfied, see with us that the unscrupulous acts of a few individuals — such as those we are now pointing out — are liable to imperil the best interests, and even the personal safety of your Communities, and that although

the presence of the allied force in this City may serve for a time to shield foreigners generally from the consequences of these acts, they may be followed by a serious recoil when that safeguard shall be withdrawn, unless due security against the wrongs complained of shall in the meantime have been provided.

We have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servants
(Signed) C. J. van Straubenzie
Commdg H.B.M.'s Troops.

(u) I Hope
Rear Admiral & Comdr in Chief

(u) d'Aboville
Commt Supérieur des Forces
Françaises à Canton.

True Copy
(Signed) J. D. Mitchell

Copy

Enc: № 16

Consulate of the United States
Macao January 23d 1860.

Excellent Sirs,

I beg leave to address you upon a matter of international concernment of great gravity, the urgency of which — alike with the paramount consideration of the common relations of our respective Countries toward China — invokes your early attention in a spirit of national comity.

It is already within the knowledge of the Honorable the Council of Government that certain Chinese Subjects, called Coolies, were taken from the American ship "Messenger", lying within the port of Canton, on board the American Steamer "Melee" — employed for that purpose by Messrs Vargas & Co of this city — and thus brought here, in direct contravention of the express requisition of the Governor General of the Province.

The

To the Honorable
The Members of the
Council of Government
of Macao.

The immediate consequences are the verbal seizure of the said American ship and a demand — if I am correctly informed — upon the Government of Macao for the return of these subjects of China to the port of Canton; but since His Excellency the Governor General of the Province imputes constraint of these persons and the same thought is becoming general among the people, the probable greater gravity of the eventualities of a question so exciting — if the necessities of the case are not met promptly — will already have impressed the minds of the Members of the Honorable Council.

The subject has just been reneweddy brought to the notice of His Excellency the American Minister, to whom the purpose of sending the Subjects of China aforesaid from this place on bodrd a Dutch vessel, is intimated; and as such purpose is conceived in total disregard of the obligations incurred, within the port of Canton, to the Chinese Government by

both

both
the Ship and the Charterers,
and of the consequences of their
infraction to our respective
Countries and Citizens — as
well as in defiance of the ex-
press requisitions of the Chief
Authority of the Province —
I am instructed to convey
the earnest wish and hope
of H. E. the American Minister
that the Honorable Council
will take every possible pre-
caution to prevent the reship-
ment of the said Natives of China
to any other vessel than the
"Messenger" at Whampoa, —
to the end that the requisitions
of the Governor General may be
complied with and the respon-
sibilities of our respective Gov-
ernments discharged.

He considers this the only
course open for a proper so-
lution of the grave question
that compromises both our
Governments with that of China;
and he accordingly invites
your coöperation in its at-
tainment: — Without
such coöperation on your
part as the circumstances
of the case require — since
these people are no longer under
the American Flag — the just
requirements of the Governor
General cannot be satisfied;

but

but

it would become the duty
of the American Minister,
if he considers that H.E. does not perform what he
if you refuse to accord it,
to represent the reason of
his disability to the Chinese
Authorities.

entertained, however

I beg, in conclusion to state that the number of Chinese removed from the "Messenger" by order of Messrs Vargas & Co to the "Meelee" and brought by her to Macao was Four hundred and eighty two; and that the Captain of that ship declared they were taken without his consent.

I have the honor to be,
Excellent Sirs,
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) Gideon Nye, Jr.
Vice Consul of the
United States of America
for Macao.

Copy

Enc: Nº 17.

Nº 3

Translation

Sir,

The Council of Government having received your Despatch of the 23ª Inst, have the honor to State in reply to it, that ~~in~~ Consequence of a Report from the Portuguese Consul dated the 9ª Inst informing about the Coolies who came from Whampoa in the American Steamer "Medee" in order to evade their examination by the Chinese authorities, and requesting that they might not be detained in this City, the Government has caused the fact to be examined and investigated.

It was found that 26 Chinese had deserted on arrival at Macao — 25 declared that they were unwilling to embark — they were handed over to the petty Mandarin Officers, by the Commander, in order to be sent back to their native towns and 422 who, on examination, declared that they are desirous of embarking by their free will, are kept until the arrival of S.E. Senhor Guimaraes to take a proper

decision.—

The result of the examination together with the receipt of the petty Mandarin Officers, have been sent to the aforesaid Consul to be transmitted to His Excellency the Vice Roy of Canton.—

God preserve you

Macao 24th January 1860.

(Signed) João Ferr.a Mendes

Col.: President

" João Bapt.a Gomes

Substitute of the Chief Judge

" Canon.o F. C. de S.ta Anna Costa

" M. P. Simoens

" Fran.co de Silva

" L. Marques

To

Sidney Nye Jr Esquire

Vice Consul of the United States of America

at Macao

Rec'd Apr. 7 Mr. Reed's No 2

Legation of the United States
Macao January 26th 1860

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Treaty of Tientsin is now in full force and effect; every disposition is manifested by the Chinese Government to fulfill all its stipulations and to preserve the kind relations which now exist between the United States and China.

I have received a Dispatch from the Imperial Commissioner Communicating to me the Imperial Rescript in relation to the Opening of the Two Ports, the reduction of Tonnage dues &c. Enclosure 1st

I have also received a Communication from the Governor General of this Province upon the same subject.

Hon. Lewis Cass
Secretary of State.

Laie does not refer to Taiwan because it is not in either of the Provinces over which he is Governor and therefore he has no Jurisdiction Enclosures 2a 3a

In the dispatches No 8 & 9 of 1859 from this Legation, the various steps which had then been taken respecting the Collection of one fifth of the duties paid to the Chinese Government on American Commerce at Fuhchau Canton & Shanghai for the purpose of liquidating the claims on the Chinese Government by American Citizens, and the appointment of a Depositary, were fully detailed.

Bigler

On the first of September I appointed the 10th of November (Enc 5b) as the date for the Board of Commissioners to meet, and Macao as the place. The Board met at this City and Commenced their proceedings on the 18th of November and Completed their adjudication of all the Claims presented to them on the 13 inst (Enc 2b)

I have been able to affirm and approve each report made jointly to me by the Commissioners and have therefore given no opinion at length in any case except the case of the "Calder" in which two separate Reports were made one by Dr Bradley disallowing the whole claim and one by Mr Roberts allowing a part; in that case I have affirmed and approved Mr Roberts Report as Enc. 3b.

The Depositary, Messrs Olyphant & Co, were furnished with Duplicate Copies of the Certificates granted by me to the several Claimants, whose Claims were allowed, with directions respecting the Vouchers to be obtained from them (Enclosures 4 & 5b) — They have furnished the Legation with a Summary of the receipt from the Chinese (Enclosure 6b) from which it appears that since February 3d 1869 to Dec 31. the Amount received at Shanghae Amounts to — $ 149.554.35

Foochow — " 49.690.28

Brought forward $199.244.63

Canton Amounts to " 28.980.46

Interest allowed by Bank " 1659 28

$229 884. 37

Less charges, freight &c. " 153. 92

Leaving Balance $229.730.48

The total amount of awards to the claimants was $489 694:78, and the above amount was distributed among them by Mr Williams on the 18th inst: in rateable proportions giving each claimant nearly 46 per cent on his award.

End

The Collection of Moneys on the debentures issued by the Collectors of Customs at the three Ports has been managed by the Depositaries with great care and good faith to my entire satisfaction.

The income will be less during the present year, as the amount apportioned to the Shanghai Custom House by the Convention of Nov 8. 1868. has already been in full. I propose making another dividend at the expiration of six Months

Months and it is hoped that in twelve or Eighteen Months from this time every American claim upon the Chinese Government will have been paid in full — As far as I have been able to learn every Claimant is content with the Amount awarded — Such certainly ought to be the fact and yet, the Amount secured by the Treaty will not be exhausted but after paying every just demand against the Chinese Government there will be a surplus of more than two hundred thousand Dollars — I submit to your Consideration the disposition which shall be made of this surplus fund. When the act of Congress was passed to distribute the fund it was supposed that the sum secured by the Treaty would not be sufficient to pay all the claims that would be allowed by the Commissioners, the Contrary being the fact Some disposition must now be made of the surplus —

Belgium

End

Believing that the approval of my public Acts by all the Citizens

of the United States in China who
have had an opportunity of expressing
their opinion ought to be mentioned
to the Department, I herewith annex
Correspondence with the Merchants,
Missionaries and residents of Shanghai
Enclosure 1 & 2 Cs

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

John E. Ward

Emperors Rescript embodied herein.

Copy Enc: 1a

Ho, Imperial Commissioner, charged with the affairs of foreign Commerce, Governor-General of the Two Kiang &c &c. herewith sends a Communication.

I have had the honor to receive several dispatches from Your Excellency, requesting that the treaty of Tientsin be published at the open ports, that the two new ports of Chaúchau and Taiwan be now opened to Commerce, and that the tonnage duties on ships be collected according to the stipulations of the treaty — In conformity to the understanding we came to at our interview at Kwanchán, I memorialized His Majesty on the 8th inst in relation to these proposals, and have now been honored by the Imperial rescript to the following effect:—

The two ports of Chaúchau and Taiwan are to be opened to Commerce, and the tonnage duties to be levied according to the stipulations of the treaty of Tientsin — The Commercial Regulations and the Tariff are not to go into effect for a while — Orders to this effect

are to be sent to the authorities at the various ports for their observance. At the two ports of Chaichau and Taiwan, Custom-houses for the proper Collection of duties on the trade are to be established, and I am directed to Confer with the provincial authorities who have the Government of those places that every thing be satisfactorily arranged.

In addition to carrying out this rescript by sending the proper orders to all the ports for the observance of their authorities, I now Communicate the same to Your Excellency, and avail myself of the opportunity to express the wish that your future days may be full of peace and happiness.

To His Excellency
John Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the
United States to China

November 23 - 1859.

Copy Enc: 2.

Lau, Governor General of the Two Kwang, a President of the Board of War, Deputy Censor, &c. herewith sends a Communication.

The Imperial Commissioner Ho has forwarded me a dispatch, in which he informs me that he has received His Majesty's decree allowing the American Merchants to trade at Chán-chau, and also that the tonnage duties to be paid on their ships shall be according to the new rate stipulated in the treaty; but the other provisions of the new Commercial Regulations and the Tariff are not yet to go into operation. It appears, too, that your Excellency has agreed that the first of January shall be the day when the port of Chán-chau is to be opened to Commerce.

I have also, together with the Collector of Customs at Canton, received orders in reply to the Memorial addressed to Court, in relation to this matter, and we have, after conferring together, appointed Yú, the magistrate of the district of Ling-shwui, and a Brevet Subprefect, to proceed to Chán-chau as Collector of the Customs,

taking with him a Corps of Custom House writers, linguists, and Clerks to aid him. He will oversee the revenue department and establish the rules for its Management on the same footing as they now in force at Canton. We have also instructed Mr Lay, Superintendent of the revenue, to proceed thither and assist in placing the whole on a satisfactory basis.

In addition to informing the American Consul, Mr Perry, of these arrangements, that he may make them known to the [American] Merchants, I likewise now Communicate what has been done to Your Excellency, and desire that you will appoint a Consul to proceed to Chinchan to superintend the trade. While sending this, I avail myself of the opportunity to express the wish that your days may be prosperous.

To His Excellency John E Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the U.S. to China

December 25. 1859.

Copy. Enc: 3.a

Legation of the United States.
Macao, December 29 - 1859.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's dispatch of the 25th inst: He has himself likewise received a Communication, dated November 23d from the Imperial Commissioner Hé, in which His Majesty's orders respecting the opening of the ports of Tamsui and Chaochau are copied for his information.

The undersigned has accordingly already appointed Charles W. Bradley to be Vice Consul at the Port of Chaochau, until the pleasure of the President be known, and he is already at the place, prepared to enter upon his duties. It is desirable, therefore, that Your Excellency issue directions to the local authorities to render him assistance in the discharge of his duties, and in the selection of suitable locations for dwellings, and whenever he may desire

their aid.

The Undersigned confidently expects that these arrangements will contribute to the advantage of our respective Nations and promote the good understanding existing between them, and avails himself of this opportunity to express to your Excellency his high respect.

To His Excellency Lán
Governor General of the two Kwang,
&c &c &c

Enclosure 6

Copy

Legation of the United States
Shanghae. 1st Sept. 1859.

Oliver C. Roberts Esq & Co Charles W. Bradley
Hong Kong. & Ningpo

Sir:

By the last mail I received the enclosed despatch with instructions to forward the same to you. By the 3d Section of the act organizing the Commission I am required to appoint the time and place of the meeting of the Board.

I therefore designate and appoint Macao as the place and the 10th of November as the time.

W Bradley, you as Commissioner will receive immediate instructions as to the time and place of meeting.

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
signed John E. Ward.

Inclosure 2 b

We, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed in pursuance of a Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Chinese Government, concluded at Shanghai on the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, do severally and solemnly declare that we have impartially and carefully examined and decided to the best of our judgment and according to justice and equity, without fear, favour or affection, upon all claims that have been laid before us as such Commissioners.

In witness whereof, we have made and subscribed this our solemn declaration, at Macao, this thirteenth day of January, one thousand Eight hundred and Sixty.

C. W. Bradley.

C. E. Roberts

Commissioners of Claims

Caldera

Among the claims presented to the Commissioners for their adjudication are those known as the "Caldera" claims; and two Reports have been submitted to me, one by Mr. Bradley rejecting all those claims and one by Mr. Roberts allowing compensations for what he believed to have been the actual loss of American citizens estimated by the amount of insurance on the vessel — the value of the cargo & the condition of the Barque and cargo when attacked, plundered and destroyed by the Pirates.

Those claims originates in the plundering and final destruction of a Chilean Barque which had been insured by American Underwriters, laden with a cargo, shipped in some cases by American Houses and in others, insured by American Underwriters.

In 1854 when this transaction occurred, the claims were presented to the Commissioner of the United States, then W. McRae. He seems not to have considered them under the facts pre-

sented to him, as creating any liability on the part of the Chinese Government, and therefore made no demand for their payment, but referred the case to Mr. Marcy then Secretary of State.

On the 8th of October in a despatch of Mr Marcy's to Mr Parker, the successor of Mr McLane, he thus speaks of the "Caldera" claims

"The case of the Chilean Barque "Caldera" was referred by your immediate "predecessor to this Government for instructions in regard to it. It is clearly "a case of aggravated wrong, and I "think the proofs make out a claim "against the Chinese Government, though "it may not come under any specific "provision of the Treaty"

"It does not appear that the "case has been presented by the Commissioner to the consideration of the "Chinese Government

"You are instructed by the "President to bring the claim to its "person's attention and to demand a "pecuniary compensation equal to the

" actual losses of our citizens. That Govern-
" ment should be made to understand dis-
" tinctly that it is regarded by your Govern-
" ment as a serious affair, and it is ex-
" pected that the demand for indemnity
" will not be evaded or long delayed"

This claim being still unsettled, my immediate predecessor, W. Reed, by the Treaty negotiated at Shanghae on the 8th day of November 1858, obtained from the Chinese Government the sum of Five hundred thousand Taels to be paid according to the provisions of the Treaty which amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date.

In the Despatch of W Cass of May last, Mr Marcy's instructions to D. Parker are not only quoted and approved by him; but I am instructed that by facts subsequently submitted to the Department of State the case of the "Caldera" is actually brought within the provisions of the American Treaty.

Under the instructions of Mr Marcy thus reaffirmed by Mr Cass my duty

may be discharged by ascertaining, as far as possible, what have been, the actual losses of our citizens"

Satisfied with the award of Mr Roberts on this point, I have approved the same and ordered the amounts awarded by him to be paid to the respective claimants.

Macao, January 14th 1860.

John E Ward

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Copy

46

Legation of the United States
Macao January 16. 1860.

Gentlemen,

Referring to the letter addressed to you from this Legation by Mr. Williams. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, dated March 8th 1859, and to your reply of the 25th of that month, I herewith transmit to you duplicate copies of the Certificates granted to American citizens whose claims have been examined and decided by the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, and confirmed by me in accordance to the Act of Congress Approved March 3. 1859.

You will obtain duplicate receipts for the payments made from time to time to the claimants or their attorneys, by endorsements upon these certificates, until the entire award has been paid upon each one, after which the duplicate copies are to be

To Messrs Olyphant & Co:

&. &. &.

Houghton

be returned to this Legation. The number of certificates now sent is forty nine, and the aggregate of sums to be paid upon them amounts to Four Hundred and Eighty nine Thousand, Six hundred & Ninety four 79/100 Dollars.

Your commission for acting as receivers of the moneys collected from the debentures placed in your hands, and for attending to the investment or deposit of the same, together with all other acts connected with the payment of the awards or obtainment of receipts, is now fixed at Two-and-a-half per cent- which will be paid you from time to time out of the proceeds of the debentures, by orders from this Legation, on receiving your account of the payments made in accordance with the orders upon the Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China, passing through your hands.

I am
Gentlemen
Your Obedient Servant
(Sgd) John E. Ward.

Copy

No 6

Hongkong January 17th 1860.

Sir,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated Macao 16th inst, giving us instructions regarding the disbursement of Monies collected from the Chinese Government on account of Sums due to American Citizens and the same will be complied with.

We have received the duplicate copies of Certificates referred to and have now the satisfaction to hand you herewith a statement of collections made to this date, showing a sum of Two hundred & twenty nine thousand, seven hundred Sixty 45/100 Dollars ($229760 45/100) at the credit of the Commissioner of the United States of America to China with the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China and subject to his drafts.

We are,

Sir

Your Obedient Servants

Lyall Olyphant & Co

To H. E. John E. Ward

Minister of the U. States of America

to China &c &c.

5

Copy

Enc. 1°

Shanghai November 11 th 1859

To

His Excellency
The Honorable John E. Ward
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the
United States of America

Sir.

Prior to your Excellency's departure, we the undersigned, American merchants and residents at Shanghai, are desirous of expressing and placing on record our sincere appreciation of the exertions of your Excellency in the ratification of our Treaty and the establishment of our new political relations with China.

We are aware of the difficulties which have arisen, and the obstacles against which you have had to contend, and we can therefore with the more heartiness congratulate you on the successful termination of this portion of your labors.

And further as we review the six months which have elapsed since Your Excellency's first arrival, and the momentous events which have transpired, the difficult and delicate positions in which you have been placed, both in relation to the Powers of this country, and those of civilized nations, we feel great pleasure in respectfully addressing you, of your unanimous and cordial approbation and approval.

Beginning with your first conference with the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai down to the present moment when our Treaty is about to enter into actual operation,

there

there is no act, no opinion of your Excellency, which does not command the assent of your Countrymen.

More particularly are we glad to express our profound approbation of the course Your Excellency pursued at the Mouth, and while we do justice to the moderation which ruled your counsels, we dare not refuse our tributes to the energy and ability which guided them to a successful issue.

Your desire to cooperate with your colleagues of England and France, in the common interests of all, indicate the justice and soundness of your policy, while the independent course pursued by them under the guidance of intelligent heads, we feel was the only one consistent with the dignity of our Government.

We fully appreciate the motives which induced Your Excellency to give your support to the generous assistance afforded by Commodore Attalle to the English & French forces after the disastrous action at Taku, and cannot refrain from here expressing our admiration of that officers gallantry.

Your Excellency's visit to Peking, and the able and energetic manner in which you there supported the dignity of your Country, the successful negotiation of the Treaty and its speedy promulgation, are events honorable alike to yourself, and to us as your countrymen.

We are pleased to understand that the present anomalous and unsatisfactory state of the Imperial

Customs

has obliged Your Excellency's attention and that it is your purpose to insist upon such alterations in their Constitution as shall prevent any infringement of our Treaty rights by their Regulations. The duty is a matter of great importance, but feel confident that this and other complicated negociations which remain for You to conclude will receive at your hands most able & judicious management

With our best wishes
we have the honor
to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient Servants

Signed Aspinwall & Howard & Co
" Peirce Williams & Co
" Prescott & Co
" Isaac M Bull & Co
" Olyphant & Co
" A. Fogg & Co
" Frazar & Co
" John H. Everett
" W Endicott
" F. W. Cheney
" Abraham Howard
" E C Bridgman
" A S Colburn & Son
" Cleveland Keith
" W R Mills
" Henry Bloaget
" J. L. Holmes
" J. W. Lambert
" W. G. E. Cunningham
" B Jenkins

(Signed) J. B. Hartwell
" Geo. W. Fish

Thin

Enc: 2c

Copy Shanghai, 12 November 1859

Gentlemen,

On the eve of my departure from Shanghae your kind favor of the 11th instant has been placed in my hands.

It is difficult indeed impossible, for you fully to appreciate the inestimable value to me of such an approval of my conduct from my fellow citizens who have been witnesses of the recent transactions in China.

If my arduous and responsible labors had been tenfold multiplied your kind approval, so flatteringly expressed, would much more than have repaid me.

In behalf of my absent friend Commodore Tattnall, I beg to thank you for your allusion to his gallantry, by which our Navy and Country have been honored. None of you, Gentlemen, can truly understand the painfully trying position in which he was suddenly and unexpectedly

plaud: to do this, you must have been eye witnesses.—

Of the past, you have kindly spoken, of the future I may not speak, except to assure you that whilst I have the honor of representing our Country, American interests will be watched by me with the most jealous care, and the rights of every American Citizen maintained to the full extent of my ability.—

I leave Shanghae with the most pleasant recollections of the many social hours, which it has been my privilege to enjoy with you, and of your unbounded hospitality, of which I have been the constant recipient.

I am, Gentlemen,
Most gratefully and truly
Your friend and fellow Citizen
(signed) John Elwood

To
Messrs Augustine Heard & Co
" Wetmore Williams & Co
" Russell & Co and others

V

Re. Mr. Lewis

United States Legation
Macao June 23 1860

Sir

I have the honor to send you a paper containing the Export of Tea to the United States from July to December last I trust it may not be without interest to you as illustrating the great importance of our relations with this country

I have the honor to be Sir
your Ob. servt
John Elliot

Hon Lewis Cass
Secretary of State

With Mr Ward's letter of the 27th Jan., 1860.

The China Mail.

VOL. XVI. No. 778. HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1860. PRICE, $15 SP. PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
AMOY, 21st December, 1859.

MR CHARLES MOORE, late Chief Officer of the British schooner *Eamont*, and formerly Mate of the *Zephyr*, having unaccountably disappeared at *Amoy* since the 14th November, 1859, leaving all his effects on shore; and as there is strong suspicion of his having been drowned, the undersigned hereby notifies that all Persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the said CHARLES MOORE, are hereby required to communicate the same to Her Majesty's Consul for Amoy, *on or before the 1st February*, 1860.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

NOTICE.

IN the month of March, 1856, YOW LOONG, *of Canton*, received an order or orders for *Ten Chests of Opium*, which have never been cleared, Any Firm having an outstanding order or outstanding orders for the like amount of chests, are requested to oblige the undersigned by communicating with him on the subject.

W. T. BRIDGES,
349, *Queen's Road.*

Hongkong, 5th January, 1860.

U.S. CONSULAR COURT, CANTON,
CHINA, 12th *September*, 1859.

In the case of NEY BROTHERS & Co., *Insolvents.*

IT is hereby notified, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the late firm of NYE BROTHERS & Co., *of Canton, China*, will be held at this CONSULATE, on *FRIDAY, the 20th January*, 1860, at which time a distribution of the ASSETS of said Firm will be made among the Creditors.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THE well known steam vessel "*HONGKONG*," 141 tons Register, of 90 Horsepower (nominal); is of light draught of water, and well adapted for towing purpores. This vessel is in thorough repair, and was fitted with new BOILERS, with COPPER TUBES, in 1857, both Machinery and Boilers being now in perfect working order.

If not disposed of by Private Sale, she will shortly be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION.

For further particulars, apply to

LYALL, STILL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1860.

Steam for
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, & SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "*MALABAR*," Captain GRAINGER, with *Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie*, and *Cargo*, will leave this for the above places, on *SUNDAY, the 15th January*, at 9 A.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 13th; SPECIE until Noon on the 14th, and PARCELS until 8 A.M. on the 14th.

For particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply at the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention

INSURANCES.

"ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON."

THE undersigned, Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurance as under:

On BUILDINGS of BRICK or STONE, covered with TILES, SLATES, or METAL, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their Contents, at the Rate of *One per Cent per Annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate Building.

A Building and its Contents taken together form One Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the Contents alone; or part on the Building and part on the Contents.

Assurances for Six Months will be charged three-fourths, and for Three Months one-half of the annual rate.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances, will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the "PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS" and for most of the BOSTON INSURANCE OFFICES, for Hongkong, and Vicinity.

F. DE SILVER.

Hongkong, August 4th, 1859.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.
Established in 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq.
Chairman & Treasurer.
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., M.P.
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WRADE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES ROBERT, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other Property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THOMAS KEPPELL,

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR J. W. MAJOR having this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm, our business will henceforth be carried on under the style and title of HAFFENDEN, MAJOR & Co.

HAFFENDEN & Co.

Swatow, 22d November, 1859.

NOTICE.

WE have established our Firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.

China, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established, in connection with MESSRS DUMMLER & Co., *Batavia*, a COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the Firm of

GERLACH & Co.,

to be carried on in the Port of DECIMA and NAGASAKI, *in Japan*.

J. A. C. GERLACH.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1858.

FRIELINK & Co.,
NAGASAKI AND KANAGAWA.

NOTICE.

MR PHINEAS RYRIE, and Mr WILLIAM JAMES BRYANS, have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR RAHIMTULA MAHOMED is authorised to sign our Firm in *China* from this date.

HABIBHOY EBRAHIM, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1859.

TOURNIERE & CIE.,
Shipchandlers & General Storekeepers,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Next to Messrs WALKER & Co., *and opposite* Messrs LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

MR RUDOLPH HEINSEN, and MR GEORG WILHELM SCHWEMANN, have been admitted Partners in our Firm, on the 1*st of July last.*

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the Style or Firm of FUSSELL & Co.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.

Foochow, 1st January, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
At the "China Mail" Office,

BLANK CIRCULARS, with a LIST OF MERCANTILE FIRMS, &c., in *English* and *Chinese*.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
WILLS.
CHARTERPARTIES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
SHIPPING ORDERS.
COMPRADOR'S CHECK-BOOKS.
SHIPPING ARTICLES.
And,
The newest form of SHIP'S (*sailing and steam*) BILL OF SALE.
Also,
SAILING DIRECTIONS (... Pamphlet form) for the RIVERS Y... MIN.
A TABLE ...

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of DIRECT ACTING MARINE SCREW-ENGINES, collective Power 100 Horse nominal, with NEW BOILERS complete, by one of the most successful makers in *Great Britain*. May be obtained on very favourable terms, shipped either in *London* or *Southampton*.

Address "*X.*," care of WM. JOHNSTON, Esq., Superintendent Engineer, P. & O. Company, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1859.

HOUSE.

FOR SALE AT SHANGHAE.

THE LOT OF LAND measuring 3 *Mow*, more or less, situated on the North-west corner of *Mission Road*, with the Buildings thereon, viz.:—

An 8-ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE, and GODOWN, well raised, substantially built, and measuring 80 feet by 12 feet.

Apply to

CRAVEN WILSON, *Shanghae.*
ro to WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Hongkong.*

Hongkong, 1st December, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Contract for printing and publishing the "*HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE*" having been undertaken at this Office, ADVERTISEMENTS intended for publication therein should be addressed accordingly, and Parties wishing to become Subscribers will please notify their wishes to the undersigned.

TERMS:

Subscription, per Annum, payable in advance,	$10.00
Single Copies to Subscribers, each,	0.25
Do. Non-Subscribers, each,	0.33
Advertisements of Five Lines and under,	1.00
Do. in Chinese, for 25 Characters and under,	1.00

Repetition, half the price.

D. NORONHA,
Government Printer.

Noronha's Printing Office,
Hongkong, 31st December, 1859.

HONGKONG
GARRISON THEATRE.

IN consequence of the the non-arrival of Mr POOLEY, (expected from Canton,) the third representation of the season by the Officers at the above Theatre is unavoidably *postponed* till after the departure of the English Mail, and instead of *Tuesday, the 10th January*, (the day originally advertised,) it will not take place till *TUESDAY, the 17th January*, 1860.

Hongkong Garrison Theatre,
5th January, 1860.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION,
Comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the Caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the Nipples of Rifles and Fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary Caps on the driest day. For Testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *see* Col. JACOB'S work on "*Rifles and Projectiles.*"

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES for killing Game at long distances; also, the GREEN CARTRIDGE made with the largest drop shot and found very effective at large

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEDGE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and General Storekeepers,
FOOCHOW,
have constantly on hand a large assortment of STORES, HARDWARE, AND FANCY GOODS &c., &c., &c.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS and EXPORT IRONMONGERS,
54 *Clement Street, Birmingham,*
ENGLAND.

SUPPLY at Manufacturers' prices every description of—IRONMONGERY, BEDSTEADS, EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES, PLATED and PAPIER MACHE GOODS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

PERSONS having ENGRAVED PLATES may have VISITING CARDS (*Enamelled* or *Plain*) printed from them at the Office of the "*China Mail.*"

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

LIST of UNPAID and REGISTERED *LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS* lying at the HONGKONG POST OFFICE for Her Majesty's Ships-of-War, on the 11*th January*, 1860.

		Lrs.	Prs.
Adventure,	Jones, H. I.	1	
	Hook, Chas.	1	
	Hernter, Mr.	1	
	Carter,	1	
Assistance,	Casnen, I.	1	
Bittern,	Harvey,		1
Bunterer,	Ganghan,		1
Cormorant,	Richardson, George...	1	
	Wood, James,	1	
	Jenkins,	1	
Chesapeake,	Rebus,	1	
	Wilson, Lieut.	1	
	McCallister,	1	
	Dives, J.	1	
	Hale, H.	1	
	Harding, P.	1	
Imperieuse,	Sanders,	1	
	Reed, J.	1	
	Bishop, C.	1	
	Smith,	1	
	Richardson,	1	
Insolent,	Page, F.	1	
Lee,	Wilson G.	1	
Pearl,	Connor,	1	
	Bateman, E.	1	
	Canty, T.	1	
P. Charlotte,	Bush,	1	
Retribution,	Hunter, E.	1	
	Edgell,	1	
	Commanding Officer,	1	
Reynard,	Govellernuch,	1	
Snake,	Roberts, H.	1	
	Knight, R.	1	
	Henderson,	1	
Scout,	Corbett,	1	
	Fuller, J.	1	
	Dadson,	1	
Slaney,	Dunlop,	1	
Watchful,	Arnold,	1	
	Lemon, Capt. R.M.,	1	
	Mears, F., R.M.	1	
	Forbes, Lieut., R.N.		6
	Henry, R. P.	1	

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

LIST of UNCLAIMED *LETTERS* and *PAPERS* lying in the HONGKONG POST-OFFICE, for Parties not known, on the 11*th January*, 1860,—

Lrs.	Prs.		Lrs.	Prs.
Arawa, D.	1	Ashworth, J.	6	
Andrew,		1 Atwell,		1
Aspinal,	1			

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

LIST of *LETTERS* and *PAPERS* lying at the HONGKONG POST-OFFICE, for MERCHANT VESSELS, on the 11*th January*, 1860.—

	Lrs.	Prs.		Lrs.	Prs.
Armine,	3		Atmosphere,	1	
Amelion,	1		Asterion,	2	
Addendker,	1		Alfred Hill,	2	
Alliance,	1		Alchimist,	3	
Anglo Indian,	4				
Black Watter,	1		Bell Rock,	2	
British Tar,		1	Benjamin Howard,	1	
Cowper,	3		Comet,	2	
Charmer,	2		Chin Chew,		1
Charger,	2		Cowasjee Family,	2	1
Cheapside,	1		Carn Qual,	18	5
Coherta,	1		Ceylon,		1
Corea,	1				
Dean,	1				
Economist,	1		Emen,		1
Eglentime,	1				
Florida,	2		Fearless,		1
Grace Darling,	1				
Hurkaway,	3	1	Humbolt,		1
Hade,	1		Horwood,		1
Hullia,	1	1	Harucan,		1
nprangable,	1				
Joseph,	1		John Robinson,	1	2
Junior,	1		J. Leman,	1	
King Fisher,	3				
Laura,	1		Lawson,	5	
Leonidas,	3		Liverpool,	4	1
Lady Warneliff,	4		Launceston,	13	4
Melwankee,	1		Mary,	1	
Metropolis,	1		Mastiff,	2	
Miles Barton,	2		Marchioness of Londoderry,	5	71
Mount Eagle,	1				
New York,	1		Napoleon 3d,	14	
Nodilos,	1		Nankin,	1	
North Star,	1				
Omega,	1	3	Ocean Queen,	1	
Osprey,	9	1	Omero,	1	
Pride of the Sea,	2				
Queen of Ava,	1				
Resolution,	1		Raven,	3	
Repsom,	1		Royal Saxon,	1	
Ravensworth,	1		Ringleader,	4	
Strathallen,	3		Simoon,		1
Sydney,	1		Speedy,		
Sheoshong,	1		Sandersons,	1	1
Sebastopol,	1		Splendid,	2	1
Sunanded,	1		Spitfire,	3	
Sea Star,	1				
Thieves,	1		Teazer,	1	
Wolverine,	1		Worsuth,		1
White Swallow,	6				

A SHIP RAILWAY ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—The success of the ship-lifting apparatus at the Victoria Docks has induced Messrs Brunlees and Webb to propose that the problem regarding the Suez passage should be solved by the abandonment of the canal scheme, and the construction of a ship railway between the two seas. According to their views, piers of piling would be erected at each port, vessels would be lifted and lowered by hydraulic power, the transit would be effected in cradles resting on five lines of railway, any one of which would be available for ordinary traffic, and a speed of twenty miles an hour could be anticipated. The estimated cost would be £4,800,000 against the £6,400,000 demanded by M. de Lesseps, which many engineers assert would be swollen to £30,000,000. It is also pointed out that the vessels, while on their cradles, could be examined, or even repaired, as if in graving docks; that their sails would [illegible]

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA,

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "*MALABAR*," Captain GRAINGER, with *Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie,* and *Cargo*, will leave this for the above places, *on SUNDAY, the 15th January*, at 9 A.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 13th; SPECIE until Noon on the 14th, and PARCELS until 8 A.M. on the 14th.

For particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply at the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention

MAXN. FISCHER,
Superintendent.

Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's Office,
Hongkong, 3d January, 1860.

FOR BOMBAY *via* SINGAPORE.

THE British barque "*CASIBELLANNUS*," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch from *Macao* for the above ports.

For FREIGHT, apply to

WM. ALLANSON.

Macao, 27th December, 1859.

INSURANCES.

"UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON."

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Society, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, at Noon on *TUESDAY the 10th inst.*

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Hongkong, 3d January, 1860.

"LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION."

(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents *at Hongkong* for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against *FIRE*, to the extent of £10,000, on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDIZE in the same.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

"HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurance against FIRE *at Hongkong*, or at *any of the Open Ports* in China,—

1st.—*On Buildings, or on their contents.*
2d.—*On ships lying in Port, or on their Contents.*

Assurance will be accepted to the Extent of Mexican $35,000 on One Risk.

For further particulars, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed AGENTS, at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Macao*, to the "UNDERWRITERS AND MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES" of *Hamburg* and of *Bremen*.

DREYER & Co.

Hongkong. 1st January, 1859.

"HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY."

A BRANCH of this Insurance Company has been opened *at Foochow*, and RISKS can be [illegible] by the Agents of the Office there, Messrs [illegible]AY & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries, Hongkong Insurance Co.

Hongkong, 11th October 1855.

LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other Property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THOMAS KEPPELL,
[illegible]

Repairs promptly Executed.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND—MASTS, BOATS, AND BLOCKS.

Ironwork fitted to Order.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised MR ROBERT BRAND to sign our Firm *per procuration* from this date.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR ARTHUR O. GAY, is authorised to sign my name *by procuration*.

EDWARD GASSET.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business of JAMES PURDON & Co., at *Canton* and *Hongkong*, and of ISAAC M. BULL & Co., at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, will, on and after this date, be conducted under the name and firm of

BULL, PURDON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR GEORGE RICHARDS LAWRENCE is authorised to sign our Firm, *per procuration*, at *Canton* and *Hongkong*.

BULL, PURDON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM HENRY GREEN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm in China, from 1*st July last*.

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghae, & Foochow.

China, 26th October, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. G. G. GRAY in our Firm, *ceased on 31st December*, 1859.

MR GEORGE TYSON and MR HENRY S. GREW are admitted Partners in our Firm, from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at *Macao* as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style of JORGE & Co.

JOZE JORGE.
EVARISTO LOPEZ.

Macao, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

JOHN MALTBY

Shanghae, 1st September,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
At the "China Mail" Office,

BLANK CIRCULARS, with a LIST OF MERCANTILE FIRMS, &c., in *English* and *Chinese*.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
WILLS.
CHARTERPARTIES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
SHIPPING ORDERS.
COMPRADOR'S CHECK-BOOKS.
SHIPPING ARTICLES.
And,
The newest form of SHIP'S (*sailing and steam*) BILL OF SALE.
Also,
SAILING DIRECTIONS (*[illegible]'s Pamphlet form*) for the RIVERS Y[illegible]
MIN.
A COST OF TEA, with A TABLE, showing *bought by the Picul, and sold by the Pound Avoirdupois.*

Hongkong, 14th October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE "*BEGINNER'S FIRST BOOK*," or "*a Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect:*" by the Rev. Dr DEVAN; NEW EDITION, revised, corrected, enlarged, and toned, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID,—*Price* $2.

The CONTENTS are,—
Orthography.
Numbers.
Divisions of Time.
Relations of Life.
Buildings.
Furniture, Dress, and Food.
Nouns.
Classifiers.
Pronouns.
Adjectives.
Verbs.
Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, &c
Particles.
Phrases.
Anatomy.
Diseases.
Remedies.
Medical Phrases.
Religion.

"*China Mail*" Office, Hongkong,
28th August, 1858.

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE $2

AN *English and Cantonese* POCKET DICTIONARY, by JOHN CHALMERS, A.M. Apply to

WONG ASHING,
London Missionary Society's Printing Office, Hongkong.

or, at the
KUM-LI-FAU HOSPITAL,
Canton.

Hongkong, 3d December, 1859.

FOR SALE,
At the Office of the China Mail,

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

China Mail Office, Hongkong,
25th May, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE following Works,—

"*William's Middle Kingdom*," $5.
" "*Commercial Guide*," 4th Ed., $3.
" "*Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language*," $7 and $7.50.
" *Map of China*, Pocket $1, and Mounted $2.

Apply to the

REV. S. W. BONNEY,
Canton;
or REV. W. ASHMORE,
Gough Street.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1858.

Hongkong Gardens Theatre,
5th January, 1860.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION,
Comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the Caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the Nipples of Rifles and Fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary Caps on the driest day. For Testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *see* Col. JACOB'S work on "*Rifles and Projectiles*."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES for killing Game at long distances; also, the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and [illegible] very effective [illegible] the field [illegible].

Also Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt GUN-WADDING to prevent the leading of Guns; CARTRIDGE CASES for breech-loading shot guns, and BALL CARTRIDGES for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muzzle, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department for Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps; Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers; Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c., &c.
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
(Wholesale only).

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London; or through any respectable news agent.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

PARTIES who may have not sent in their addresses for insertion in the above are requested to communicate with the Compiler at this Office forthwith.

Advertisements for insertion in the DIRECTORY (which will be found the best medium in China for Business Cards and announcements generally), are now being received. They will be set up on conspicuous type, in a superior manner.

Short advertisements of 10 lines, $1.00 each.

"*China Mail*" Office,
17th December, 1859.

VICTORIA LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

SHIPMASTERS and other STRANGERS visiting the Colony are requested to observe, that, by the Rules of the Society, they may enjoy the privilege of admittance to the *Reading Rooms*, on being introduced by a Subscriber.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1858.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES erected in the best Style, at the lowest possible Charges.
Apply to
C. M. SMITHERS,
at present at the Court House.

NOTICE.

ALL Notices of BAPTISMS and MARRIAGES are respectfully requested to be addressed to the undersigned, at present to the *Court House*.

By order of the COLONIAL CHAPLAIN.

C. M. SMITHERS.

Hongkong 21st September, 1859.

	Knight, R.		1
	Henderson,		1
Scout,	Corbett,		1
	Fuller, J.		1
	Dadson,		1
Stanley,	Dunlop,		1
Watchful,	Arnold,		1
	Lemon, Capt. R.M.,		1
	Mears, F., R.M.		1
	Forbes, Lieut., R.N.		6
	Henry, R. P.		1

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

LIST of UNCLAIMED *LETTERS* and *PAPERS* lying in the HONGKONG POST-OFFICE, for Parties not known, on the 11*th January*, 1860,—

	Lrs.	Prs.		Lrs.	Prs.
Arawa, D.	1		Ashworth, J.	6	
Andrew,		1	Atwell,		1
Bushman, P. J.	1		Bangan, J.	1	
Botherogd, W.	1		Brown, P. O.	1	
Boord, A. J.	1		Brazil, J.	1	
Booey, C.	1		Boys,		1
Bout. J.	1		Baker, C. H.	1	1
Brice, J.	1		Brown A.	1	
Berkley, B.	1		Beckman,	1	
Brown,	1				
Connor, A	1		Cartle, E.	1	
Caine, J.	1		Chileno Consul,	2	2
Cipriano, M.	1		Cuningham, W.		1
Chamberlain, C.C.	1		Clark, L. May,	1	5
Caldwell, E.		1	Copland,		1
Desgodins, A. Rev.	1		Duncan, R.	1	
Davy, J.	1		Daniel, J. A.		1
Denham,	1				
Frotten,	1		Fernandes, D.	4	
Fitz Gerald, J. R	2		Fife, Alex.	2	
Fennell, A. M.	1				
Garrett,		13	Governor Civil		
Gunderson,	1		Hospital,	1	
Gibson, G.	2		Green,		1
Gerlach,		1	Graham,		1
Harrington, W.B.	1		Hunter, J.		60
Harmtz, H.	2		Hunter, P.		21
Hinley,	1		Halker,		1
Howard, C. H.	1		Hale, Wm.	1	
Hoole,		1	Houford,	1	
Hartson, J.	1		Hyaie,	1	
Hutchinson, J.	1		Hill, R.	1	
Hedge & Co.			Hudson,	1	
Jukis,	1		Johnson E	1	
Jenkins, M.	1				
Kirkman,	1		King, J.		1
King, C.	1				
Lenthorne,		1	Leggatt,		15
Louis, J.	1				
Macbean, J. A.	1		Mascarenha, G.	1	
Mathews, A. P.	1		Merlier, G. A.		10
Muller,	1		Martin,		2
Morena, M.	1		Montier,	1	
Mestern,	1		Morgan,	1	
Newal, J.		1	Nurse, J. H.	1	
Osmond,		1	Owen, W.	1	
Puddephat, G.	1		Pryce & Co.	1	
Pelley, Lieut.	1		Passmore,	2	
Price, J. J.	1				
Red, W.		1	Roberts, J.	1	
Remmer,	1		Ruley, R. D.	1	
Spence,	1		Scarlott, J. W.	1	
Scholute, C.	1		Steenmuller,	1	
Stennett, Capt.	1		Souza, J. P.	1	
Stewart, & Co.	1		Sousa, G.	1	
Swan, J.	1		Souza, S. P.	1	
Shomborn,	1				
Thompson,	1		Tyler, L. C.	1	1
Tolson, J. E.	1		Thickbroom,	1	
Talput, H.	1				
Wolf, N.	1		Wilcox,	3	
Wells, E.	1		Webb, P. P.		1
Wholahan,	1		Wilson, J. H.	3	3
Wilson, C.	1		Winter, R.	1	
Warrington,	2		Warden,		1
Wilson, G.	1		Woodard,	2	
Yvarrow, A.	1				

A SHIP RAILWAY ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—The success of the ship-lifting apparatus at the Victoria Docks has induced Messrs Brunlees and Webb to propose that the problem regarding the Suez passage should be solved by the abandonment of the canal scheme, and the construction of a ship-railway between the two seas. According to their views, piers of piling would be erected at each port, vessels would be lifted and lowered by hydraulic power, the transit would be effected in cradles resting on five lines of railway, any one of which would be available for ordinary traffic, and a speed of twenty miles an hour could be anticipated. The estimated cost would be £4,800,000 against the £6,400,000 demanded by M. de Lesseps, which many engineers assert would be swollen to £30,000,000. It is also pointed out that the vessels, while on their cradles, could be examined, or even repaired, as if in graving docks; that their sails would be of better use on the railway than on the canal; and that the constant cost of dredging and clearance would be wholly avoided.—*Times.*

A DARKEY'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUTTING ON A COAT.—"Fust de right arm, den de lef, and den gib one general conwulshun."

AN EDITORIAL EXCHANGE.—The editor who kissed his sweetheart, saying, "Please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper liberty of the press.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

"The following is the text of the allocution of the Poop, delivered at the Consistory of the 20th September:"—

In June, my dear brethren, with heart full of grief,
We cursed, you remember, each infidel-thief
Who was trying to grab at Revenna, Bologna,
And other domains of which we are the owner.
We told the assassins they'd made a great mull, for
Their present was sin, and the future was sulphur.

This kindly remonstrance we hoped would succeed,
For they knew that we loved them most dearly, indeed,
And 'twas only in love, if we shortened their lives,
And sent Switzers to finish their babies and wives;
But they mocked at our gentleness, sweetness, and patience,
And now the base demons have prigged the Legations.

They turn out our spies, and they empty our gaols,
(And of tortures therein tell indelicate tales,)
Our mendicant monks they revile and abuse,
And brutally bid them to wash and wear shoes;
And the odour of sanctity, martyrdom's wealth,
They say is a case for their vile Board of Health.

They publish most blasphemous books, too; in one
They dare to assert the earth goes round the sun;
And as for our miracles, think how they hate 'em
When they say Januarius's blood is pomatum,
Consign weeping pictures to brokers or cupboards,
And swear that no statue of saint ever blubbered!

The wretches, the monsters! But, brethren, we find
Much comfort in bearing this fact in our mind,—
The parties who've kicked us from out each Legation
Are only the folks who have had education;
The low, and the dull, and the poor, and the mean,
Are as fond of their Pope as they ever have been.

And now, my dear brethren, if cursing would do,
We'd blaze at the beggars till all things were blue;
But the ears of the wicked to verbal attacks
Are judicially bunged up with infidel wax.
And the grim Garibaldi would prove contumacious,
Though rose up to curse him the blest Athanasius.

However, one final appeal to the world;
One curse on the flag by our subject unfurled.
We declare the Legations our own, and *non detur*
To mortal to alter the will of St Peter;
And we hereby denounce to the world, and all time,
Each Romagnese act as a horrible crime.

Let the infidels, heretics, traitors, and knaves
Have no peace in their lives and no rest in their graves;
The dungeon and scaffold, the steel, [illegible] the rope,
Shall teach them to wrong their affectionate Pope;
Fire, famine, and slaughter consume them away,
Till Beelzebub collars the last. Let us pray.
—*Punch.*

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1860.

BIRTHS.

At Fuhchau, on the 22d December, the wife of the Rev. STEPHEN L. BALDWIN, of a Daughter.

At Shanghae, on the 23d December, the wife of JOHN MCKELLAR, of a Daughter.

At Canton, on the 4th inst., the wife of E. A. STILL, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 30th December, ROBERT WOLF CARLISLE, of Canton.

At Canton, on the 4th inst., the infant Daughter of E. A. STILL.

HONGKONG OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	New Patna.	High Nos.	New Benares.	Old Benares.	Malwa.
Jan. 6,..	$770-772½	$782½	$770	..	$620-625
„ 7,..	772½	783	770	..	615-620
„ 8,..	772½	785	770	..	610-615
„ 9,..	770-772½	782½	770	..	610-615
„ 10,..	770-772	782½	770	..	615-620
„ 11,..	770	782½	770	..	610-620
„ 12,..	770	780-82½	770	..	610-615

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

HONGKONG, *7th January*, 1860.

SIR,—In your review of the year 1859 in Europe, in your issue of the 5th inst., there occurs the following :—

Great efforts are made to educate the masses, and when they are enlightened a little agitators come among them and stir them up to demand the franchise. If the people found out the necessity of Reform themselves this would be right enough, but when they are made the machines of charlatans and socialists, sowers of sedition and disorder, they become so dangerous that some day, when too late, rabid reformers will regret heartily the evil work they have brought about.

and again, in another part of the same article,—

This is good (*i.e.*, educating the masses), but the result is that we make men of talent without providing an opening for them. A village boy who knows the beauties of ancient literature, or the truths of science, desires for something more than his father's humble occupation for which he was intended.

I am aware the above is the general opinion entertained on the subject of educating the people, and it has an appearance of truth about it ; but I hold it to be very erroneous. The tendency of education is to enlighten the mind, and although it enables and creates desires in a man to rise in life, it also gives his mind a tone or balancing which enables him to form correct opinions of his position to his fellow men. Those men who are led away by "charlatans and socialists, sowers of sedition and disorders," are men of narrow intellects, imperfect education, and are more influenced by their feelings than common sense.

Then again, with regard "to making men of talent without providing an opening for them." It is greatly to be deplored such should be the case. It is perfectly evident, however, all cannot be masters. And it should also be borne in mind, that whatever sphere a man may occupy, he can always turn his education to good account; and the workman that has his mind cultivated—and there are many such I am happy to say—will be more likely to spend his spare time in the company of his books or companions of kindred spirit, than in the alehouse or bad society. Besides, is it not much better to have a nation of educated men, than a nation of boors ? Britain has nothing to fear from the education of her children ; but much to fear from their imperfect education.—Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

VICTORIA, *12th January*, 1860.

SIR,—One of the many weaknesses which possess me, is that of clinching a discussion by proposing a Bet, which is, I well know, a fool's argument. I did so with a gentleman some months past, and using the two first letters of the alphabet to represent the names, I give you the bet as it was written down :

It is wagered between *A* and *B* as follows,—

away at 1 A.M. of the 8th instant, and sailed to the westward. The cargo consisted of 22 balls opium, 60 bales cloth, 190 piculs rice, 40 piculs salt fish, 80 bundles matting, 9 bags Chinese medicine, some paint, and $206. A fast-boat however gave chase, and overtook and recovered her, but the pirates had all escaped by some small boats before the fast-boat had come up with them.

THE *Dora* left on Monday morning with another lot of Emigrants for the British West Indies. There were 208 men, 115 women, 37 boys, 20 girls, and 11 infants. It was becalmed close to the island and the pilot did not return till yesterday.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE (No. 241) contains,—

The following Minutes of a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th ultimo :—

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG.

No. 10 of 1859.

Friday, 16th December, 1859

Present,—His Excellency the Governor and all the Members, except the Surveyor General.

The Council met to-day by special summons.

The Minutes of the Council held on the 21st November last, were read and approved.

Mr Henry Kingsmill, who had been appointed Acting Attorney General in the place of Mr Green, resigned, being in attendance, was sworn in as a Provisional Member of the Legislative Council.

Read a first time a Bill, entitled "*An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a Supplementary Sum not exceeding Four Thousand Pounds to defray the Charges of the Year* 1859."

Read a first time a Bill, entitled, "*An Ordinance for providing Hospital Accommodation on board Chinese Passenger Ships, and for the Medical inspection of the Passengers about to proceed to Sea in such Ships.*"

Read a first time a Bill, entitled "*An Ordinance to amend the Provisions of Ordinance No.* 8 *of* 1858, *respecting the Deportation of Mendicants.*"

Ordered, that the aforesaid Bills be read a second time on the 26th instant.

The Council then adjourned to Monday, the 26th instant, at Noon.

HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON,
Governor.

Read and approved, this 26th day of December, 1859.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

A Proclamation, announcing that the Queen has approved and confirmed Ordinance 3 of 1859 amending Ordinances 3 and 12 of 1858.

Ordinance 5 of 1859, authorizing the appropriation of a Supplementary Sum, not exceeding £4,000, to defray the charges of the year 1859.

Ordinance 6 of 1859, for providing Hospital Accommodation and Medical Inspection on board Chinese Passenger Ships.

A Notification offering a reward of $200 to anyone giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons engaged in the murder of Lew-sam-woh at Show-kee-wan on the 22d ultimo.

LAST *Government Gazette* (Vol. VI, No. 1) contains—

A Notification containing the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

A Notification containing the Intestate Estates Returns for the past half year.

A notification containing the following instructions issued by Mr Bruce to the Acting Consul at Canton :—

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON,
29th December, 1859.

The undersigned having brought to the notice of the Honourable F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Superintendent of British Trade in China, the circumstances connected with a claim recently made for duties on certain produce alleged to be

WE understand there has been some difficulties at Whampoa with regard to the *Messenger*. It seems that she wanted to clear out from Whampoa with Coolies, when obstacles were raised by the Chinese authorities. The Coolies were then examined, and 47 refused to go out of 700. The remainder were taken to Macao in a steamer. The Captain of the *Messenger* then wanted to clear out in ballast, when further obstacles were thrown in his way, and he has come to Hongkong to consult the Hon. Mr Ward on the subject. We understand that the American Minister is not inclined to move in the matter, as the American Government is opposed to the importation of Coolies into the West Indies, as it injures the value of slave labour in the United States.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER.

AMOY, *2d January*, 1860.

M C. Morrison, Esq., who was some months since appointed Her Majesty's Consul for Fuhchau, but who has for several years past discharged the duties of the British Consulate at Amoy, left this place on the 28th ulto. for Hongkong, Canton, &c., on leave of absence, Mr Gingell, the newly-appointed Consul for Amoy, having just entered upon his duties at this port. The writer of this, who has had much and intimate intercourse, both official and social, with Mr Morrison during his several years' residence at this place, feels it a pleasant duty to bear testimony to his uniform courtesy of manner, and desires to express his admiration, through the medium of your paper, of the high character for integrity of purpose and honourable bearing, which have so uniformly characterized the official as well as personal acts of this worthy son of a distinguished and enlightened pioneer in the study and elucidation of the Chinese language, as well as in the cause of disseminating Christian principles and illustrating the purity of his doctrines by practical example, among this benighted people. There may be other members of the Consular corps in China, who make greater display of their talents and acquirements—who make more bustle and parade,—but there are few, we apprehend, who have displayed more prudence and good sense, or a more devoted fidelity to the interests of their country, and to the cause of justice, than Mr Morrison. Those who may have dissented, occasionally, from his official views and decisions, will, it is believed, give him credit for honesty of purpose and sincerity of opinion. And it is to be hoped that his own Government will appreciate his sterling qualities, as do those who have had the most intimate relations with him—and that he may meet with a reward commensurate with the claims which a long and faithful discharge of official duty in China, so eminently entitle him to make. It is hoped also, that a relaxation of a few months from the drudgery of official duty, may restore his impaired health, and soon enable his old friends and associates to have the pleasure of his society among us, once again. Much more might be said in praise of this faithful public officer, but less, the writer of this has felt, it would be incompatible with his duty to express.

AN AMERICAN.

FUHCHAU, *6th January*, 1860.

Just as our last note to you was being closed, we received some intelligence, which we communicated to you, of the success of H.M.S. *Camilla* and gunboat *Bustard*, that were then out cruising after pirates.

The success turned out not to be so great as anticipated ; for, on the pirates hearing that H.M ships were coming, they had their outlooks set, who gave sharp information of the advance of the cruizers, and in this way the sea rovers escaped. Nevertheless five or six of their junks were destroyed. The bandits fled to the shore ; some of their prisoners escaped ; and as the *Bustard* was leaving, the villagers having captured two pirates, sent them on board. They were handed over ultimately to the local authorities of

From Shanghae the only intelligence is that the Emperor has directed that the tonnage dues on ships of all nations are to be levied on the scale of 4 mace per ton as secured by the new American treaty ; and that drawbacks will be granted on the extra mace which ships may have paid since the 24th November.

A GREAT discovery has been made in Hongkong during the last few days, and it should be chronicled with that gravity which its importance demands. The discovery is that Victoria Peak is sometimes enveloped in mist and clouds. This important and novel metereological fact has had a remarkable influence on the Sanatarium which is being erected up there. From a popular institution, calling down laudations on the Governor for the promptitude with which he has constructed the road up, it has become "unhealthy," "unwholesome," "insalubrious," "ineligible," "a delusion," "an offence," and sure to be a failure.

Dr Morrison and other scientific men who have recommended a Sanatarium on the Peak, were aware that it would be frequently enveloped in mist and clouds, and we suppose that Sir Hercules Robinson, from his knowledge of similar places in the West Indies, was also aware of the same thing. They had not struck out the brilliant conception that malaria haunts the tops of bare mountains ; but they may have gone so far as to believe that the unhealthiness of Hongkong proceeds in summer not so much from the heat and dampness of the atmosphere, as from the heat and exhalations arising from the expanse of rotten rock which sucks in the rains and is protected from the purifying influence of the sea breeze. Hence they judged that there were good grounds for believing that the summit of the mountain would be much healthier than the condensing vat below, besides being ten degrees colder ; but what right had they to judge about the matter ? Let reason and science be silent, while Ignorance lays down the law.

It is not at all impossible that, from causes as yet unknown, the experiment may turn out a failure ; but not the less on that account should it be made, and there is every prospect of its success. The military authorities, who have taken the matter in hand, can command the best scientific advice to be got in this part of the world, and are not in the habit of submitting their operations to ignorant and presumptuous criticism.

There are several objections to having the Sanatarium on the brow of the hill at a level with the Gap, the most important being that in spring and summer the Peak is often free from clouds, while the Gap is covered with them. There is abundance of room for building houses near the Sanatarium should the experiment prove successful, and can form no obstacle to people building houses about the Gap if tared back ; but as the candle manufactory had been set going, and the fumes of tallow blew into our gloomy chamber, it was determined to proceed. Passing Leong-yeuk-tao we reached An-ha (beneath the ridge) shortly after two. The missionary had been asked to visit this place by a teacher who desired to be cured of opium smoking, and the house, in which we took up our abode, was miserable enough, being small, dark, and with only mud walls. Walking had been for me extremely painful, and the aspect of this house caused the worst forebodings ; but my German friend was kind enough to lend me a thickly-padded long Chinese coat, descending to the heels, which effectually kept off the damp. An-ha is near the foot of the 'Ng-tung-shan, and consists of three villages prettily enough situated but rather decayed We had not been long there before the people asked the missionary to find out for them "a golden fowl's nest" or hidden treasure, which they knew to be near but of which they did not know the exact spot Like the Arabs they believe that Europeans have the power of discovering these treasures, and no denials will convince them to the contrary. At dinner it is customary to invite any persons present to partake, but according to Chinese etiquette the invitation should always be declined unless the acceptor be prepared to give a dinner in return Our host, as was natural in his case, accepted the invitation, and so also did another disreputable looking teacher who was loafing about, and evidently thought the laws of politeness were not for a moment to be compared with the advantages of a good dinner ; and next morning he joined us at breakfast without even waiting for an invitation My companion was afraid he would have to fall back on rice and salt vegetables in order to get rid of this gentleman. Such conduct, however, is very rare on the part of the Chinese, and the enormous influence of their social system is as apparent among those who are almost at hand-grips with starvation as in their highest circles. Among uncivilized men when food is short, there is a rudeness, a ferocity, a wild-beast struggle which requires to be seen to be appreciated, but the Chinese remain mild, polite and dignified. I have often been struck when coming with my coolies to some cake shop at observing the little girl, who is always most on the alert, bringing forward a fresh supply of cakes and arranging them (as she thinks) in the most tempting way ; but doing it hastily, furtively, so that she and her parent may not seem to be courting that custom of which, Heaven knows, they often stand so sorely in need. To my mind there is something touching in seeing poor little things in dirty blue cotton gowns, and whose profits extend to a few cash, thus preserving the dignity of their little trade, and confining themselves to the honest supply of an expressed want. They are high-minded merchants compared with London tradesmen, who vaunt their unsound articles over half the world.

Next morning being anxious to get soon back to Hongkong, I left the missionary to prosecute his labours in disagreeable circumstances. The old teacher broke his opium pipe, announcing himself as determined to be cured, and several other smokers were expected to put themselves under the charge of my friend who would require to watch them narrowly for several days and administer such medicines as might be necessary to prevent their constitutions breaking up. An instrument of torture, one of the native chairs, aided me on my journey, which lay among hills on which the grass had a beautiful purple tint, and I made for a Buddhist monastery where I am no stranger and which is my favourite retreat. I do not wish to have this place spoiled by the visits of Hongkong sportsmen so I shall not mention where it is suffice to say that I met with a hearty welcome, and after a very short evening went to sleep in an inner room, near which no rain can come.

It had been raining all night, and as the following day was also wet with a penetrating drizzle interspersed with heavy showers, I determined to stay another night in my comfortable quarters

tions, until their souls revolt within them against all virtue together !

In the Chinese Classics there is the following passage which I have abstracted from a proof of Dr Legge's translation, which accidentally came before me :—"The wise find pleasure in water ; the virtuous in hills. The wise are active ; the virtuous are tranquil. The wise are joyful, the virtuous are long-lived." Here we have the principles of the monastic and ascetic system as springing out of the Buddhistic ideas of *Nirwan* and *Parwan*. Water represents Being in action ; the mountains, Being in rest, which the Buddhists hold to be the most perfect existence, and to be obtained only by crucifying the desires and avoiding all passion and even sensation. In this monastery the most characteristic inscription is "Peacefully seclude and regulate yourselves." By doing so the passions no longer rage in the frail body like an elephant trampling in a mad house, to use one of Buddha's striking images ; the absence of temptations affords an opportunity for self control to assert itself ; and the desires, meeting with no gratification, gradually die out, as unused powers do. The monasteries are almost always in groves and in secluded spots. The famous Indian one Wiharo was called "The monastery of the vast solitude" ; and Buddha himself spent the most of his time in groves and forests. One of the inscriptions in this place of cold clouds makes the following mystical and obscure allusion to plants :—"To be intimate and not divided consists in the virtuous roots being gathered in a place." Another is rather amusing :—"When the idol was asked why it turned round and fell backwards, [it said] because the people of the time would not turn their heads," they probably being a stiff-necked generation, like the people of many other times and places.

After leaving the monastery I met a dozen men, armed with spears, watching the road over the mountains, and they were at pains to inform me that they were waiting there for robbers ; but it was much more likely that they were there to rob themselves. The following lines on the monastery refer to it as it appeared late in autumn and not as it is at the present season :—

By heavy thoughts and pain o'ercome
I flee the busy haunts of men :
This temple, built to thee, Koon-Yum !
May friendly shelter give again.
Hearer of Cries ! my lips are mute ;
No offerings bring ! to thy shrine :
Let "Glorious Givers" contribute,—
Their names in gilded letters shine.

The rippling streamlet softly falls
Into the weedy pond below,
The forest pigeon softly calls
Scarce louder than the streamlet's flow,
The green snake ripples in the grass,
The lizzard scales the wither'd tree,
The sea-wind whistles down the pass,—
And all are pleasant sounds to me.

The lucent depth of azure air,
Encircling like a present heaven,
The calm great mountains rising there
For silent thought and prayer are given.
The vast expanse of living light
Which fills the hollow of the sky,
Shall linger with the stars to-night
Around their diadem on high.

The Rice Stream covers all the ground
Around the many wooded knolls,
Which humble piety has crown'd
With temples and ancestral halls.
See ! from a thousand household fires
Rough Labour's incense-smoke ascends ;
And as another day expires,
With evening's misty shade it blends.

Happy am I to rest alone
And watch the moonlight through the trees ;
To lie upon this crumbling stone,
And reve in the evening breeze.
When sleep and darkness gather round,
I trust me to the friendly stars.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

VICTORIA, 12th *January*, 1860.

SIR,—One of the many weaknesses which possess me, is that of clinching a discussion by proposing a Bet, which is, I well know, a fool's argument. I did so with a gentleman some months past, and using the two first letters of the alphabet to represent the names, I give you the bet as it was written down:

It is wagered between *A* and *B* as follows,—*A* maintains that the Census of the Highlands was greater at the last date of the Census taken, than at the Census immediately preceding.

Wager, $50. *A. B.*

You are a Scotchman—at least you claim to be so,—a man of reading and of information. At a leisure moment would you be good enough to tell me whether *A* has to pay *B* the fifty dollars, or *B* has to pay *A*.—Yours, using a signature which must be known to you,

XXX.

[If our correspondent will grant a liberal commission on the $50 we shall answer him.—ED. *C. M.*]

SOME Chinese entered the house of Lok-aoan, in Taipingshan, on the 6th inst., in his absence, and carried off $56 in money, and a quantity of jewellery. After a smart chase, one of the thieves was caught opposite the market by Police Sergeant Da Silva, and all the stolen property was found on him with the exception of $16.

Some thieves entered the house of Mr Cordeiro, Rangel's Alley, on the night of the 5th inst., and stole therefrom two coats, two shawls, and a sheath knife.

A Chinaman, named Chun-awan, was knocked down in Queen's Road, on Friday evening last, by four Chinese, and robbed of $7.

The house belonging to Pei-young-chung, a Chinese teacher, was broken into by thieves, by wrenching off the lock of the door, who took therefrom a bed-quilt, a jacket, a gown, some shirts, a pipe, &c.

The wife of a Chinaman, named Chun-tsan, left her house on the night of the 6th inst., taking with her property to the value of $30.

The apartments of a Chinaman named Lan-cok residing in Spring Gardens, were broken into by thieves, and 60 pieces of cloth, and sixteen silver hair pins, carried, off

A seaman belonging to H. M. gunboat *Slaney* was robbed of a £20 note, while in a state of intoxication, and asleep near the Bank Steps, last Friday evening. A reward of $5 has been offered for its recovery.

A Chinese beggar boy was found dead near the Canton Bazaar on the 6th inst., with two marks of violence on his body.

A cargo-boat belonging to Chow-asee, was either taken away or driven out of the harbour in a strong breeze, on the night of the 7th inst., as nothing whatever has since been heard of it.

Two other cargo boats, belonging to one Wong-ahung, were also missed in the same way. They only arrived the day before with cargoes of rice.

A ship's carpenter, who was living at Mr Jones's Boarding-house, on going to his chest between 10 and 12 on the morning of the 9th, found that it had been broken open, and $36 abstracted.

Three Chinamen entered a house kept by a female in Taipingshan, and threatened to murder her if she did not give them money; but on telling the rascals that she had none, they walked quietly away.

Some Chinese entered the house of a female name Cok-Oan, in Hollywood Road, in her absence, and made off with six gold finger rings, some silver bracelets, four pair of trowsers, and two or three trifling household commodities.

A Chinese female, named 'Ng-Ance, was attacked by a Chinaman in the Queen's Road, who forcibly tore the rings from her ears.

Some Chinamen belonging to a Bum-boat went alongside of the ship *Antagonist*, and one of them having crept unseen to the poop laid hold of a telescope, and made off, by jumping off the poop into the sampan. A boat belonging to the ship went in chase, and one of the men was captured.

A Chinaman in the employ of Mrs Rickomartz made off with $15 yesterday, which was entrusted to his care, and has not since been seen.

WHILE Loy-akin, the master of an opium-boat, at Show-ke-wan, was walking ashore near that place, some Chinese boarded his vessel, and carried off all the clothing belonging to him, together with 11 mace.

Two Chin-chew cargo-boats, which were left at anchor abreast of Bonham Strand, were taken

Returns for the past half year.

A notification containing the following instructions issued by Mr Bruce to the Acting Consul at Canton:—

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON,
29*th December*, 1859.

The undersigned having brought to the notice of the Honourable F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Superintendent of British Trade in China, the circumstances connected with a claim recently made for duties on certain produce alleged to be Chinese, and shipped in Hongkong and Macao for London in a British vessel, which arrived at Whampoa with the intention of completing her lading, but, in consequence of such claim having been made, departed without doing so, has received the following instructions, dated Shanghae, 21st December, 1859.

"With respect to ships taking in part of their cargo at Hongkong and coming to Whampoa to fill up, I am equally convinced that your position is a sound one, and that the pretensions of the Hoppo to impose duties on the cargo, whether consisting of teas or other produce of China, cannot be maintained. These goods, being shipped from a British Colony, are to be treated as having a British origin, and do not become dutyable again, by the mere act of coming within the waters of China."

The undersigned has therefore formally intimated to the Hoppo that the claim to levy duties here on any cargo shipped either in Hongkong or Macao, and brought to Whampoa or Canton, with the intention of being re-exported in the same vessel, is contrary to international law, and will be resisted.

In order to enable the undersigned to support the right of individual goods to this exemption, it will be necessary in each case for the consignee or shipper, or other authorized agent, to produce good and sufficient evidence of such goods having been *bonâ fide* shipped in a recognised foreign Port not under the sovereignty of the Emperor of China, and it will be equally competent to the Hoppo and his authorized officers, to examine such goods and see that they correspond to the certified descriptions. It is also right that the undersigned should state that the rule of international law will not cover Chinese produce shipped illegally in foreign vessels in ports of China, and merely touching at either of these ports; as before observed, tangible evidence of the shipment in a foreign port, as substantially proving that the goods have been *bonâ fide* within the range of commercial operations conducted under foreign jurisdiction, will be required. ANY attempt to introduce under this rule goods not shipped in a foreign port, or at subsequent fraudulent substitution, will as a matter of course bring them under the operation of Treaty Rules or Regulations, penal or otherwise, as the circumstances of each case shall determine.

Among the most obvious sufficient legal evidence of shipment in a foreign port may be particularized—

1*st*. A regular Port Clearance from such port to Canton or Whampoa.

2*d*. A manifest distinctly specifying the place of shipment, and describing the numbers, marks, and contents of the packages, legally declared and attested under the seal of the proper officer of the foreign Port; and, if the shipment shall have taken place in a Port not British, such manifest in respect of British ships might also be further attested and declared before the resident British Consular authority.

3*d*. The Captain's copies of the Bill of Lading, with all of which documents, or others of a similar conclusive nature, British shipmasters will do well to provide themselves, as the Customs' Officers will have the right to call for and examine the evidence, and compare it with the goods as found in the vessel.

It is also desirable that the undersigned should state that the rule of international law in question will not authorize the undersigned to urge on the Chinese authorities the regarding such cargo with favor; it only protects the cargo shipped in a foreign harbour, while it remains on board the same British vessel which brought it into the Chinese port. If it is sought to land it, the Hoppo will be strictly in his right to treat it as foreign Import cargo, and charge on it the duty levyable by tariff; and any attempt to transhipment it without permission, will at once expose it to confiscation.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

FROM Swatow we learn that Mr Bradley, the American Consul, hoisted his flag at that port, on the 1st inst. It was saluted by nearly all the vessels at the island.

ing after pirates.

The success turned out not to be so anticipated; for, on the pirates hearing that H.M ships were coming, they had their junks set, who gave sharp information of the approach of the cruizers, and in this way the scoundrels escaped. Nevertheless five or six of the junks were destroyed. The bandits fled to the shore; some of their prisoners escaped; and, as the *Bustard* was leaving, the villagers having captured two pirates, sent them on board. They were handed over ultimately to the local authorities of Fuhchau. But just imagine, the Chinese magistrates would not take these two poor wretches as guard culprits from the British, without a body of 19 men—soldiers, marines, and officers. They have shared their fate ere this with many others that have lately been caught by the natives at different points of this coast.

Two foreigners, one English, the other American, took it into their heads to take a trip, some 120 miles into the interior of this province. They walked the greater part of the way, and after an absence of nearly a fortnight, returned to Fuhchau safe and sound. In no place were they annoyed or disturbed, as "foreign devils," &c., &c. And in one place only were they interrupted by the overpressing curiosity of the natives. This was at the city of Kienning-foo. There was reason for that, however, inasmuch as they were the first "barbarians" that had ever been in the place, and this city was not long ago the seat of the rebels who scoured the country around most fearfully. At the first sight of their strange [illegible] they probably thought of course they must belong to "the long-haired robbers,"—prowling about under disguise of *short* instead of *long* hairs, and of *stinted, stiff* "shoe brush" beards, instead of fine flowing ones, &c., &c. But they soon found they were mistaken, and treated them with some urbanity.

Christmas here has had its feastings and New Year its congratulations, and the new Consular offices their opening at the beginning of 1860. This residence and bureau of H. B. M.'s Consul at Foochow,—when the other two houses for the assistants, &c., are finished, will present a fine and attractive appearance amongst the buildings of foreigners here.

The *Manila* and the mail box came in on Wednesday afternoon, January the 4th. The *Peiho* and its mails dropped in on Sunday night, at 7 o'clock, of January 1st. But what was it that, though the latter sailed from Hongkong only a few hours behind the former, the Post-Office authorities of Hongkong take every care to send their official box of letters by the *Manila*, but the merchants of the same place are sure to send their letters and budgets by the *Peiho*. The difference was just this—letters per *Peiho* came three days before those entrusted to the *Manila*.

And the cause is that the Post-Office people at Hongkong, unlike their superiors at home, but like the antiquaries of China, don't want to keep up with the times, but prefer the slow coach to the railway train.

MARKET REPORT.

Business has been nearly altogether suspended during the last fortnight.

In *Imports* the sales are too trifling to quote.

Tea.—The very few settlements that have been effected have been at rather easier rates, and the news just received from England should produce a material decline. Our stocks however remain stationary, and future arrivals are expected to be very limited.

Shipping.—The *Lootse* and *India* have sailed for the Colonies, and the *Albion* for London. Loading—the *Seawell* (nearly full) *Yaratilda*, *Spartan*, and *Spirit of the North* for London *Flying Childers* for New York, and *Blanche* for Australia.

Freights to England, £2.10; to America, $8

Bullion.—*Sycee* 8 per cent premium. Mexican Dollars, 80 cents.

THE dearth of local news is even more remarkable than usual this week, the solitary fact that the *Malabar* has been passed with credit and is to take on the mails, being about all there is to record.

The rumour about Mr Tarrant again starting his paper appears to have arisen from his intention of issuing, as an edition of the *Friend of China*, printed copies of the evidence taken before Mr Molloy Campbell, in regard to alleged extortion by Col. Caine's comprador.

the Sanatarium on the brow of the hill at a level with the Gap, the most important being that in spring and summer the Peak is often free from clouds, while the Gap is covered with them. There is abundance of room for building houses near the Sanatarium should the experiment prove successful, and can form no obstacle to people building houses about the Gap if they choose.

A WET DAY IN A BUDDHIST MONASTERY.

Having been confined to my room for some days and convalescence advancing slowly, I determined to try the somewhat desperate remedy of an excursion on the mainland, and in order to waylay a German missionary who was to start at daybreak on Friday morning, I left Hongkong the night before, and landing near Kow-loong, or place of the seven dragons, knocked up the people in an isolated house and got a night's lodging. I think the Kow-loong pass rather frightened my rheumatism, as it was evident that I and it could not well get over the pass in company; and after waiting some time at the summit, I began to despair of the missionary making his appearance. There was a constant stream of peasants, mostly women, upon the path; some going down to Kow-loong with large bundles of wood, and others [illegible] with sacks of rice, which was a bad sign in regard to the amount of the last rice crop. The unfailing [illegible] and cheerfulness of these peasant women, as they [illegible] at laughter and small talk while staggering on under their heavy burdens, is well worthy of admiration, and should make many of us ashamed. A certain amount of bodily labour in the open air is essential to physical health, and I thoroughly agree with the poet when he sung,—

There is not a man from England's king
To the peasant that ploughs the soil,
Who can share half the pleasures the Seasons bring
If he have not his share of the toil.

The approaching Chinese New Year is the cause why all the paths and passage boats are so crowded at present, and why so many persons are armed with spears. They are trying to dispose of pigs, fowls, firewood, &c., &c., in order to prepare for the approaching festivities; and as the New Year draws nigh those who find themselves without the means of worthily celebrating the occasion form themselves into robber bands and waylay unprotected travellers.

Near Sha-teen I was overtaken by my friend the missionary, and we embarked in a passage-boat for Tai-pu, which was crowded with respectable peasants, a few very bad looking men, and a couple of teachers returning to their homes from an examination at Fat-shan. There was little wind, and we did not reach our destination till late in the afternoon. The passage-boat lands at a house about a mile beyond Tai-pu, and there, on a former occasion, I heard a curious story from a man minus his tail. He said that on or about the 12th of May last, some Hakka boats had been taken by pirates in Mirs' Bay, and had put into this cove with the view of disposing of the plunder at Tai-pu. The owners had escaped to Hongkong and secured the services of a gunboat; and on that making its appearance the pirates fled up the hills. When the gunboat people landed they seized on my informant, carried him on board, *first* cut his tail off and gave him a "rope's-ending," and *then* proceeded to inquire into his case. When none of the Hakkas could identify the poor man, they threw him overboard and left him to find his way ashore as he best could. This was his story: and I am inclined to believe it; for he seemed attached to the station of the passage boats, and the other people there rather corroborated his statements.

Tai-pu 大埔 (Great Plain) consists of a village and a market place detached from each other. A shopkeeper in the latter gave us accomodation in consideration of the articles we should have to purchase, and on these the cook coolie said he laid on rather heavily. Though narrow enough, his premises extended a long way back, ending in an open yard fronting the sea, and including a shop, a candle manufactory, a piggery, a cook-house, a granary, and a room for grinding corn, in which latter we took up our abode. Dinner was not ready till after dark, and as I had started without breakfast and had eaten nothing all day, I found myself so weak that the chop sticks or *fai tsze*, were anything but "quick boys" in my hands.

Next morning there was a cold wind blowing from the sea, with abundance of mist and rain, at which my illness took courage and ven-

am no stranger and which is my favourite retreat. I do not wish to have this place spoiled by the visits of Hongkong sportsmen so I shall not mention where it is suffice to say that I met with a hearty welcome, and after a very short evening went to sleep in an inner room, near which no rain can come.

It had been raining all night, and as the following day was also wet with a penetrating drizzle interspersed with heavy showers, I determined to stay another night in my comfortable quarters and employed myself during the day in writing this article and watching the clouds and showers which swept over the dismal valley beneath. The first step in the morning was to send a coolie to one of the villages beneath, entrusting him with the large sum of a quarter of a dollar to be expended in procuring occupation for our chop sticks, as the internal resources of the monastery are limited to rice, salt vegetables, and bean paste. The monastery is situated in a wood underneath a grand cliff, and there is a small chamber or portico which commands a fine view of an immense valley, with the waters of Deep Bay and the Namtow strip of land in the distance. There are nearly a dozen rooms of various sizes, and being away from any village and rarely visited it affords quiet retirement. It is called the Cold or Icy Cloud Monastery, and at present well merits the name, and is dedicated to Kwan-Yin (locally Koon-Yum) the Goddess of Mercy, or more literally, the Hearer of Cries. It is occupied only by an old monk, his servant, and a Neophyte of 19 years old, whom the monk has adopted, as Buddhist priests often do. The monk is upwards of seventy, but hale and strong. The Buddhists have the idea that by retiring to solitary places, avoiding bodily activity and all sensual indulgence, living with extreme temperance, and spending their days in meditation and prayer, the vital power is preserved in the system and gradually collects towards the crown of the head, until at last the devotee gains the possession of supernatural powers. I have not observed that the old gentleman here is distinguished in that particular, but his natural powers are wonderfully preserved. The Neophyte, I am afraid, is in a bad way. On arriving here I found him (the monk being away) just going to sit down, with a youthful visitor, to a dinner where figured the unholy articles of pork, fowl, and samshoo. The old monk allows fish to pass under the specious and euphonious phrase "Vegetables of the Sea," but I am sure he would be shocked at the Neophyte eating fowl even though he declined the samshoo which the Chinese visitor had brought. On a former visit to this place a wicked friend of mine disturbed the mind of the Neophyte by ardent praise of the gentler sex, and of the pleasure of communion with them; and on reading the inscription "May the children and grand-children [of the contributors to the monastery] gloriously increase," he asked him how he could expect his children to increase! On this occasion the youth had set himself to the study of a Christian tract which he found among my baggage. Altogether, what with forbidden literature, forbidden diet and discourses on the forbidden sex, I fear the Neophyte will never gain supernatural powers. But retirement such as this can only be pleasant and profitable to those who, having experienced the turmoil and passion of worldly life, really know its bitterness and desire something better. Among the inscriptions in this place there is one which runs—"It is easy to leave the world, but if the heart is gross and you cannot cease thinking of the mud and trouble of life, your living in a deep hill is vain." A number of inscriptions have been indited in a similar spirit, and may be of use to many besides Buddhists:—"To be a Buddhist priest is easy, but to keep the regulations is difficult." "It is easy to preach doctrines (taoli), but to understand principles is difficult." "If you don't put forth your works, but only preach, your strength is emptily wasted; and if you talk till you break your teeth, even then it will be in vain!" "If you are entirely without belief and desire (will), and don't attend to the prohibitions, then your strength will have been uselessly wasted, and your head shaved to no purpose."

It is not only the old monk who breaks his teeth in vain, nor the Neophyte who shaves his head to no purpose. Youth is the time for action, for "the mud and trouble of life," and in vain do men try to evade it by planting the unhappy slip "in a deep hill," bidding him observe "the trees of the clouds and the flowers of the mountains:" old age, again, is the proper period for meditation and wisdom. But how often, in all countries do we see the virtues suitable to one period of life, or to one station of life, forced upon persons of other ages and of different sta-

See! from a thousand household fires
Rough Labour's incense-smoke ascends;
And as another day expires,
With evening's misty shade it blends.

Happy am I to rest alone
And watch the moonlight through the trees;
To lie upon this crumbling stone,
And reve in the evening breeze.
When sleep and darkness gather round,
I trust me to the friendly stars.
The solemn midnight has a sound
Which softens all our petty jars.

Float happy hours around my head,
With visions of the days departed.
Hover in dreams above my bed
Ye memories of the brave, true-hearted.
Ye antique Satyr, joss-house Devils!
Down from your places on the wall;
Indulge again in jocund revels
Upon the Foreign Devil's call.

The Heavenly General is stirr'd;
The Goddess moves her eyes of grace;
I think I hear a Master's word
From Buddha of the solemn face.
Out of that ancient darken'd time
His mystic wisdom falls a far,
As in the deepest cave of earth
The glimmer of a distant star.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE *JOSEPH FLETCHER*.

(From the North-China Herald, December 24.)

Information having been recived from Loochow by the Steamer *Peiho*, that some shipwrecked foreigners were on the Loochoo Islands, the Senior Naval Officer despatched H. M. S. *Inflexible* to render assistance. On her way down the river, on Wednesday last, they met the British ship *Kate Cleather*, of Liverpool, and received three hearty cheers from a party of persons who were assembled on the poop and mizen rigging of that vessel. Being hailed they said they had just arrived from Loochoo, where they had been wrecked. They proved to be the crew of the *Joseph Fletcher*, from Australia bound to this port. Capt. Pook has favored us with an account of the loss of his ship, and of their subsequent adventures, which we give below. We hope the British Government will make some substantial acknowledgement to the Loochooans for their hospitality and kindness to our unfortunate countrymen.

Capt. Pook, whose ultimate safe arrival after the hardships he and his crew endured, was naturally greeted by the many friends his former visits to Shanghae have attached to him. He speaks with great feeling of the kindness they all received from Capt. Cothay of the *Kate Cleather*.

The *Inflexible* returned to the harbour on Thursday, and leaves again this morning to relieve the *Camilla* at Foochow, which vessel comes to this port.

On Thursday, the 20th September, 1859, we sailed in the *Joseph Fletcher* from Auckland, New Zealand, bound to Shanghae, with a crew all told of 29 persons. We had a fine fair wind at starting which continued for about a week, ship making rapid progress. Saw Mathew's rock a few days after leaving; passed Cherry and Mitre islands during the night, and our fair wind continued till we got into 10° South latitude. From that up to the Caroline Islands, we had light airs with calms, heavy rain and very warm weather. Sighted Oulan, one of the group, where we were becalmed for about 36 hours; made the best of our way from that towards the Ladrone group; had light baffling winds; sighted the Island of Grejain, one of the group, at sunset, and passed North of it during the night, at daylight the island bearing E.S.E.—Carter's chronometers showing our position very correct, by the longitude of the island given by Raper. The other two chronometers placed the ship 20 miles further East than her true position.

From the Caroline Islands shaped a course to pass out into the China Sea, between the Islands North of the Great Loochoo and the Japan Islands. All the way up we had thick squally weather with a great deal of rain, wind keeping mostly from S.E., but veering at times. Observations very imperfect; we had sights for chronometer on the morning of the 2nd November, and got an observation for latitude at noon, which placed us in lat. 26.54 N. long. by Hewett and Widenham's chronometer 130.50 E.—Carter's chronometer shewing 130.30 E., by which watch I shaped a course to pass North of the island of Wukido (on which we were wrecked) and to make Sulpher Island next day, steering W.N.W. During the afternoon, we had a brisk breeze, and weather finer than usual; at sundown nothing to be seen from aloft.—Booms were rigged in, staysails, mainroyal, flying jib and mizentopgallant sails were made fast, and a reef put in the mizentop sail, and as the night was

fine with moonlight, I considered myself quite safe in running, as I felt confident I would be north of the island of Wukido before dark, (which Raper places in lat. 27.14 N. and long. 128.27 E.) and in a latitude free of danger, a good look-out was kept. About 10 P.M. the weather began to get cloudy but no increase of wind. (I had not left the deck from 8 P.M.) About 11 P.M. Mr Trat, chief officer, whose watch it was on deck, came and told me he thought we were going to have some dirt, as it was getting very dark and squally to leeward. I told him we would shorten sail, intending to haul the ship at midnight to the wind, with her head to N.E. The foretopgallant sail was taken in. The watch were aft hauling the mains'l up, when seeing the weather was coming on suddenly bad, I ordered all hands to be called, intending to snug ship at once and heave her to. My people were in the act of shortening sail when we found ourselves among the breakers, the ship striking heavy; it was very dark, and all we could see about us was a narrow ridge of breakers. The ship was soon a wreck; in a few moments she fell over on her starboard side, with her bow a good deal higher than her stern, and stern on to the sea. The wind now blew a fresh gale, and the sea was breaking in her stern and tearing the poop deck up; it was *very very* dark, and rain falling very heavy. Myself and eleven of my crew were hanging on to the poop rail or in the portquarter boat; we were afraid to go in the rigging, expecting every moment the masts would go from the violent way the ship was thumping and breaking up. The remainder of the ship's company were forward on the top-gallant forecastle; we could not see them, but could hear their voices. During the night those who were on the forecastle finding the weight of the fore mast to be straining the topgallant forecastle and fore chains very much, got the lanyards of the port rigging cut away, when the mast went over the side.

In the position I have described we passed a most miserable night, expecting every moment to be our last, the sea tearing the ship to pieces at every blow, and breaking constantly over us. Some time before daylight, some of the people in the quarterboat thought they could see the land close to. I could not see it myself; all I could make out was the narrow ridge of foaming breakers the ship was in.

Before daylight our position on the poop-rail and quarter boat became so unsafe, that we crept along the ship's side holding on by the bulwarks to the fore chains, where we found the remainder of the ship's company. Those who had been on the top-gallant forecastle during the night, had to quit it, as it began to break up under them. When daylight dawned, I found every one belonging to the ship in the fore chains, with the exception of Mr Nelson, second officer, Edward Pratt (cook), and John Hickman, apprentice; they had perished during the night. When the daylight came in we found ourselves on a reef about a quarter of a mile from the shore with a space of smooth water between us and land; there was a patch of the reef dry between the return of each wave, close under the fore chains, and as we could see by the shore that the tide was out, our only chance of escape was to go down the side of the ship and jump on the rock between the return of each wave. By the aid of a rope the attempt was made and every one reached the reef alive but Dr Griffiths, our surgeon, who was killed or drowned under the ship's bilge in making the attempt. We were all very much cut by the loose copper on the ship's side, and the sharp coral rocks on which we had to jump, and I regret to say that Bruce Thompson, ordinary seaman, was drowned between the reef and the shore in a deep hole between the rocks.

Our first act on reaching the shore was to fall on our knees and thank God for our wonderful preservation. I am sure there was not one man among those that were saved ever expected to reach the shore alive. Henry Strolger, boatswain, was very much injured on the left shoulder and breast; I fear he has a bone broken. George and Henry Williams were very badly cut and bruised, and every one else more or less injured, and all with very little clothes on.

We soon had a number of natives down on the beach with some of the chiefs: they brought us boiled rice and tea, had a native doctor to put plaisters on our cuts, set men to build a straw house for us, and lighted a fire on the beach to dry the few rags we had on; men were also sent along the shore to collect anything that might come from the wreck, but very little of any value to us could be found, with the exception of two casks of beef, and some flannel. We got two tanks of bread but it was all spoiled, and three casks of flour were in the same state.

The body of Dr Griffiths was found in the afternoon, and about sundown I put him and Bruce Thompson in a grave dug by the kind natives close to the beach, reading the funeral service from part of a prayer-book picked up ont he shore. The following morning poor Mr Nelson's body was found, and I buried him close to the other two. Our poor ship was now all in pieces, and nothing but a mass of wreck to be seen on the edge of the reef.

That same night it came on to blow and rain very heavy. A great part of the straw covering was blown from our hut; we passed a wretched night from wet and cold; made a large fire at daylight, and dried and warmed ourselves by it.

The 5th of November the natives moved our things to the South end of the Isle, and we followed, and after about an hour's journey across country, we came to a village on the beach where we were lodged. Here we found a passage in the reef and a few small

The *Actæon* left Woosung on the 2d of May, and in five days arrived at Port Hamilton, a group of islands forming a part of the Korean Archipelago. Surveying operations were carried on until the 16th of that month, when she quitted that group, and the day following anchored in a magnificent Sound in the Island of Tsus Sima—which is situated in the Strait dividing Japan from the Korea. This fine harbour was named Washington Sound, in compliment to the Hydrographer of the Navy.

On the 8th of June she left en-route to Chusan Harbour, on the mainland of the Korea, at which place she anchored on the next day. This part of the Coast is very thickly inhabited, but the dirty Koreans did not form an agreeable contrast with the clean Japanese of Tsus Sima.

Leaving this port, the proper name of which is Icho-liau, on the 25th of June, the *Actæon* proceeded North, visiting on the passage the remarkable little Island of Dagelet.

On the 4th of July, the Coast of Tartary was sighted close to, through the dense fogs in which for some days the ship had been enveloped; an anchorage was found and intelligence obtained from some Chinese who were collecting sea-weed on the Coast, that some European vessels were in a bay some 80 miles North, and houses were being built by their crews. This was afterwards found to be Olga Bay, where the Russians were building barracks, and where the Russian fleet winters; (the name of it on the English charts is Port Michael Seymour.) 20 miles to the Northward of this harbour is St Vladimir Bay.

On the 9th of July, the *Actæon* arrived at St Vladimir Bay, and there found the *Dove* tender.

On the 13th, leaving the *Dove*, she sailed for Hakódadi, arriving there on the 15th, and after a few days' stay, returned to St Vladimir on the 30th.

A rendezvous having being appointed at this port on the 30th August, to meet a vessel bringing up stores and provisions, the month was employed visiting and surveying parts of the Coast to the Southward.

On the 1st of September the *Highflyer* reached St Vladimir, and brought the afflicting intelligence of the disaster at the Peiho; she left again on the 5th en-route for Nagasaki and Yeddo.

From the 6th to the 10th, a tremendous gale was experienced by the *Actæon* and her tender, who rode it out in St Vladimir Bay with three anchors down; since that date no less than 20 heavy gales have been encountered by the two vessels, greatly hindering and almost entirely preventing any surveying work being carried on, as the remainder of her cruise was on an exposed coast without any shelter. On leaving St Vladimir on the 13th September, the island of Risiri and Refunsiri to the Southward of the Straits of La Perouse were first visited, then Sagalien—when information was obtained relative to the acquisition of that large island by the Russians. Being driven away from this neighbourhood by the continued bad weather, the two ships went down to Hakodadi, which port was reached on the 9th of October. The *Highflyer* was lying there with Consul-General Alcock and the Consul for Hakodadi on board.

On the 19th of October the two vessels left Hakodadi, intending to communicate with the town of Neegata on the West coast of Japan—which was to be opened for trade on the 1st January, 1860, but continual gales prevented the subject being attained for three weeks; and upon only one occasion was it visited by the *Dove*, but that one was sufficient to prove that the harbour of this pretty town was useless as a commercial port, there being but 9 feet water on the bar across the entrance.

The bad weather still continuing the *Actæon* and the little *Dove*—both the worse for wear—left this exposed coast for the harbour of Icho-liau, in the Korea, which the former had quitted on the 25th of June; from thence they called at Washington Sound for a few days, and then sailed for Port Hamilton on the 10th December, but foul winds and strong currents delayed them so much that they bore up for Shanghae on the 12th; but again foul winds and currents took them down among the Chusan Islands, and in consequence they did not arrive at this port until the 20th of this month.

TENNENT'S CEYLON.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

(*From the Spectator, October* 29.)

Among the vegetable wonders of Ceylon described by Sir Emerson Tennent, the foremost place belongs in right of seniority to the sacred Bo-tree of Anarajapoors, which is in all probability the oldest tree in the world. Its age is not conjectural, or inferential, but matter of record. Its conservancy has been an object of solicitude to successive dynasties, and the story of its vicissitudes has been preserved in the Singhalese chronicles, which extend in an unbroken series through twenty-three centuries down to 1758, and are said to be amongst the most authentic that have been handed down to mankind. This father of the vegetable world is now 2147 years old, having been planted 288 years before Christ, and seems at this day as if it would verify the prophecy pronounced when it was planted, that it would "flourish and be green for ever." But the tree which will most frequently attract the eye of the traveller is the tall kattoo-jiabul, its trunk of an unusually bright green colour and its horizontal

of the coast, the other living exclusively in the interior. The former only will attack man when pressed by hunger, but neither species is, in Sir Emerson's opinion, so formidable as is usually supposed. For example—

"About sunrise on the morning on which we approached the old fort of Molletivoe, whilst riding over the sandy plain by which it is surrounded, weca me suddenly upon a crocodile asleep under some bushes of the buffalo-thorn, several hundred yards from the water. The terror of the poor wretch was extreme, when he awoke and found himself discovered and completely surrounded. He was a hideous creature, upwards of ten feet long, and evidently of prodigious strength, had be been in a condition to exert it, but consternation completely paralysed him. He started to his feet, and turned round in a circle hissing and clanking his bony jaws, with his ugly green eye intently fixed upon us. On being struck he lay perfectly quiet and apparently dead. Presently he looked round cunningly, and made a rush towards the water, but on a second blow he lay again motionless and feigning death. We tried to rouse him, but without effect, pulled his tail, slapped his back, struck his hard scales, and teased him in every way, but all in vain; nothing would induce him to move till accidentally one of the party tickled him gently under the arm, and in an instant he drew it close to his side, and turned to avoid a repetition of the experiment. Again he was touched under the arm, and the same emotion was exhibited, the great monster twisting about like an infant to avoid being tickled. The scene was highly amusing, but the sun was high, and we pursued our journey to Molletivoe, leaving the crocodile to make his way to the adjoining lake."

Of the true chameleon which is found, but not in great numbers, in the north of Ceylon, our author says—

"Whilst the faculty of this creature to blush all the colours of the rainbow has attracted the wonder of all ages, sufficient attention has hardly been given to the imperfect sympathy which subsists between the two lobes of the brain, and the two sets of nerves which permeate the opposite sides of its frame. Hence, not only have each of the eyes an action quite independent of the other, but one side of its body would appear to be sometimes asleep whilst the other is vigilant and active: one will assume a green tinge whilst the opposite one is red; and it is said that the chameleon is utterly unable to swim, from the incapacity of the muscles of the two sides to act in concert."

There are not many noxious reptiles in the island. Dr Davy concluded, after a careful examination, that of the serpents only four species were venomous, and that only two of these, the tiepolonga and the cobra de capello, were capable of inflicting a wound likely to be fatal to man. The cobra is not much to be dreaded, for it is never the first aggressor. During Sir Emerson's residence in Ceylon, he never heard of the death of a European from the bite of a snake, and the coroner's inquests showed that such accidents to natives happened chiefly at night, when the reptile having been surprised or trodden on had inflicted the wound in self-defence. Cobras are fond of frequenting the vicinity of human dwellings; they are easily tamed, and in several instances they have been kept about a house, as protectors, in the place of dogs. They glide in and out at pleasure, a terror to thieves, but never attempting to harm the inmates.

We have seen what singular accomplishments are possessed by the fish of Ceylon, such as climbing and travelling on dry ground, and burying themselves beneath it. Musical sounds are heard issuing from the bottom of the lake of Batticaloa in several places; but whether the performers are fish or molluscs is uncertain. The fishermen, of whom Sir Emerson Tennent made inquiries, said that the fact was well known to their fathers, but that the sounds are heard only during the dry season, and cease when the lake is swollen by fishes after rain. They believed it to proceed from what they called the "crying shell," which our author was not able to identify. Those brought to him by the fishermen were of different species, chiefly littorina and cerithium.

"In the evening when the moon had risen, I took a boat and accompanied the fishermen to the spot. We rowed about 200 yards north-east of the jetty, by the fort gate; there was not a breath of wind, and not a ripple but that caused by the dip of our oars; and on coming to the point already mentioned, I distinctly heard the sounds in question. They came up from the water like the gentle thrills of a musical chord, or the faint vibrations of a wine-glass when its rim is rubbed by a wet finger. It was not one sustained note, but a multitude of tiny sounds, each clear and distinct in itself; the sweetest treble mingling with the lowest bass. On applying the ear to the woodwork of the boat, the sound was greatly increased in volume by its conduction. They varied considerably at different points as we moved across the lake, as if the number of the animals from which they proceeded was greater in particular spots; and occasionally we rowed out of hearing of them altogether, until on returning to the original locality, the sounds were at once renewed.

"This fact seems to indicate that the causes of the sound, whatever they may be, are stationary at their several points; and this agrees with the statement of the natives, that they are produced by molluscs, and not by fish. They came evidently and sensibly from the depth of the lake, and there was nothing in the surrounding circumstances to support a conjecture that it might be the reverberation of the noises made by insects on the shore, conveyed along the surface of the water, for they were loudest and most distinct at those points where the nature of the land, and the intervention of the fort and its buildings, forbade the possibility of this kind of conduction."

We do injustice to the best and most interesting history of the elephant in its wild state that has ever been written, when we confine our notice of it to the following striking extract; but we submit to the unalterable laws of space.

"When every wild elephant had been noosed and tied up, the scene presented was one truly oriental. From one to two thousand natives, many of them in gaudy dresses and armed with spears, crowded about the enclosures. Their families had collected to see the spectacle; women, whose children clung like little bronzed Cupids by their side; and girls, many of them in the graceful costume of that part of the country, a scarf, which after having been brought round the waist, is thrown over the left shoulder, leaving the right arm and side free and uncovered. At the foot of each tree was the captive elephant; some still struggling and writhing in feverish exultation, while others in exhaustion and despair, lay motionless, except the occasional time to time they heaped fr[illegible]

the [illegible] and [illegible] hands.

For [illegible] ed, whi[illegible] the 2d [illegible]

Europ[illegible] to these supply [illegible] increasi[illegible] This [illegible] by a l[illegible] elevati[illegible] the fo[illegible] four a[illegible] loch a[illegible] crosse[illegible] the [illegible] convey[illegible] lons of

The [illegible] now su[illegible] is to [illegible] length, [illegible] tain un[illegible] of seve[illegible] which [illegible] length, [illegible] of the [illegible]

Loch [illegible] are all [illegible] of the [illegible] regular [illegible] below [illegible] privileg[illegible] Glasgo[illegible] of 400[illegible] limits [illegible] and six[illegible]

The [illegible] months [illegible] ments. [illegible] Batem[illegible] thousa[illegible] that tin[illegible] in the [illegible] various [illegible] works. [illegible] will be [illegible] total [illegible] the pu[illegible] panies, [illegible] other [illegible] thousa[illegible] city a[illegible] to upp[illegible]

We [illegible] to lay [illegible] under [illegible] to ho[illegible] doubt [illegible] expec[illegible] Glasg[illegible] inhab[illegible] rule, [illegible] loved [illegible] this [illegible] Oct. [illegible]

A [illegible] of ou[illegible] quot[illegible] nomi[illegible] appre[illegible] some[illegible] In [illegible] vest[illegible] had [illegible] diffe[illegible] clear[illegible] G[illegible] per [illegible] ings [illegible] can [illegible] at q[illegible] p[illegible] but [illegible] ral [illegible] side[illegible] tem[illegible] A[illegible] va[illegible] pric[illegible] our[illegible] I[illegible] pres[illegible] s[illegible] high[illegible] sale[illegible] tive[illegible] Ge[illegible] Q[illegible] tio[illegible]

of the Water Companies then existing, [illegible] the supply of water into their own

[illegible] purpose an Act of Parliament was obtained, [illegible] received your Majesty's royal assent on [illegible] of July 1855.

[illegible] vered by this Act, the Commissioners came [illegible] wild and romantic regions for that copious [illegible] pure water of which the large and rapidly [illegible] population of Glasgow stood in need. [illegible] utiful and extensive loch of pure water, fed [illegible] amount of annual rainfall, and lying at an [illegible] of 360 feet above the sea, was selected as [illegible] main-head. The rugged district, of thirty-[illegible] in extent, which intervenes between the [illegible] the city has been penetrated by tunnels, [illegible] by aqueducts, or traversed by iron pipes, in [illegible] ation of the necessary works for ultimately [illegible] g to the city no less than fifty million gal-[illegible] ter per day.

[illegible] nnel, at the mouth of which your Majesty [illegible] s, and into which the water of Loch Katrine [illegible], is eight feet in diameter, 2325 yards in [illegible] d 600 feet below the summit of the moun-[illegible] which it passed. It is the first of a series [illegible] y district tunnels, of the same diameter, [illegible] easured in the aggregate thirteen miles in [illegible] the longest being at the southern extremity [illegible] orks, and 2650 yards in length.

[illegible] Katrine, Loch Vennachar, and Loch Drunkie [illegible] aid under contribution, either for the supply [illegible] city, or for affording an increased and more [illegible] supply in dry seasons, to the River Teith, [illegible] Loch Vennachar, as compensation for the [illegible] of diverting fifty million gallons per day to [illegible]. The total area of these lochs is upwards [illegible] acres, and the available capacity within the [illegible] which they may be drawn off is one hundred [illegible] y million cubic feet of water.

[illegible] works have been about three years and six [illegible] in course of execution, under the able manage-[illegible] of our talented engineer, Mr John Frederic [illegible], and have given employment to about three [illegible] men in the country for a large portion of [illegible], besides ironfounders and mechanics engaged [illegible] manufacture of the iron pipes, and in the [illegible] iron work and machinery connected with the [illegible].

The cost of construction of the new works [illegible] between £600,000 and £700,000, and the [illegible] cost of the undertaking to the city, including [illegible] chase of the works of the former water com-[illegible] compensation for land water privileges, and [illegible] expenses, will be nearly one million five hundred [illegible] pounds. The present population of the [illegible] suburbs to be supplied with water extends [illegible] rds of five hundred thousand.

[illegible] have thought it to be our duty thus humbly [illegible] before your Majesty this short sketch of the [illegible] ing which you have been so graciously pleased [illegible] our with your royal countenance; and we [illegible] not that the blessings which we confidently [illegible] will attend the introduction of this water into [illegible], will ever call to the remembrance of its [illegible] aunts how much they owe to the benignant [illegible] nd the pure and virtuous example of that much-[illegible] and ever-honoured Sovereign, with whose name [illegible] rk will now for ever be associated.—*Scotsman*, [illegible].

SHANGHAE MARKET.

(*January 6th*, 1860.)

IMPORTS.

[illegible] onsiderable change has taken place in the tone [illegible] Import market since the date of our last report, [illegible] ions for manufactured goods being now almost [illegible] al, and sales for cash impracticable, the near [illegible] ch of the China New Year holidays causing [illegible] interruption to trade.

[illegible] mediately after the departure of last mail, six [illegible] s arrived from England bringing large supplies [illegible] nufactured goods, the greater portion of which [illegible] een sold to arrive some time since, but now [illegible] lty is experienced in getting the dealers to [illegible] their purchases.

[illegible] ey Shirtings are quoted at a decline of one mace [illegible] iece, with no demand at present—White Shirt-[illegible] and T-Cloths are also rather lower, but Ameri-[illegible] Drills, Sheetings, &c., remain in moderate request [illegible] otations.

[illegible] ncy Goods have fairly maintained their value, [illegible] here is not much inquiry for them.

[illegible] oollens, Long Ells, &c., have shown in the gene-[illegible] pression, the late arrivals having brought con-[illegible] able supplies, and prices have now a downward [illegible] ency.

[illegible] etals continue in active request at a further ad-[illegible] on former rates.

[illegible] raits Produce has been rather neglected and [illegible] s generally are rather lower than at the date of [illegible] last report.

[illegible] ice has not improved in value, and for the [illegible] ot the demand has entirely ceased.

[illegible] ar.—For White there is a fair demand at rather [illegible] rates; Brown and Black however are still un-[illegible] e, with very large stocks in the hands of Na-[illegible] alers.

[illegible] Return of the Stocks of Imports in Foreign [illegible] ns, on the 31st December, is annexed.

[illegible] tions, duty paid, in taels of Shanghae Sycee.

[illegible] eliveries from 20th to 31st December, 1859.

[illegible] IRTINGS.—Grey have been sold at a reduc-[illegible] White have nearly maintained their prices. [illegible] 5¼ to 6-catty, Tls. 1.8.8-a 1.9.2; 6¼ to 7-catty,

PEPPER,—Black, Tls. 6.4.0 *a* 6.6.0; White, Tls. 12 per pecul.

SANDALWOOD,—Tls. 7 *a* 15 per pecul.

SAPANWOOD,—Tls. 2 *a* 2.6 per pecul.

MANGROVE BARK,—Mace 6.5. *a* 8.0 per pecul

SUGAR,—Stocks are large and supplies on the way from the south, heavy. Canton Brown, Tls. 3.1.0 *a* 3.1.5; Black, Tls. 2.3.0; White, Tls. 4.5.0 *a* 5.9. Candy, Tls. 7.

RICE,—Remains as before advised. Stock in first hands very small. Siam, Tls. 1.2.0 *a* 1.3.0; Bengal, Tls. 1.3.0 *a* 1.5.0 per pecul.

OPIUM,—On the day after our last report, the *Formosa* arrived with a large quantity of Malwa, followed by the *Lanrick*, *Yangtsze*, *Bombay Castle*, and *Aden*, increasing the stock, which had become very low, to an ample supply. Prices have consequently declined gradually from Tls. 520 our last quotation, to Tls. 470, at which the market is dull.

The arrivals of Patna not being, comparatively, so large, and clearances going on at a full average, the price of this description has advanced, and advices brought by the last steamer have given further strength to the market which closes firm. Malwa has ranged from Tls. 520 to 475, and Patna from Tls. 575 to 585.

The closing prices are—for Malwa Tls. 470 *a* 475 nominal; for Patna, high numbers, Tls. 585 *a* 587; low numbers. Tls. 580 *a* 582.

The following is a statement of Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks:—

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stocks on 21st. Dec., 1859...	1,000 ch.	950 ch.
Imports since,.....	3,240 „	379 „
Total,.....	4,240 ch.	1,329 ch.
De liveries since,.....	740 „	329 „
Stocks on 4th Jan., 1860,...	3,500 ch.	1,000 ch.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS for Seasons 1858-59 *and* 1859-60, *from* 1*st July to* 31*st December.*

		1858-59	1859-60
Shirtings, White,.....	Pieces	87,000	136,940
„ Grey,.....	„	555,000	1,015,500
„ Dyed,.....	„	76,000	110,700
T-Cloths,.....	„	38,000	199,100
American Drills,.....	„	213,100	275,800
Chintzes & Fancy Cottons, ...	„	167,200	221,700
Handkerchiefs,.....	Dozens	47,200	39,750
Long Ells,.....	Pieces	17,500	40,700
Camlets,.....	„	3,800	7,600
Spanish Stripes,.....	„	12,700	18,500
Velvets and Velveteens	„	8,300	14,630
Iron,.....	Piculs	33,750	43,000
Lead,.....	„	7,500	13,050

EXPORTS.

TEA.—*Black*—The settlements have been rather in excess of the previous fortnight, but still very moderate for this season of the year, owing partly to the Teamen being unwilling to submit to the reduced offers made them, and also to the downward tendency reported from home by the last two mails. The operations amount to 6,046 chests as follows:—Ningchow, 2,933 chests at Tls. 25 *a* 31; Hohow, 240 chests at Tls. 22 *a* 25; Souchong, 31 chests at Tls. 39; Common Congou and Soochow packed, 2,717 chests at Tls. 17 *a* 20; and Flowery Pekoe. 125 chests at Tls. 24—making total settlements for the season to date 198,396 chests, and leaving a stock of Oopack and Ningchow 40 chops, Common and Soochow packed 10 chops, Souchong 1 chop, and Flowery Pekoes 3,500 chests. We quote:—*Congou*,—Common and Soochow packed, Tls. 17 *a* 20; Hohow and Sinchune Kyes, Tls. 22 *a* 25; Oopack, and Ningchow, Tls. 27 *a* 35.

Green,—An unusually small business has been transacted since last mail, prices continuing high, and arrivals from the country being limited. Settlements are 16,425 packages, making for the season to date 345,000 packages, and leaving a stock of 71,000 packages, comprised as follows—Fychow and Tinkay 45,000, Moyune 15,000, Taiping 3,000, Ping Suey 3,000, Shanghae packed 5,000 packages. We repeat last quotations:—

Young Hyson, common to fair, Tls. 16 *a* 22; medium to good, Tls. 20 *a* 28; fine, Tls. 29 *a* 34; extra and finest, Tls. 36 *a* 40; Hyson, common to fair, Tls. 22 *a* 26; medium to good. Tls. 28 *a* 31; fine, Tls. 33 *a* 36; extra and finest, Tls. 40 *a* 60. Gunpowder and Imperial, common to fair, Tls. 24 *a* 28; medium to good, Tls. 27 *a* 32; fine, Tls. 32 *a* 38; extra and finest, Tls. 40 *a* 47; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fair, Tls. 16 *a* 17; medium to good, Tls. 17 *a* 18; fine, Tls. 18 *a* 20; extra and finest, Tls. 20 *a* 23.

The total export to Great Britain from 1st July to date, is, 22,118,205lb, against same period last season 7,369,311lb.

To the United States the export for same period amounts to 12,534,994lb, against 11,859,180lb.

SILK.—The advance mentioned in our last report has been fully maintained,—influenced by the active demand that the advices received by the mail of 26th October and 10th November induced; settlements have amounted to about 3,500 bales in the fortnight making 7,500 in the month. Arrivals from the country have not been so large, as the sales and the unsold stock is rather less than before, say 5,000 to 6,000 bales. Holders are firm, and a sudden fall in the exchange on London has already caused a further advance. Some holders have withdrawn their musters from the market in expectation of higher prices after the China New Year holidays, which commence on the 23d inst. The Stock con-

Dimities,.....	4,050	pieces.
Muslins,.....	793	„
White Cambrics,.....	200	„
Lawns,.....	500	„
Velveteens,.....	474	„
Velvet,.....	6,102	„
Woollen & Cotton Mixtures,	6,593	„
Long Ells,.....	3,800	„
Spanish Stripes,.....	6,898	„
Habit Cloths,.....	720	„
Medium do.,.....	222	„
Broad do.,.....	522	„
Camlets,.....	2,576	„
Dutch Camlets,.....	440	„
Lastings,.....	200	„
Handkerchiefs,.....	14,748	dozens.
Twills,.....	4,890	pieces
Blankets,.....	2,398	pairs.
Swandowns,.....	200	pieces.
Lambskits,.....	144	„
Iron, Nail Rod, and Bar, ...	8,023 piculs & 15,123 bundles.	
Wire,.....	92	piculs.
Hoop Iron,.....	953	bundles.
Spelter,.....	1,337	piculs.
Lead,.....	5,281	„
Tin,.....	246	slabs.
Tin Plates,.....	1,074	boxes.
Quicksilver,.....	27	piculs.
Rattans,.....	984	„
Sugar,.....	36,825	„
Sapan-wood,.....	450	„
Window Glass,.....	7,869	boxes.
Steel,.....	675	tubs.

Return from 36 *Firms*

BARNES DALLAS, *Secretary.*

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Shanghae, 5th January, 1860.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(*From the Hongkong Shipping List.*)

The British barque *Malacca* had a strong breeze down from the N.E., with a very heavy sea. Reports the British barque *Anna* leaving Amoy on the 2d January for Kongpoot and Singapore. Passed the British ship *Castillian* yesterday, about 6 miles south of *Pedro Blanco*, standing to the N.W.—*January* 5.

The Spanish barque *Manuelita* experienced some heavy N.E. gales coming up the China sea, in which she carried away her mizen-topmast and everything above, losing all. Observed two barques off the Pratas on the 10th instant, steering south.—*Ibid.*

We hear that 500 Coolies have been enrolled toward the 1,000 that are required for the conveyance of baggage, in the next Peiho expedition.—*Ibid.*

The Hamburg ship *Lorenzen* spoke the British ship *Vanguard* from London bound to Shanghae, in lat. 11.45 N. long. 25.12 W., on the 12th September, 24 days out. Experienced tolerable fine weather throughout the passage.—*January* 6.

The U.S.S. *Hartford* arrived to-day from Manila with Mr Ward, U.S. Minister, on board. Experienced very calm weather across. Reports two Spanish war vessels lying in port at time of leaving.—*Ibid.*

The steamer *Yangtsze* reports the *Bombay Castle* arriving off Woosung on the morning of the 3d instant, and the *Aden* on the afternoon of same day. Observed the American ship *C. E. Tilton* off Cupchi Point yesterday, beating up. The steamer *Formosa* was to leave on the 7th instant.—*January* 7.

The Oldenburg barque *Wilhelm Kirchner*, reports observing the Hamburg barque *Juno* on the 3d inst., off the Island of Video, from Hongkong bound to Ningpo.

The *Wilhelm Kirchner* reports the Peruvian schooner *La Madarina* to leave Ningpo on the 6th instant, for Hongkong.—*Ibid.*

The *Norwood* passed five barques off Formosa last week in a thick fog, which she has experienced the last five days.—*Ibid.*

The *Hebe* reports the British barque *Ophera*, leaving 10 days before for Hongkong, with 200 passengers. The *Hebe* had 15 days calm on her passage hither. One man was lost overboard during the passage—*Ibid.*

The steamer *Chusan* has experienced dense fogs on her passage down, with a fresh breeze latterly. Passed a barque (British) the day before yesterday bound up. On arriving off Fuhchau observed a British brig called the *Wild Wave*, at anchor. The steamer *Tsoyman* left the last named port on the 17th instant for this port. The *Manila* arrived at Fuhchau on the 4th. The *Chusan* sighted a large full-rigged steamer coming through the Lema Chsnnel, before arriving in port this morning. H.M.S. *Inflexible* arrived at Fuhchau from Shanghae on the 27th December.—*January* 10.

The schooner *Wild Dayrell*, passed a schooner off [illegible]

We got two tanks of bread but it was all spoiled, and three casks of flour were in the same state.

The body of Dr Griffiths was found in the afternoon, and about sundown I put him and Bruce Thompson in a grave dug by the kind natives close to the beach, reading the funeral service from part of a prayer-book picked up ont he shore. The following morning poor Mr Nelson's body was found, and I buried him close to the other two. Our poor ship was now all in pieces, and nothing but a mass of wreck to be seen on the edge of the reef.

That same night it came on to blow and rain very heavy. A great part of the straw covering was blown from our hut; we passed a wretched night from wet and cold; made a large fire at daylight, and dried and warmed ourselves by it.

The 5th of November the natives moved our things to the South end of the Isle, and we followed, and after about an hour's journey across country, we came to a village on the beach where we were lodged. Here we found a passage in the reef and a few small boats. We remained here till the 12th of November, treated with the greatest kindness by the hospitable natives, when we embarked in three small boats for the Great Loochoo. Our passage to the capital, Napakiang, was very tedious, from bad weather and contrary winds; we suffered a great deal from wet and cold, and the cramped up state we were in in the boats. We put into various parts of the coast of the Great Loochoo for shelter, and the last boat did not reach the capital till the 20th November.

Here we were kindly received; a large josshouse was given us to live in, and we were provided with food. The Governor paid me a visit, gave each of us a pair of native shoes (straw), with some native cotton clothes. We found no Europeans here with the exception of two French Missionaries, kind good men; one could speak very good English; they told us it was very uncertain when we might get away, that the only junk that went to China in the year had just sailed, and that the last shipwrecked crew that had been at Napakiang had to remain four months before they got away. After we recovered from our cuts and bruises (my people being willing to go with me) I asked the Governor to give me a boat, and I would try and make my way to China. He consented to let me have a boat, but would not send any Loochoo men with me. I determined to try it myself. I got a small China compass; and from one of our Missionary friends a French sextant. Our little junk was all ready for us the first week in December, but we were delayed by bad weather till the 10th, when we took leave of our kind friends and started at daylight. We made good progress the early part of the day, and got out as far as the Anaterrina Island, when it fell calm, and continued so till sunset, when a breeze came from the N. E., with rain and thick weather; steering a course for the Island of Kummissing. About 9 P.M. it cleared up, when we made Kummissing out and steered W.N.W. About 10 P.M., a sail was reported on the lee bow, and shortly after some of the crew said she was a square-rigged vessel. I run down on her, and we made a torch with a piece of an old fishing net, wound round the end of a stick, and afterwards well steeped in a cask of varnish we had on board. Before midnight we made her out quite distinct as a square-rigged vessel, and that we were gaining on her. Made all the sail we could, and about 1 A.M. I hailed her, and told who we were, when it was arranged that she would stay by us till daylight, when we would abandon our junk. The barque was the *Kate Cleather* of Liverpool, from Hongkong bound to Shanghae. About 6 A.M., I ran our junk alongside, when we were received very kindly by Captain Cothay. After taking what little we had out of the junk we turned her adrift, right glad of the change we had made.

THE CRUIZE OF THE *ACTÆON* AND *DOVE* IN THE GULF OF TARTARY.

(From the North-China Herald, Dec. 31.)

We have been favoured with the following short account of this voyage, and regret it contains so little. Very valuable information has, we understand, been collected and transmitted to the Admiralty. The ships' companies, although much exposed, have been very healthy during the whole time they have been away.

(From the Spectator, October 29.)

Among the vegetable wonders of Ceylon described by Sir Emerson Tennent, the foremost place belongs in right of seniority to the sacred Bo-tree of Anaraja-poors, which is in all probability the oldest tree in the world. Its age is not conjectural, or inferential, but matter of record. Its conservancy has been an object of solicitude to successive dynasties, and the story of its vicissitudes has been preserved in the Singhalese chronicles, which extend in an unbroken series through twenty-three centuries down to 1758, and are said to be amongst the most authentic that have been handed down to mankind. This father of the vegetable world is now 2147 years old, having been planted 288 years before Chirst, and seems at this day as if it would verify the prophecy pronounced when it was planted, that it would "flourish and be green for ever." But the tree which will most frequently attract the eye of the traveller is the tall kattoo-imbul, its trunk of an unusually bright green colour, and its horizontal branches so profusely covered with tulip-like flowers, that when these gorgeous blossoms fall, the ground for many roods on all sides is a carpet of scarlet. The Rhododendron is not a shrub as with us, but a tree which forms a forest in the mountains, and its flowers make the hills seem from a distance as though they were strown with vermilion. Other magnificent flowering trees are the Coral tree, which derives its English name from the resemblance of its blossoms to red coral; the Asoca, the favourite of Sanscrit poetry for its lovely orange and crimson flowers; the Murutu, with panicles two or three feet in length, composed of flowers, each the size of a rose, and of all shades, from a delicate pink to the deepest purple; and many more as beautiful and of better name and fame than the Stereulia fœtida, for which its large bunches of dark purple flowers of extreme richness and beauty, but emitting an intolerable stench, have earned that every characteristic botanical name. Of the wonderously luxuriant creeping plants we cannot speak in detail; Sir Emerson counted no fewer than sixteen species on one stem; but we must not omit to mention certain families of what may be called climbing trees, remarkable for the prodigious height to which they struggle upwards towards the air and light from the dense jungle. This they effect by means of buttresses, projecting from five to fifteen feet from all sides of the trunk, to protect it from being uprooted by the leverages of the topheavy crown. Another curious example of adaptation to circumstance is seen in a class of trees whose stems are protected as high as cattle can reach, and no higher, by a coating of thorns of surprising size and density.

The birds of Ceylon, prodigious in number, are neither so rich in plumage as those of South America and Northern India, nor to be compared for their song with the warblers of Europe, but the want of brilliancy is compensated by their singular grace of form, and the absence of prolonged and modulated harmony by the rich and melodious tones of their clear and musical calls. There is a pigeon called by the natives Neel-cobeya, which the author of "*Friends in Council*" will be glad to hear of. He will say that it ought, if possible, to be imported in large numbers into this country as an assuager of "worry." Strikingly elegant both in shape and colour, it is still more remarkable for its low and harmonious voice.

"A gentleman," says Sir Emerson, "who has spent many years in the jungle, in writing to me of this bird and of the effects of its melodious song, says, that 'its soft melancholy notes, as they came from some solitary place in the forest, were the most gentle sounds I ever listened to. Some sentimental smokers assert that the influence of the propensity is to make them feel *as if they could freely forgive all who had ever offended them*, and I can say with truth such has been the effect on my own nerves of the plaintive murmurs of the neela cobeya, that sometimes, when irritated, and not without reason, by the perverseness of some of my native followers, the feeling has almost instantly subsided into placidity on suddenly hearing the loving tones of these beautiful birds."

The crested Bulbul of Ceylon can hardly be identical with the tender nightingale of Europe and Iran, for it is a desperate fighter. The natives regard it as the most "game" of all birds, and the training of it to fight was one of the duties intrusted by the Kings of Kandy to the Kooroowa, or Bird Head-man.

Crocodiles are exceedingly numerous, and appear to be of two species, the one inhabiting the saltish waters

rounding circumstances to support a conjecture that it might be the reverberation of the noises made by insects on the shore, conveyed along the surface of the water, for they were loudest and most distinct at those points where the mixture of the land, and the intervention of the fort and its buildings, forbade the possibility of this kind of conduction."

We do injustice to the best and most interesting history of the elephant in its wild state that has ever been written, when we confine our notice of it to the following striking extract; but we submit to the unalterable laws of space.

"When every wild elephant had been noosed and tied up, the scene presented was one truly oriental. From one to two thousand natives, many of them in gaudy dresses and armed with spears, crowded about the enclosures. Their families had collected to see the spectacle; women, whose children clung like little bronzed Cupids by their side; and girls, many of them in the graceful costume of that part of the country, a scarf, which after having been brought round the waist, is thrown over the left shoulder, leaving the right arm and side free and uncovered. At the foot of each tree was its captive elephant; some still struggling and writhing in feverish excitement, while others in exhaustion and despair, lay most [illegible] they heaped fresh dust upon their heads. The mellow [illegible]yan flute, which was played at a little distance, had a striking effect upon one or more of them; they turned their heads in the direction from which the music came, expanded their broad ears, and were evidently soothed with the plaintive sound. The two little ones alone still roared for freedom; they stamped their feet, and blew clouds of dust over their shoulders, brandishing their little trunks aloft, and attacking every one who came within their reach. At first the older ones, when secured, spurned every omer of food, trampled it under foot, and turned haughtily away. A few, however, as they became more composed could not resist the temptatiou of the juicy stems of the plaintain, but rolling them under foot, till they detached the layers, they raised them in their trunks, and commenced chewing them listlessly. On the whole, whilst the sagacity, the composure, and docility of the decoys were such as to excite lively astonishment, it was not possible to withhold the highest admiration from the calm and dignified demeanour of the captives. Their whole bearing was at variance with the representations made by some of the 'sportsmen' who harass them, that they are treacherous, savage, and revengeful; when tormented by the guns of their persecutors, they, no doubt, display their powers and sagacity in efforts to retaliate or escape; but hear their every movement was indicative of innocence and timidity. After a struggle, in which they evinced no disposition to violence or revenge, they submitted with the calmness of despair. Their attitudes were pitiable, their grief was most touching, and their low moaning went to the heart. It would not have been tolerable had they either been captured with unnecessary pain or reserved for ill-treatment afterwards."

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY AT THE OPENING OF THE GLASGOW WATER WORKS.

To the QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERREIGN,—We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Glasgow, Commissioners appointed by statute for executing and carrying into effect "The Glasgow Corporation Water Works Act, 1855," beg leave to approach the throne with renewed assurances of our loyal and devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

Your Majesty's gracious condescension in deigning to patronise with your royal presence the inauguration of this great public work—alike important to the social and domestic comfort and enjoyment of the numerous inhabitants of the city of Glasgow, whose interests are intrusted to our management, as of incalculable benefit to many branches of manufacturing and commercial industry in the city and neighbourhood—will long be held in grateful remembrance by your Majesty's subjects in that portion of your dominions, and affords another proof of the fostering care and countenance uniformly bestowed by your Majesty on every work calculated to promote the well-being and happiness of your people.

It is with no ordinary feeling of pride and satisfaction that we are enabled this day to state to your Majesty that we have completed one of the most interesting and difficult works of engineering, and, at the same time, the largest and most comprehensive scheme for the supply of water which has yet been accomplished in your Majesty's dominions.

The deficient and unsatisfactory condition of the water supply, on which so much of the health and comfort of the inhabitants depended, determined the Corporation of Glasgow, some years ago, to purchas

[illegible]ession, the late arrivals having brought con[illegible]e supplies, and prices have now a downward [illegible]cy.

[illegible]als continue in active request at a further ad[illegible]on former rates.

[illegible]lits Produce has been rather neglected and [illegible] generally are rather lower than at the date of [illegible]st report.

[illegible]e has not improved in value, and for the [illegible]nt the demand has entirely ceased.

[illegible]r rates; Brown and Black however are still un[illegible]ble, with very large stocks in the hands of Na[illegible] dealers.

Return of the Stocks of Imports in Foreign [illegible]owns, on the 31st December, is annexed.

[illegible]otations, duty paid, in taels of Shanghae Sycee.

Deliveries from 20th to 31st December, 1859.

HIRTINGS.—Grey have been sold at a reduc[illegible]. White have nearly maintained their prices. [illegible]; 4¼ to 5-catty, Tls. 1.8.8 *a* 1.9.2; 6¼ to 7-catty, [illegible]; 7½-catty, Tls. 2.3.0 *a* 2.4.0.—Deliveries 41,850 pieces. White, common to fine, Tls. 1.9.0 *a* 2.4.0.—Deliveries 10,900 pieces.

T-CLOTHS.—There is a fair demand at quotations. 4½ to 5½-catty, Tls. 1.2.0 *a* 1.5.0.—Deliveries 23,360 pieces.

SPOTTED SHIRTINGS.—Prices have given way under arrivals. White Tls. 2.3.5; Assorted, Tls. 3.0.0 *a* 3.5.5.—Deliveries 8,300 pieces.

BROCADES.—Whites are rather lower. Colored unchanged. White, Tls. 2.2.5 *a* 2.3.0; Assorted, Tls. 3.0.0 *a* 3.4.0.—Deliveries 5,850 pieces.

DAMASKS.—Very little change. Demand moderate. Tls. 4.7.0 *a* 5.5.0.—Deliveries 1,650 pieces.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Large and small assorted colours and patterns, mace 4.8 *a* mace 5; Blue mace 6.5 *a* mace 6.8 per dozen—Deliveries 4,050 dozens.

CHINTZES.—According to patterns. Tls. 1.3.0 *a* 1.7.0. Turkey Red, Tls. 3.6.0 *a* 3.7.0.—Deliveries 5,160 pieces.

AMERICAN GOODS.—A fair business has been done at last quotations. Stocks are moderate and the market looking well. *Drills*, 40-yards, Tls. 2.7.0 *a* 2.9.0—Deliveries 22,630 pieces. *Sheetings*, 10 *a* 11 catty, Tls. 2.7.0 *a* 2.9.0—Deliveries 100 pieces. *Jeans*, 30-yards, Tls. 2.5.0.—Deliveries 2,300 pieces.

WOOLLENS.—*Spanish Stripes.* Heavy arrivals have depressed these goods, and the price is nominal from mace 7.5 *a* Tls. 1.1.0.—Deliveries 2,050 pieces.

LONG ELLS.—*HH* Scarlet, Tls. 7.5.0; Assorted Tls. 7.5.0 *a* 7.8.0. Other marks, Scarlet, Tls. 7.2.0 *a* 7.4.0. Assorted Tls. 7.2.0 *a* 7.6.0—Deliveries 120 pieces.

CAMLETS.—Sales are made at lower rates than previous nominal quotations. Best goods Tls. 20 *a* 22. Middling and Inferior, Tls. 16 *a* 20.—Deliveries 210 pieces.

LASTINGS.—Arrivals have lowered the prices before quoted nominally. Best goods, Tls. 13. *a* 4. Inferior, Tls. 10 *a* 11—Deliveries 50 pieces.

VELVETS.—These goods and Velveteens continue to be enquired for. Gentians are still dull. 22-inch Black, mace 1.6 *a* 1.7; Gentian, mace 1.4½ *a* 1.6½ per yard. VELVETEENS.—18-inch, mace 1.0 *a* 1.2½; 26-inch, mace 1.8 *a* 1.8½, per yard.—Deliveries 1,300pieces.

SPELTER.—Unsaleable at Tls. 6.

LEAD.—Continues to improve. Stock is light. Tls. 5.2.0 *a* 5.4.0 per picul.

IRON.—Heavy arrivals have affected the market. Bars, Flat, Tls. 3.3,5 no demand; Square, and Round, Tls. 3.2.0 *a* 3.3.0; Nail Rod, Tls. 3.2.0 *a* 3.3.0 for best, per pecul.

TIN.—First sort Straits, Tls. 26. *a* 26.5.0. Inferior, Tls. 24 *a* 25 per picul.

TIN PLATES.—Tls. 5 *a* 6 per box.

WINDOW GLASS,—Very dull; stock large. Tls. 2.7.0 *a* 2.8.0 per box.

COAL.—English, Tls. 9 *a* 10.5; American Anthracite, Tls. 9.5 *a* 10; Japanese Tls. 5 *a* 6 per ton.

FLINTS,—Mace 9 per pecul.

RATTANS,—Supplies from Hongkong have satisfied the demand, but Banjermassing are still worth Tls. 3.5.0 *a* 3.8.0; and good Straits, Tls. 3.4.0 *a* 3.5.0 per pecul.

and Twankay, common to fair, Tls. 16 *a* 17; medium to good, Tls. 17 *a* 18; fine, Tls. 18 *a* 20; extra and finest, Tls. 20 *a* 23.

The total export to Great Britain from 1st July to date, is, 22,118,205lb, against same period last season 7,369,311lb.

To the United States the export for same period amounts to 12,534,994lb, against 11,859,180lb.

SILK.—The advance mentioned in our last report has been fully maintained,—influenced by the active demand that the advices received by the mail of 26th October and 10th November induced; settlements have amounted to about 3,500 bales in the fortnight making 7,500 in the month. Arrivals from the country have not been so large, as the sales and the unsold stock is rather less than before, say 5,000 to 6,000 bales. Holders are firm, and a sudden fall in the exchange on London has already caused a further advance. Some holders have withdrawn their musters from the market in expectation of higher prices after the China New Year holidays, which commence on the 23d inst. The Stock consists, principally, of common and medium sorts, the better descriptions of Tsatlees being very scarce.

Quotations,—Tsatlees, No. 1, nominal Tls. 440 *a* 450; No. 2, Tls. 420 *a* 430; No. 3, Tls. 400 *a* 410; Nos. 4 and 5, Tls. 350 *a* 395; Lae Yungs, Tls. 285 *a* 290; Taysaams, No. 1, Tls. 370 *a* 385; No. 2, Tls. 350 *a* 360; No. 3, Tls. 330 *a* 340; Nos. 4 and 5, 300 *a* 325; Long reels, Tls. 295 *a* 325; Throwns, Tls. 350 *a* 410.

The total Export of Silk to Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and India, direct and coastwise 40,296 bales, against 50,363 bales to same date last season.

EXCHANGE *and* BULLION.

Shortly after the departure of the mail of 22d ultimo a few transactions were entered into at 6*s* 8½*d*, 6 months' sight, but owing to a scarcity of Bills the rate gradually fell by the end of the year to 6*s*. 7½*d*. Subsequent to arrival of the Hongkong steamer with advices from England of 10th Nov. the demand became brisk, and sellers obtained 6*s*. 6*d*. and 6*s*. 5½*d*. On Calcutta no business is reported. On Bombay a small amount has been placed at rates ranging from Rs313 to 305. Closing rates may be quoted as follows,—

On London.—Bank rate, 6 months' sight, 6*s* 4½*d*; Credits 6*s*. 5½*d*. *a* 6*s*. 6*d*. per Tael.

On Calcutta and *Bombay.*—Bank Bills, 10 days' sight, Rs. 305 per 100 Taels.

On Hongkong.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, transactions small; 26½ per cent discount.

English Bar Silver, 17 *a* 17½ dwts. B. 11¼ per cent premium. *Mexican Dollars*,—73.9 cents.

Gold Bars.—Peking, 98 touch, Tls. 162½ *a* 163. *Soochow*, 97 touch, Tls. 160 *a* 160½ per 10 Tls. Shanghae weight.

Copper Cash.—1,410 per Tael.

SHIPPING.—The number of vessels in harbour has continued nearly the same; some of the long expected ones have come in, seven having arrived from England in the fortnight. A postscript to our last report announced the arrival of Captain Pook and the crew of the *Joseph Fletcher* wrecked on the Loochoo islands

FREIGHTS.—*To London*—£1.10*s a* £2 for Tea, £3.10*s* for Silk. *To New York*—$5 for Tea; $15 for Silk, per ton of 40 feet.

Return of Sold & Unsold Stocks in Foreign Godowns and on Board Ships in port, on 31st December, 1859.

Grey Shirtings, ...	266,704	pieces.
White do.	34,603	„
T-Cloths	77,818	„
Domestics, ...	—	
American Drills, ...	45,899	„
„ Sheetings, ...	3,200	„
„ Jeans, ...	8,190	„
Spotted Shirtings, White, ...	8,000	„
„ „ Dyed, ...	9,632	„
Dyed Cottons, ...	760	„
Turkey Red Cloths.	2,208	„
Printed Cottons, ...	19,422	„
Chintzes, ...	27,019	„
White Brocades, ...	18,370	„
Dyed, do.	19,260	„
Damasks,...	13,372	„

The *Hebe* reports the British barque *Ophera*, leaving 10 days before for Hongkong, with 200 passengers. The *Hebe* had 15 days calm on her passage hither. One man was lost overboard during the passage—*Ibid.*

The steamer *Chusan* has experienced dense fogs on her passage down, with a fresh breeze latterly. Passed a barque (British) the day before yesterday bound up. On arriving off Fuhchau observed a British brig called the *Wild Wave*, at anchor. The steamer *Chusan* left the last named port on the 17th instant for this port. The *Manila* arrived at Fuhchau on the 4th. The *Chusan* sighted a large full-rigged steamer coming through the Lema Chsnnel, before arriving in port this morning. H.M.S. *Inflexible* arrived at Fuhchau from Shanghae on the 27th December.—*January* 10.

The schooner *Wild Dayrell*, passed a schooner off Formosa on the 5th instant, bound up.—*Ibid.*

The steamer *Formosa* had a strong breeze down during a thick fog at the commencement of the passage. Passed the *Hellespont* off the Fishermen's group. Reports observing a large black screw steamer at anchor outside, supposed to be the *Fiery Cross.*—*Ibid.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

The *J.W.Lorenzen*, from Newcastle, (January 6), brought,—600 tons Coals.

Per *Sam Ke*, from East Coast, (Jan. 6), brought,—1,800 boxes Tea, and 40,000.

Per *Tai Wot*, 12,000 piculs Peas.

EXPORT CARGOES.

The *Herculean*, from Whampoa for London (Dec 30), took,—536,600 lb. Tea.

The *Alboni*, from Fuhchau to London, (Dec. 24), took,—540,500 lbs. Tea.

The *India*, from Fubchau for Hobart Town (Dec 28), took,—203,000 lbs. Tea.

The *Formosa*, from Shanghae, (Jan. 7), took,—2,005 bales Silk for Southampton, 478 bales Silk for Marseilles, 94 bales Silk for Bombay $57,450 for Bombay, $3,265 for Sundry Ports, and $645 for Hongkong.

The *Chusan*, from Fubchau (January 9), took,—4,345 packages Sundries from Fuhchau, 7 packages Sundries from Amoy, $16,400 from Amoy, and $5,296 from Swatow.

The *Spray of the Ocean*, from Shanghae for London (December 23), took,—734,109 lbs. Black Tea, 180,284 lbs. Green Tea, 580 bales Silk, and 58 bales. Thrown.

The *Australia*, from Shanghae for London. (Dec 27), took,—421,328 lbs. Black Tea, 182,522 lbs. Green Tea, and 606 bales Silk.

The *Solent* from Shanghae for London, (Jan. 1), took,—547,018 lbs. Black Tea, 328,920 lbs. Green Tea, 350 bales Silk, and 65 packages Sundries.

The *Chryseis*, from Shanghae for London, (Dec. 27), took,—394,300 lbs. Black Tea, 56,000 Green Tea, 442 cases Japan Wax, and 326 cases Gall Nuts.

The *Surprise* from Shanghae for New York (Dec. 30), took,—610,300 lbs. Young Hyson, 93,500 lbs. Hyson, 26,700 lbs. Hyson Skin, 54,700 lbs. Twankay, 106,900 lbs. Imperial, and 111,400 lbs. Gunpowder, total 1,003,400; 2,050 pieces Long Pongees, 1,000 pieces Nankin, 300 pieces Handkerchiefs, 950 pieces Sarsnets, 100 pieces Gauzes, and 28.31 piculs Raw Silk.

The *Sincho Panza*, from Shanghae to New York, (December 27), took,—446,800 lbs. Young Hyson, 26,200 lbs. Hyson, 3,300 lbs. Hyson Skin, 64,400 lbs. Twankay, 49,100 lbs. Imperial, 123,700 lbs. Gunpowder, and 61,190 lbs. Congou and Souchong, total 779,600; 1,500 pieces Long Pongees, 500 pieces Nankin, 250 pieces Gauzes, 27.78 piculs Raw Silk, and 42.02 piculs Rhubarb.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel, at	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Departures	Cargo	Consignees or Agents
	H.kong.							
Jan 6	J. W. Lorenzen	Hm.sh.	553	Yessen	Newcastle	Aug 2	Coal	William Pustau & Co
" 6	Shamrock	P. str.		Carvalho	East Coast			Walker, Borradaile & Co
" 6	Teo Wat	Si. bk.	500	Williamson	East Coast		Pens	Order
" 6	Hartford	U s. str.		Lowndes	Manila	Jan 3		
" 6	Dordogne	Fr. str.		Faucon	Manila	Jan 3		
" 7	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearb rn	Shanghae	Jan 2	Ballast	Dent and Co
" 7	Lanrick	B. bg	263	Thomson	Shanghae	Jan 2	,,	Jardine, Matheson andCo
" 8	Wilhelm Kirchner	Old.bk.	359	Menke	Ningpo	Jan 2	General	William Pustau & Co
" 8	Antagonist	B. bk.	436	Evens	Hakodadi	Dec 8	,,	Lindsay and Co
" 8	Valkyrien	Da. bk	394	Larsen	Shanghae	Jan 2	Sundries	Oxford and Co
" 9	Hebe	Nor.sh	586	Hanson	Melbourne	Nov 28	Coal	Order
" 9	Norwood	B. sh.	849	Bristow	Puget Sound	Nov 4	Timber	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 10	Wild Dayrell	B. sr	158	Wilson	Swatow	Jan 9	Sundries	Dent and Co
" 10	Chusan	B. str.	750	Brown	Amoy & S.tow		,,	P. & O. St. N. Co
" 10	Formosa	B. str.	750	Brown	Shanghae	Jan 7	Mails, &c	P. & O. St. N. Co
" 11	La Mandarina	Per. sr.	360	Simmons	Ningpo	Jan 8	Sundries	William Pustau and Co
" 11	Aurifera	B. bk.	436	Dambrell	Melbourne	Nov 15	Ballast	Order
	Macao.							
Dec 26	Guadalupe	Sp sh.		Raiman	Manila			Order
" 29	Maria Clotilde	Sp. bk.	430	Basterra	Manila			Order
Jan 3	San. Jose	Sp. bg		Reis	Manila			Order
	Amoy.							
" 5	George Hallet	A. bk.	420	Chandler	Japan	Dec 27	Sundries	Tait and Co
	Shanghae.							
Dec 24	Medina	B. bg.	263	Thompson	London	July 18	General	A. R. Adamson and Co
" 25	Christian Louis	Du. bg.	232	Vos	Nagasaki	Dec	Coal	Siemssen and Co
" 25	Lord Clarendon	B. bg.	273	Prance	Nagasaki	Dec 17	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
" 26	Troas	B. sh	663	Holmes	Kanagawa	Dec 7	Tea	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 25	Remi	B. str.	322	Laen	Kanagawa			Remi, Schmidt and Co
" 25	Marie Gabrielle	Fr. sh.	417	Euen	Swansea	Aug 2	Coal	Siemssen and Co
" 26	Schiller	Du bg.	250	Saltghorn	Nagasaki	Dec	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
" 30	Atalante	Du. str.	200	Hartmans	Japan	Dec	,,	Dent and Co
Jan 1	Canvas Back	A. sh.	731	Hartmans	Kanagawa		,,	Augustine Heard & Co
" 2	Nora	B. sr	155	Williams	Nagasaki		,,	Order
" 4	Wanderer	A. sh.	174	King	Japan	Dec 21	,,	Augustine Heard &Co.
" 5	Acastus	B. bk.	456	Hogarth	Hakodadi	Dec	,,	Lindsay and Co
" 5	Norma	Swe.sh.	410	Normand	Sydney		Timber	Russell and Co
" 5	Westburn	B. sh.	553	Bruce	London	Aug 26	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
" 5	Mountain	A. sh.	633	Hardy	Philadelphia		,,	Frazar and Co

PASSENGERS.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Capt. Heaton, Mr Shickey, and Mr Hudson, and 15 Chinese deck.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, from	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
	H.kong.						
Jan 5	Nerbudda	B. bk.	428	Will	Singapore	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 7	William & Anna	Sw. sh.	570	Skantze	Sir gapore	,,	Order
" 7	Dora	B. sh.	854	Rose	Demerara	,,	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 9	Fernandes	P. str	200	Gibbon s	Amoy & S tow	,,	Walker, Borradaile & Co
" 10	War Eagle	B. sh.	589	Taylor	Amoy	,,	Order
" 11	Greta	Hm.bg.	263	Wedell	Shanghae	,,	Order
" 11	Emily Smith	B. bg.		Jones	Algoa Bay	,,	Order
" 12	Melbourne	B. bk	396	Martin	Amoy	,,	Smith, Kennedy & Co
" 12	Shamrock	P. str		Carvalho	East Coast	,,	William Hargreaves and Co
" 21	Amherst	B. bg.	171	Robinson	Melbourne	,,	Russell and Co
	Macao.						
Dec 30	Goldfinder	Si. bk.	300	Remedios	Bangkok	,,	Order
Jan 2	Homer	B. sh.	569	Stewart	Singapore	,,	Order
" 2	Bintang Annam	Du. bk.	300	De Gee	Java	,,	Order
" 7	Helena	Da. bk.	260	Wolff	Singapore	,,	William Pustau and Co
	Swatow.						
Dec 29	Agnes	Pas. sh.	651	Leitzman	Singapore	,,	William Pustau & Co
Jan 5	Henry Miller	B. bk.	434	Putt	Bangkok	,,	Dent and Co
	Amoy.						
" 6	Carmencita	Sp. sh	236	Savid	Manila	,,	Holliday, Wise and Co
" 6	Paz	Sp. bk	147	Sagaste	Manila	,,	Chinese
" 6	Prince Regent	B. bk	582	Sutherland	Singapore	,,	A. R. Tilby
	Fuhchau.						
Dec 25	Alboni	A. sh.	916	Barnaby	London	Teas.	Bower, Hanbury and Co
" 26	India	B. bk.			Colonies	,,	Birley and Co
	Shanghae.						
" 23	Spray of theOcean	B. sh.	804	Slaughter	London	Tea & Silk	W R Adamson & Co
" 24	Melita	A. sh.	199	Stratton	Kanagawa	Re-exports	William Pustau& Co
" 26	Azoff	B. str.	476	Gaby	Nagasaki	,,	P. & O. St. N. Co
" 26	Urania	A. bk.	406	Turner	Nagasaki	Ballast	Russell and Co
" 26	Henry & Oscar	Ha. bk.	300	Hier	Sydney	Tea	William Pustau & Co
" 26	Sir George Pollock	B. sh.	650	Whiters	Kanagawa	Ballast	James Hooper
" 27	Tales	B. bk.	442	Fisher	Kanagawa	Treasure	Captain
" 27	Australia	Swe.sh.	720	Wallender	London	Tea & Silk	Smith, Kennedy and Co
" 27	Sancho Panza	A. sh.	875	Hale	New York	,,	Russell and Co
" 27	Skylark	A. sh.	1209	Bursley	New York	,,	Olyphant & Co
" 28	Mary & Louisa	A. bk.	497	Jones	Nagasaki	Ballast	Russell and Co
" 30	Syrian	B. bk.	228	Hodgeton	Nagasaki	General	A. R. Tilby
" 30	Granada	A. sr.	321	Taylor	Nagasaki	Sundries	A. Howard
" 30	Surprise	A. sh	1261	Ranlett	New York	Tea & Silk	Russell and Co
" 31	Rentyk	Si. bk.	709	Valentine	Bangkok	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tea & Silk	Fletcher and Co
Jan 1	Atalante	Du str	200	Clarke	Kanagawa	Sundries	Dent and Co
" 5	Roebuck	H.M. st.r.		Martin	Nagasaki		

PASSENGERS.—Per *Dora*, 208 Men, 115 Women, 37 Boys, 20 Girls, and 11 Infants.—Total 391 Emigrants.

SHIPPING IN CHINA WATERS.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessel, at	Date of Arrival.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees	Destination.	Intended despatch
HONGKONG.							
Abeona	Dec 17	B. bk	261	Sales	Birley & Co		
Agnes	Dec 1	B. sh	420	Gilbert	Russell and Co	Sydney	Early
Alfred the Great	Nov 8	B. sh.	355	M'Intyre	Stephenson & Co	Sydney	Early
Anna	Dec 29	Old bk.	299	Schulken	William Pustau & Co		
Antagonist	Jan 8	B. bk	436	Evans	Lindsay and Co		
Aurifera	Jan 11	B. bk	436	Dambrell	Order		
Bonnie Doon	Nov 18	B. bk.	215	Jones	Russell and Co	Sydney	Early
Boreas	Dec 26	Hm.bk.	312	Jebsen	Siemssen and Co		
Brothers	Sep 28	B. bg.	190	Scott	Order		
Catherine	Dec 11	B. sh	607	Watson	Smith, Kennedy & Co	Singapore	Early
Challenge	Sep 27	A. sh.	3056	Fabens	Russell and Co		

[illegible] Da Silva, and all the [illegible] found on him with the exception of $16.

[illegible] Messrs and brought to Hongkong [illegible] with the intention of being re-exported in the [illegible] signal of their strange

[illegible] HANTON

MERCHANT VESSELS.—*Continued.*

Vessel, at	Date of Arrival.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
HONGKONG.							
Taamanian	Dec 22	B. sh	1209	Nerve	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta	
Teo Wat	Jan 6	Si. bk.	500	Willia	Order		
Valkyrien	Jan 8	Du. bk	391	Larsen	Oxford and Co		
Viking	Dec 3	A. sh	1549	Wine	Order	Manila	Early
Villa de Rivadavia	Jan 9	Sp. bg.	289	Ribeir	Order		
Vindex	Sep 13	B. sr.	179	Roper	Dent and Co	*For Sale*	
Waverley	Dec 7	A. sh.	750	Reed	Order		
Wild Dayrell	Jan 10	B. sr.	158	Wilso	Dent and Co	S. Stations	
Wizard	Sep 22	A. sh.	1601	Wood	Russell and Co		
MACAO							
Candor	Dec 25	Bre.bk.		Muller	Order		
Casibelaunus	Jan 3	Hm. sr	190	Marzo	Wm. Allanson	S.pore & B.bay	
Drie Gebroeders	Nov 1	Du. bk.	592	Kraan	Schaeffer & Co		
[illegible]e Pierre	Jan 3	Fr. sh	740	Porrie	Order	Cuba	
[illegible]a	Aug 27	A. sh	450	Gill	J. Fitzpatrick	Bombay	
P. Nightingale	Jan 11	A. sh.	1198	Holm	Augustine Heard & Co	Callao	Imdt.
Gravina	Dec 19	Sp. bg.		Colon	Order		
Hendrina	Dec 3	Du. bk.	501	Pomp	Van der Hoeven & Kup	Batavia	Early
Imina Brons	Nov 22	Hm.bk.		Molle	William Pustau & Co	Singapore	Early
Juanpo e	Jan 6	B. sh	460	King	Dent and Co		
Kate Hooper	——	Am. sh	1488	Johns	Order		
Maria Clotilde	Dec 29	Sp. bk.	430	Baster	Schaeffer & Co	Batavia	
Mercator	Jan 8	Du. bk	409	Van d	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Nova Bella	Jan 1	B. sh.	391	Purch	Vaucher Freres		
Solide	Jan 6	Fr. bk.	285	Tourn	Order		
San. Joze	Jan 3	Sp. bg.		Reis	L. Marques		
Tromelga	July 15	P. bk	340	Marqu	Order		
Viajante	Dec 23	P. bk		Mende	Vaucher Frères		
Ville de Lema	Dec 23	Fr. sh.	744	Davids			
WHAMPOA.							
Albis	Dec	Hm.bk	400	Niemo	Carlowitz and Co	Bangkok	Early
Boston Light	Nov	A. sh.	1164	Crowe	Augustine Heard & Co	New York	Early
Countess of Seafield	Sep 25	B. bk.	534	Scott	Order		
Dennis Hill	Dec	B. sh.	348	Atkins	Dent and Co		
Doctor Juris Jautsen	Oct	Mec.bk	335	Haff	siemssen and Co		
Dominion	Nov 9	B. sh.	380	Green	Reiss and Co	London	
Fanny Kirchner	Nov 8	Old bk.	477	Black	William Pustau & Co		
Galilee	Nov 7	Fr. sh.	591	Le Bi	Order		
Governor Morton	Mar	A. sh.	1323	Barry	Vargas and Co	Havana	Early
Greyhound	Dec 7	Ch. sr.	401		A. Alvares		
Guadelope	Jan 7	Sp. sh.		Ralmz	Order		
Juno	Nov 2	Du. bk.	584	Cheval	Siemssen and Co	Shanghae	
Kitty Simpson	Dec 27	A. sh	750	Castle	Order		
Kossuth	Jan 8	B. bk	308	Jones	Kesewjee and Co		
Libertas	Sep 26	B. bk.		Todd	Order		
Minnehaha	Dec 26	A. sh.	1769	Beauc	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co		
Miranda	Dec 29	Pas. bg	220	Waller	Bourjau, Huboner and Co		
Pioneer	Aug 1	A. sh	1849	Monta	D N Mody and Co		
Red Riding Hood	Sep 15	B. sh.	790	Rossit	Jardine, Matheson & Co	B. W. Indies	Early
Robert Henderson	Nov 21	B. sh	552	Walker	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt
Shepherdess	Aug 22	B. sh.	960	Rogers	Walker, Borradaile & Co		
Sigisbert Cezard	Dec 12	Fr sh.		Rousse			
Soolooa	Jan 7	Du. bk.	692	Meulen	Schaeffer and Co		
Thomas Mitchell	Sep	B sh	578	Paul	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Viscount Canning	Dec	B. str	511	Shekn	P. & D. N Camajee & Co		
Westward Ho	Oct 13	Pr. sh	1409	Aranc	Order	Amoy	Early
Wild Flower	Jan 6	B. sh.	478	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
William Kirchner	Jan	Old. bg	330	Menke	William Pustau and Co		
Yang-tsze	Jan 7	B. str.	700	Dearbo	Dent and Co	*Repairing*	
SUATOW.							
Cecilie	Dec 24	Da. bk.	340	Schmidt	William Pustau & Co		
Hydroosee	Dec 14	B. sh.	600	Smyth	Bower, Hanbury & Co	Singapore	
Matanzas	Dec 1	A. bk	382	Bennett	Order	Siam	
Resolute							
Welcome	Dec 26	B. bk	387	Schwalk	P D Syme and Co		
William Frederick	——	B bk.	484	Wood	Knoop and & Co	Singapore	
DOUBLE ISLAND.							
Albers	July 14	A. bk	327	Gregory	Augustine Heard & Co	Amoy	
Albert Edward	Dec 2	B. sh.	497	Mitchell	Tait and Co	*Laid up*	
Diana	May 5	Chil bk.	168		Order		
Hazard					Order		
Magdalena	——	B. sh.	324	Koffed	Order		
Phantom	Nov 22	Du. bg.			Order	Singapore	
Reynard							
Stag Hound	——	A. sh.	1334	Hussey	Olyphant and Co		
AMOY.							
Adolph	——	B. bg.	120	Kross	Paseday and Co		
Amaranth	Sep 28	A. sh.	666	Jones	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Singapore	
Anu	Dec 16	A. bk.	641	Munro	Tait and Co	Swatow	
Ann Key	May 5	B. sr.	122	Wilson	Tait and Co		
Atalanta	Aug 23	Sw. bg.	300	Carroll	Tait and Co		
Bintang	Dec 12	Du. sr	180	Cowan	Wm. Pustau & Co	Singapore	
Chicora	Dec 6	B. sh.	453	Fitzgeral	Illes and Co	Japan	
Croukbane	Mar 12	B. sh.	135	Martin	Order		
Everdina Elizabeth	——	Du. bk	500	Jonjes	Order	Singapore	
George Hallet	Jan 5	A. bk.	420	Chandler	Tait and Co		
H. v. der L. Sildemon	Sep 14	Mec.sh	500	Ramm	Paseday and Co	Fuhchau	
India	Jan 5	Sw. bk	401	French	Russell and Co		
Johanne Kalkman	——	Hm.bk	350	Rosser	F. D. Syme and Co	Shanghae	
Julie	Dec 19	B. bk	335	Sublit	Order		
Mathilde	——	Da. bg	123	Clausson	William Pustau & Co		
Maury	——	A. sr.	500	Paul	C. T. Smith & G. A. Archer	New York	
Nawarret Joesoor	Aug 24	Du. bk	370	Monteiro	Tait and Co	Java	
Rhein	Dec 18	Hm.bk	480	Baster	Tait and Co	*Repairing*	
Sarah Lucy	June 10	B. bk.	450	Wilson	Tait and Co	Shanghae	
Sylphide	June 13	Hm.bk.	462	Gastruer	F. D Syme and Co	*For Sale*	
Uncle Tom	Sep 20	B. sr.	165	Singlehurs	Tait and Co	Japan	
Virginia	Jan 21	Bre.bk	350	Pranke	Tait and Co		
Wodan	——	Da. sh	235	Matthiss	Paseday and Co	Macao	
FUHCHAU.							
Altona	Dec 31	Qa. bk	360	Bahr	Siemssen and Co		
Blanche	Dec 29	B. bg.	310	Care	Schaeffer and Co	Colonies	
Esmeralda	Dec 24	Fr. bk		Komer	Siemssen and Co	Ningpo	
Flying Childers	Dec 8	A. sh.			Augustine Heard & Co	New York	
Gem	Dec 26	B. bg.	220	Sapembec	Order	East Coast	
Lawrence Brown	Nov 30	A. sh	795	Pierce	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Lina	Dec 1	Bre bk.	420	Meyer	Siemssen and Co	East Coast	
Manila	Jan 4	B. str.	623	Gilson	P. & O. St. N.Co		
Seawell	Dec 1	B. sl.	825	Thompson	Birley and Co	London	
Sidon	Dec 19	Hm.sh	300	Nissen	William Pustau & Co	East Coast	
Spartan	Dec 1	B. bk	665	Storey	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London	
Spirit of the North	Dec	B. bk			Gibb, Livingston & Co	London	

MERCHANT VESSELS.—*Continued.*

Vessel, at	Date of Arrival.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Consignee.	Destination	Intended despatch.
SHANGHAE.							
Acastus	Jan 5	B. bk.	456	Hegarth	Lindsay and Co		
Aden	Jan 5	B. str.	812	Bernard	P. & O. St. N. Co		
Agra	Dec 27	B. sh.	714	Boyle	Wetmore, Williams & Co		
Augusta May	Nov 19	B. bg.	392	Banks	Order		
Bertha	Jan 5	B. sh.	609	Klamp	William Pustau and Co		
Betty Peribach	Dec 14	Hm bk.	564	Blohm	Siemssen and Co	Fuhchau	Early
Beverley	Dec 14	B. bk.	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby		
Bombay Castle	Jan 5	B. str	602	Wadge	P. F. Cama and Co	Hongkong	Early
Brave Lourmel	Dec 21	Fr. sh.	477	Divorire	Remi, Schmidt et Cie		
Bride of the Seas	Sep 12	B. sh.	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Broadwater	Dec 20	B. sh.	571	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Canvas Back	Jan 1	A. sh.	731	Clarke	Augustine Heard and Co		
Christian Louis	Dec 25	Du. bg.	232	Vos	Siemssen and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Chryseis	Nov 28	B. bk	477	Sager	Dent and Co	London	
Clarendon	Dec 23	B. bk.	445	Pickthall	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Claro	Nov 20	B. bk	400	Sheer	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Nagasaki	
Clio	Jan 2	Hm.bg	132	Schutt	Harkort and Co		
Collingwood	Dec 18	B. bg	270	Spence	Captain		
Cornubia	Nov 21	B. bk	439	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London	
C. H. Wappaus	Dec 15	Hm bk.	380	Peterson	William Pustau & Co	Swatow	Early
Donna Anita	Nov 21	B. bk.	456	Burdett	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Edwin Forrest	Oct 17	A. sh.	1140	Crocker	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Eliza & Mary	Dec 9	B. sh.	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Gamecock	Dec 11	A. sh	291	Jayne	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	
Gem of the Nith	Dec 22	B. bk		Mills	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy & S.tow	Early
Georgiana	Nov 6	B. sh.	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy & Co	Swatow	
Golden Rule	Dec 21	A. sh.	1185	Mayo	Ullett and Co		
Himalaya	Dec 16	Da. sh.	592	Hendixen	William Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Illimani	Dec 22	B. bk.		Brown	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Intrepid	Dec 20	A. sh.		Gardner	Olyphant and Co		
John Bull	Jan 2	B bk	248	Roberts	Captain		
John Robinson	Dec 21	B. bk	445	Gender	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Jupiter	Dec 20	Hm.bg	339	Fokkes	Siemssen and Co	Ningpo	
Kate Cleather	Dec 27	B. bk	572	Cothay	Schaeffer and Co		
Kate Hastings	Dec 21	A. bk.	448	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Livingston	Dec 11	B. sh.	535	Prynn	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 23	B. bg	273	Prance	A. R. Tilby		
Magdalena	Jan 4	B. bk.	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby		
Maggie	Jan 1	B. bk.	395	Le Gegt	Order		
Marie Gabrielle	Dec 25	Fr. sh	417	Euen	Siemssen and Co		
Marie Wilhelmine	Jan 2	Ha. bg.	218	Jorgensen	Harkort and Co		
Maryland	Dec 21	A. bk	200	Crosby	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Medina	Dec 24	B. bg	263	Thompson	W. R. Adamson & Co		
Melancthon	Nov 1	B. bk.	454	Simpson	Ullett and Co	London	Early
Meteor *(tow-boat)*	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain Macdonald	*Tug*	
Mountain Wave	Jan 5	A. sh.	633	Hardy	Frazar and Co		
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bk.		Corbett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
Nora	Jan 2	B. sr.	155	Williams	Frazer and Co		
Norma	Jan 5	Swe sh.	410	Normand	Russell and Co	Hongkong	Early
Ocean Child	Nov 21	B. bk.	370	Wenke	Siemssen and Co		
Palmerston	Dec 16	B. bk.	597	Peters	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Patna	Dec 19	B. bk.	325	Smith	Dent and Co	London	Early
Potosi	Dec 22	B. bk.	469	Johnson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy & S.pore	Early
Ruth	Dec 20	B. bk	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Remi	Jan 25	B. str.	322	Laen	Remi, Schmidt and Co	Nagasaki	
Rover	Dec 19	A. bk	358	Draper	Dent and Co		
Schiller	Dec 26	Du. bg	250	Saltghorn	Siemssen and Co		
Stad Enschade	Nod 20	Du. sh	329	Noordhook	Fletcher and Co		
Star King	Dec 19	A. sh.		Ellercy	Dent and Co		
Superior	Dec 21	A. sh	1240	Soule	Russell and Co	New York	
Troas	Dec 25	B. sh.	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Japan	
Van der Palm	Dec 38	Du. bk.	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams & Co		
Wanderer	Jan 4	A. sh	175	King	Augustine Heard & Co	Hongkong	Early
Wellington	Oct 29	B. sh	402	Atkinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Westburn	Jan 5	B. sh.	553	Bruce	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Witch of the Seas	Jan 11	B. bk.	376	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Xulia	Oct 8	B. bk.	525	Black	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hongkong	

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owners
Circassian	Hongkong	B. bk.		Stanford	Chas. Jameson
Falcon	,,	B. sh.		Thom	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Fort William	,,	B. sh.		M'Dermott	P. & O. Steam Co
John Adam	,,	B. bk.	318	Murray	D. Sassoon Sons and Co
Banshee	Swatow	B. bk.	257	Sullivan	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Hamilton	,,	B. bg	438	Barton	Dent and Co
Lord Amherst	Amoy	B. bk.	340	Brown	Dent and Co
Pathfinder	,,	B. sh.	362	Fitzgibbon	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Mahamoodie	Fuh-chau-fu	B. bk.	292	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	,,	B. bg.		Dring	Dent and Co
Adventure	Chinchew	B. bk.	237	Fox	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ternate	,,	B. bk.	279	Wood	Dent and Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ann Welch	Woosung	B. bk.	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co
Ariel	,,	B. sh.	592	Keppell	P. Framjee Cama and Co
Emily Jane	,,	B. sh.	427	T. Vincent	Dent, & Co
Lady Hayes	,,	B. bg.	384	Haylis	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	,,	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Fei-Má	British	Castilla			Lyall, Still and Co
Hongkong	,,	Burmeister			Lyall, Still and Co
Iron Prince	,,	Xavier			A. Scott
Sir Charles Forbes	,,	Catto			P. F. Cama & Co
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	,,	Fleetwood			Comprador Achong
Cum Fá	American	Graves			Thomas Hunt & Co
Meelee	,,				Russell and Co
Pak-Wan	,,	Sands			Thomas Hunt & Co
Spark	,,	Ricaby			Russell and Co
Willamette	,,	Walcott			B. S. Fernandes
Invejado	Portuguese	Xavier			B. S. Fernandes
Shamrock	,,	Johnson			B. S. Fernandes
Tahn Wan	,,	Sullivan	350		B. S. Fernandes

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON 1859-60,—1ST JULY TO 29TH DECEMBER, 1859.

[illegible] COAST OF TEA

[illegible] declaration.

1	Atalante	Du. str	900	Clarke	Kanagawa	Sundries	Fletcher and Co
5	Bloebuck	R.M. str.		Martin	Nagasaki		Dent and Co

PASSENGERS.—Per *Dora*, 208 Men, 115 Women, 37 Boys, 20 Girls, and 11 Infants.—Total 391 Emigrants.

SHIPPING IN CHINA WATERS.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessel, &c	Date of Arrival.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees	Destination.	Intended despatch
HONGKONG.							
Abeona	Dec 17	B. bk	261	Sales	Birley & Co		
Agnes	Dec 1	B. sh	420	Gilbert	Russell and Co	Sydney	Early
Alfred the Great	Nov 8	B. sh.	655	M'Intyre	Stephenson & Co	Sydney	Early
Anna	Dec 29	Old bk.	299	Schulken	William Pustau & Co		
Antagonist	Jan 8	B. bk.	436	Evans	Lindsay and Co		
Aurifera	Jan 11	B. bk.	436	Dambrell	Order		
Bonnie Doon	Nov 18	B. bk.	215	Jones	Russell and Co	Sydney	Early
Boreas	Dec 26	Hm.bk.	312	Jebsen	Siemssen and Co		
Brothers	Sep 28	B. bg.	190	Scott	Order		
Catherine	Dec 11	B. sh.	607	Watson	Smith, Kennedy & Co	Singapore	Early
Challenge	Sep 27	A. sh.	2066	Fabens	Russell and Co		
Chevy Chase	Jan 8	B. str.	476	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghae	
Chin Chin	Sep 21	B. bk.	310	Saunders	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co	*For Sale*	
Chusan	Jan 10	B. str.	750	Brown	P & O. St. N. Co	Stow & Amoy	
Clemens	Nov 23	Bre.bk.	460	Huntman	Order		
Concurrent	Dec 29	Da. bg.	245	Dairson	William Pustau & Co	Melbourne	
Conqueror	Sep 9	Si. bk.	600	Hagerty	Order		
Contest	Nov 25	Si. sh	500	Johnson	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Sydney	Early
Continent	Dec 12	A. sh.	1008	Gibbs	N. Duns and Co		
Duck	Dec 7	B. sr.	143	Smith	Wetmore, Williams & Co	Sydney	Early
Eagle	Oct 2	A. sh.	1296	Williams	John Burd and Co	*Laid up*	
Earl of Hardwicke	Aug 29	B. bg	247	Orton	Koopmanschap & Bosman	San Francisco	Early
Eliza & Ella	Nov 16	A. sh.	800	Lunt	Order		
Eliza Jane	Nov 9	Si. bk.	300	Goodridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Elizabeth Ann	Oct 11	B. sh.	562	Parson	Order		
Emily	Dec 23	B. bg	200	Johns	Stephenson & Co	San Francisco	Early
Fiora	Oct 3	A. sh.	787	Warsaw	Russell and Co	San Francisco	Early
Flying Mist	Sep 1	A. sh.	1156	Lennell	Koopmanschap & Bosman	Sydney	Feb 6
Francis P. Sage	Nov 18	A. sh.	1146	Ingersoll	P.& O. St N. Co	Shanghae	
Formosa	Jan 10	B. str.	750	Brown	Order		
Fortune	Nov 29	Si. bk.	360	Sutherland	Jardine, Matheson and Co	*Beached*	
Fury	Nov 7	Du. bg.	200		Dent and Co		
Geelong	Dec 3	B. bk.	455	Jackson	William Pustau & Co	Shanghae	Imdt.
General Jacobi	Oct 22	Bre. bg.	500	Wolland	P. & O. St N. Co		
Granada	Dec 11	B. str.	400	Hazelwood	Order		
Hebe	Jan 9	Nor sh.	591	Hanson	William Pustau & Co		
Helena	Dec 15	Da. bk.	260	Wolff	Russell and Co	Sydney	Early
Helios	Dec 18	A. sh.	640	Cartnay	William Pustau & Co		
Hendrik Ida	Dec 29	Du. bk.	756	Byl	Dent & Co	Singapore*	Early
Hero	Dec 13	B. sh.	666	Sutherland	William Pustau and Co		
Hildesheim	Jan 6	Hm.bk.	500	Bay	Order		
Isabella	Dec 17	A. sh.	1042	Coffin	D. Lapraik	*Repairing*	
Ivera	Nov 7	B. bk.	388		William Pustau & Co		
Jacob and Anna	Jan 31	Du. sr.	248	Peterson	Russell and Co		
Jacques Cœur	Dec 27	Fr. sh.	741	Michel	Olyphant and Co	San Francisco	Early
James Browne	Oct 15	A. sh.	906	Crabtree	Schaeffer and Co	Sydney	Early
Justyn	Nov 25	B. bk.	913	Collidge	Augustine Heard and Co		
J. Wakefield	Dec 29	A. sh.	1250	Young	William Pustan & Co		
J. W. Lorenzen	Jan 6	Hm.sh	563	Yessen	Order		
Kinsingmoon	Dec 16	Si. bk.	500	Deary	William Pustau & Co		
La Mandarina	Jan 11	Per. sr.	300	Simmons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lanrick	Jan 7	B. bg.	282	Thomson	S. E. Burrows & Son		
Lizzie Jarvis	Oct 30	N.G.sh.	420	Knipe	Turner and Co		
Loch Lomond	Dec 25	B. sh.	500	Morrison	Vaucher Freres	Turon	Jan 15
Lucie	Oct 9	Fr. sh.	615	Le Ber	P. & O. St. N. Co	Bombay. &c	Jan 15
Malabar	Jan 11	B. str	900	Grainger	Order		
Malacca	Jan 5	B. bk	565	Bristow	N. Duns and Co		
Manuelita	Jan 5	Sp. bk	933	Rocha	Lyall, Still and Co	Havana	Early
Maria Elizabeth	Oct 13	Du. sh.	600	Junks	Vargas and Co	Havana	Early
Messenger	May	A. sh.	1350	Manton	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Minerva	Nov 27	B. bk	829	Merriman	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London	
Myrtle	Jan 9	B. sh.	621	Gray	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Norwood	Jan 9	B. sh.	849	Bristow	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Neva	Aug 14	B. sr.	130	Wellar	N Duns and Co		
Norden	Dec 17	Swe.sh.	216	Windrusva	Dent and Co	Sydney	Early
Norman Morrison	Sep 14	B. bk.	564	Orchard	William Pustau & Co	*Laid up*	
Orestes	Nov 16	Bre.sh.	316	Gunther	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Parisian	Dec 6	Du. sh.	760	Shewan	John Burd and Co		
Robert Passenger	Dec 27	B. bk.		Sayers	Augustine Heard & Co		
Romance of the Sea	Dec 6	A. sh.	1540	Caldwell	S. E. Burrows & Son		
Rose	June 24	N G.bg	230	Jessen	Siemssen and Co	Shanghae	Early
Rostrek	Nov 15	Melbk	250	Behnck	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Runnymede	Dec 31	B. sh	720	Brass	Fletcher and Co		
Sappho	Dec 23	B. bk.	374	Hildreth	Lyall, Still and Co	London	
Saxonville	Sep 20	A. bk.	490	Gardiner	Russell and Co		
Scotland	Jan 3	B. str.	759	Kendall	S. E. Burrows Sons and Co		
Sea Nymph	Dec 26	A. bk	500	Burrows	P. & O. St. N. Co		
Shanghai	Jan 10	B. str.	700	Townshend	D. Lapraik	Namoa	
Shan-tung	Nov 30	B. bk.	311	Raldry	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Bonto	Jan 9	Brazsh.	884	Palacas	Fletcher & Co	Shanghae	Early
Star of the North	Dec 22	B. sh	970	Buckham	Russell and Co		
Statesman	Oct 10	B. bk.	229	Barnett	Order	Swatow	
Success	Sep 6	St. bk.	400	Foster	Edward Gassett		
Sweepstakes	Dec 29	A. sh.	1736	M'Gill	Dent and Co	Whampoa	Early
Ta Yung	Dec 2	B. str.	124	Paterson	Russell and Co	France	Early
Taffarette	Oct 25	Fr. sh.	473	Dereix			

Some thieves entered the house of Mr Lonleiro [illegible] with the intention of being re-exported in the [illegible]

Sarah Lacy	Feeb 10	B.	488	Wilson		
Syliphide	June 13	Hm.bk.	462	Gastrow		
Uncle Tom	Sep 20	B. sr.	185	Singleton		
Virginia	Jan 21	Bre.bk.	350	Franke		
Wodan	——	Da. sh	235	Matthiesen		
FUHCHAU.						
Altona	Dec 31	Da. bk	360	Rahr		
Blanche	Dec 29	B. bg.	310	Care		
Esmeralda	Dec 24	Fr. bk		Komor		
Flying Childers	Dec 8	A. sh.				
Gem	Dec 20	B. bg.	220	Sapember		
Lawrence Brown	Nov 30	A. sh	705	Pierce		
Lina	Dec 1	Bre bk.	420	Meyer		
Manila	Jan 4	S. str.	623	Gibson		
Seawfell	Dec 2	T. sr.	625	Thompson		
Sidon	Dec 19	Hm.sh	300	Nissen		
Spartan	Dec 1	A. bk	665	Hussy		
Spirit of the North	Dec 1	B. bk				

Tait and Co	Java		
Tait and Co	*Repairing*		
Tait and Co	Shanghae		
F. D Syme and Co	*For Sale*		
Tait and Co	Japan		
Tait and Co			
Tait and Co	Macao		
Passeday and Co			
Siemssen and Co	Colonies		
Schaeffer and Co	Ningpo		
Siemssen and Co	New York		
Augustine Heard & Co	East Coast		
Order			
Smith, Kennedy & Co	East Coast		
Siemssen and Co			
P. & O. St. N.Co	London		
Birley and Co	East Coast		
William Pustau & Co	London		
Jardine, Matheson & Co	London		
Gibb, Livingston & Co	London		

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Fei-Má	British	Castilla			Lyall, Still and Co
Hongkong	"	Burmeister			Lyall, Still and Co
Iron Prince	"	Xavier			A. Scott
Sir Charles Forbes	"	Catto			P. F. Cama & Co
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	"	Fleetwood			Comprador Achong
Cum Fá	American	Graves			Thomas Hunt & Co
Meelee	"	Sands			Russell and Co
Pak-Wan	"	Rinaby			Thomas Hunt & Co
Spark	"	Walcott			Russell and Co
Willamette	"	Xavier			B. S. Fernandes
Inveljado	Portuguese	Johnson			B. S. Fernandes
Shamrock	"	Sullivan	350		B. S. Fernandes
Tahn Wan	"				

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON 1859-60,—1ST JULY TO 29TH DECEMBER, 1859.

CANTON.	lbs.
JULY.	
Aramingo,	22[illegible]
AUGUST.	
Judith,	22[illegible]
SEPTEMBER.	
S. Gildersleeve,	1[illegible]
Hotspur,	57[illegible]
Storm King,	4[illegible]
NOVEMBER.	
David Brown,	19[illegible]
Dirigo,	7[illegible]
DECEMBER.	
Electric Spark,	1[illegible]
Total,	1,31[illegible]

AMOY.	lbs.
JULY.	
Sea Star (part),	430,600
AUGUST.	
Penguin,	516,400
Lucky Star,	371,200
SEPTEMBER.	
Dido,	259,200
NOVEMBER.	
Kathay,	1,031,200
Total,	2,608,600

HONG.	lbs.
Chrysolite,	467,600
Benefactor,	576,000
AUGUST.	
Sea Star (balance),	195,800
Jacob Bel,	1,081,000
Mandarin,	595,400
SEPTEMBER.	
Edith Rose,	458,200
OCTOBER.	
Nightingale	568.100
Argonaut,	609,300
Witchcraft,	805,000
NOVEMBER.	
Phantom,	959.800
Samuel Russell,	650,000
DECEMBER.	
Panama,	843,000
Total,	7,809,200

SHANGHAE.	lbs.
AUGUST.	
Fairy	475,300
SEPTEMBER.	
N. B Palmer,	1,146,500
OCTOBER.	
Nonpareil	1,235,500
Windward,	695,200
Pampero,	1,157,200
NOVEMBER.	
Eastern State,	720,700
Black Prince,	1,191,700
Horatio,	490,200
Currituck,	393,500
DECEMBER.	
Swordfish,	813,700
Joshua Bates,	641,900
Snow Squall,	631.900
Skylark,	1,158,800
	10,751,600
GRAND TOTAL,	22,480,800 lbs.

EXPORT OF TEA AND RAW SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON 1859-60,—1ST JULY TO 29TH DECEMB R, 1859.

CANTON.	TEA. lbs.	SILK. bales.
JULY.		
Singapore,*		1[illegible]
Pekin,*		2[illegible]
AUGUST.		
Wolverine,†	637.700	
Crystal Palace,	672 500	
Cairngorm,	1,054,400	
Cadiz,*		1[illegible]
Granada,*		1[illegible]
SEPTEMBER.		
Chapman,	864,000	
Annandale,	886,000	
Northfleet,	1,038 500	
Robin Hood,	1,124,500	
Jessie Beazley,	675,000	
Ganges,*		1[illegible]
Singapore,*		2[illegible]
OCTOBER.		
Mirage,	932,700	
Lammermuir,	1.260 000	
Kate Carnie,	704.000	
Valdivia,	489,800	
Malabar,*		2[illegible]
Norna,*		1[illegible]
NOVEMBER.		
Aerolite,	1,102.600	
Kirkland,	621.000	
Lord of the Isles,	913.000	
John Scott,	823,600	
Aden,	403 000	
Carl von Ribbeck,	444.300	
Cadiz,*		1[illegible]
Ottawa,*		1[illegible]
Carried forward,	14,646,600	1[illegible]

CANTON—*Continued.*	TEA. lbs.	SILK. bales.
DECEMBER.		
Brought forward,	14,646,600	18,791
Duke of Wellington*,	703,500	
Clipper,	178 900	
James Lemon,	630,000	
Chatham,	666,600	
Florence,	984 400	
Ganges†,	1,933	
Total,	17,810,000	20,724

FUHCHAU.	TEA. lbs.	SILK. bales.
JULY.		
Julia,	542,100	
Glenclune,	559,300	
Rapid,	580,000	
AUGUST.		
Corriemulzie,	699,400	
Polmaise,	1,005,200	
Nankin, (for Cork)	271,200	
SEPTEMBER.		
Spirit of the Deep,	786,200	
Anglo Saxon,	849.100	
Excelsior,	885,000	
Alfred the Great,	719,800	
Kelso,	688,400	
NOVEMBER.		
Southern Belle,	537.000	
Cleveland	454,600	
Lauderdale,	1,100 000	
Empress,	524 500	
Leonidas, (for Cork,)	796 600	
Mencius,	534.600	
Lobelia,	914,300	
Total,	12,839,000	

SHANGHAE.	TEA. lbs.	SILK. bales.
JULY.		
Woodville,	257,500	12
Hersilia,	755,100	
Admiral,	471,000	65
AUGUST.		
Challenger,	580,000	1,455
Egmont,	750.500	106
Falcon,	741.100	1,597
Rubens,	415,500	
SEPTEMBER.		
Neville,	765 600	879
Stornoway,	500.500	976
Ballarat,	604.100	1.690
Cambalu,	547 800	1,031
Wagoola,	663,200	506
Abdul Medjid,	509,000	298
Earl of Southesk,	341 600	491
Eastfield,	604,700	122
OCTOBER.		
Assyrian,	635 700	895
Wynaud,	553.800	532
Sultan,	1 021,100	289
Tung Yu,	1,134,800	517
Egean,	354,000	
NOVEMBER.		
William,	801,000	312
Beemah,	976.300	942
Friar Tuck,	698 200	735
Flying Spray,	437,900	550
Carried forward,	15,120,000	13 990

SHANGHAE—*Continued.*	TEA. lbs.	SILK. bales.
Brought forward,	15,120,000	13,990
NOVEMBER.		
Strathmore,	553.300	348
Chieftain,	650,900	46
Evening Star,	843 200	3[illegible]
Sea Nymph, (Cowes)	470.700	
Conheath, (Cowes)	266,100	
DECEMBER.		
City of Carlisle,	990.300	560
Naomi,	929,100	283
Total,	19,823,600	15,561

TOTAL.	lbs.	bales.
Season 1859 60, in 33 vessels,	50,472,600	36,285
1858-59, in 52 vessels,	28,218,000	44,465
Increase,	22,254,600	
Decrease,		8,1[illegible]

Our Export of Tea for this Season, from 1 July to 15th December, 1859, is,—from Canton, 17,810,000lbs.; Fuhchau 12,839,000; Shanghae, 19,823,600, giving total for the Season 1859-60, as far as yet ascertained of 50,472,600 against 28,218,000, at the same date last year—shewing an *increase* of 22,254,600lbs. The Silk Export, has been 36,285, bales, against 44,465 last Season—the *decrease* being 4,180 bales. The *Pekin* takes about 2,211 bales for Southampton.

To MARSEILLES.—The Export of Silk by the P. & O. Steamers has been—In JULY, *Singapore*, 70 bales; *Pekin*, 55; AUGUST, *Cadiz*, 150, *Granada*, 215; SEPTEMBER, *Ganges*, 125, *Singapore*, 405; OCTOBER, *Malabar* 394, *Norna*, 548; NOVEMBER, *Cadiz* 397, *Ottawa* 322 DECEMBER, *Ganges*, 340—making a total for the season of 3,029 bales. The *Pekin*, takes about 300 bales.

* P. & O. Steamers. The Silk by these steamers comes principally from Shanghae, and is merely transhipped at Hongkong † Sailed from Macao.

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